INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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LODGE DIRECTORY.

F. & A. M.

THE STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 22?, F. & A. M., will be held at the Masonic Hall, Independence, at 7 o'clock P. M., during the ensuing Masonic year as follows:

Saturday	January 16th
"	February 13th
"	March 13th
"	April 17th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 14th
"	September 11th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 11th

Members and visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend.

A. R. CONKLIN, W. M

J. J. MOORE Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

A. R. CONKLIN, N. G.

D. CROUGH, R. S.

TRAVELING.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday - - - April 1, 1886

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	9:15 a. m.	5:50 p. m.
Dayton	9:45 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Wabuska	11:55 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3:40 p. m.	11:40 a. m.
Luning	5:10 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Soda Springs	6:10 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
Belleville	7:45 p. m.	7:55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8:20 p. m.	Lv. 7:05 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Belleville	7:45 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Benton	11:25 a. m.	1:15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1:40 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
Alvord	2:30 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5:00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Keeler	5:40 p. m.	7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

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At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 29. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., JANUARY 1, 1887. WHOLE NO. 844.

AN OOD ANIMAL.

Curious Facts About Sponges That Are Not Generally Known.

Sponges, like other every-day things, we take for granted, and the idea that we are washing our faces with dead animals is, when first realized, rather startling. When alive, the fibrous network we are so accustomed to is clothed within and without by a thin, gelatinous substance very like the white of an egg. This lines all the passages and covers the outside, but it drains off when the sponge is removed from the water. In this substance the life of the sponge resides, and manifests itself not only by the slow but regular growth of the mass, but by a curious circulation of fluid which is constantly taking place within it.

When a sponge is examined in its living state beneath the water a current is always seen to issue from its vents, while a constant flow of water takes place inward through the pores, and these currents evidently have for their object the conveyance of the nutritive matter in the water into the sponge and also the carrying off of the particles which are to be excreted. The position of the pores and vents differs very much in the different kinds of sponges. Sometimes all the pores are on one side and all the vents on the other, and sometimes the vents are placed on top of little cones which look like the crater of a volcano.

The sponges themselves grow in different ways. Some are inhabitants of the deep sea, and are supported by ropes of long, twisted fibers which sink in the mud of the sea bottom. Other "anchoring sponges" are moored to the mud by a beard of long, delicate spikes. An inferior kind of sponge lives in fresh water, but the best ones are obtained from the Grecian archipelago and the Bahama islands, and are usually found attached to some solid object in deep water. They are beaten and soaked in muriatic acid before being brought to market.

"There's been a corner on sponges for the past year," remarked an affable drug-store clerk the other day. "Some of the New York dealers are controlling the market, and we have to pay twice as much as we used to. This one, for instance," picking up a firm, golden ball about three inches in diameter, "we should get two dollars for now, and two years ago it wouldn't have sold for more than half that sum. It's what they call a 'sheep-wool' sponge, and comes from the Mediterranean. These little surgeon sponges bring from $1.50 to $4, but of course they are very fine.

"A Florida sponge, now," and he pointed contemptuously to a tray of dingy-brown skeletons, "sells for fifteen cents an ounce, and a two-ounce sponge is a pretty large one, I can tell you."

The demand for sponges in Chicago has increased enormously in the last two or three years. Numbers of people who, in 1882, were content with with the old-time American "wash-rag" now indulge in bath sponges as large as the most rabid Anglo-maniac. On the hypothesis that cleanliness is next to godliness, and godliness next to culture, according to the doctrines of Mr. Matthew Arnold and his disciples, then the increasing demand for sponges ought to satisfy the yearning of the most aspiring mortal.—*Chicago News.*

SOCIETY OF JESUS.

Number, Organization and Present Condition of Its Members.

The *Gaulois* gives some interesting particulars in regard to the number, organization and present condition of the members of the Society of Jesus. The Jesuits were 40,000 strong in the whole world in 1750; there were scarcely a thousand in 1800, all secularized; to-day they are from seven to eight thousand in number. They were expelled from France, from Switzerland, Italy, Germany, Russia, Holland, the whole of Central America and a portion of South America. They are tolerated in Spain, in England, Austria and Belgium. They enjoy full liberty as simple citizens of the United States and in the English colonies. Nowhere, we believe, are they recognized by a State as the Society of Jesus, if not in some Republics of South America. The Jesuit Society is divided into two classes of individuals, those who belong to the order, but who can be expelled by a decision of the General from one day to another, and those in respect to whom the order is bound by a solemn engagement. All the professed fathers are not in this latter category and a Jesuit does not become a professed father until after the priesthood, which he does not receive until thirty-four years of age, and after the pledge of strong vows. He then undergoes a final examination, the result of which decides his future in the order. He afterward learns, individually and secretly, if he is to be admitted to pass, some day or other, what is called "the third year," and it is only after the last year of study that the order is bound in this particular. The Pope alone can expel him from the society and for considerations of exceptional gravity. A Jesuit of Louvain, a partisan of the doctrines of M. Charcot, wrote, recently, a book to prove that the miracles of St. Theresa were all in the domain of the natural, and that the temperament of the saint sufficed to explain them. The book was condemned, but the writer was not evicted from the order. The fact is that each Jesuit enjoys full liberty in his philosophical judgments and one would never finish the attempt to enumerate all the bizarre works written by members of the society at different epoches. It is this independence of mind and freedom in the choice of their studies which have constituted the whole force in all times past of the disciples of Loyola.—*Public Opinion.*

—What the friend of the family says: "It is, indeed, a lovely child, Mrs. Yungkuple." "Who does it look like?" "Well, its eyes resemble yours; but its mouth reminds me more of," etc., etc. What he means: "Great Cæsar! What a pug-nosed, flat-faced little beast! It looks more like one of the monkeys in the park than any thing else I can think of!"—*Puck.*

THE SOLDIER'S REST.

One of the Most Unique Institutions Brought Into Existence by the War.

Among the many institutions which were brought into existence by the war in this city was the Soldier's Rest and Retreat. Many citizens are now entirely ignorant of this institution. Thousands of those who were refreshed therein by food and lodging when on the way to the front have now forgotten even the location. The institution was located near the north end of the Baltimore & Ohio depot, on the line of North Capitol street, between C and D streets, and was established immediately after the first battle of Bull Run, July 21, 1861. The building taken possession of as a retreat is still standing, although in a dilapidated condition, and is now used as a store house. It had previously been used by Mr. J. P. Crutchett as the Mount Vernon cane factory, where mementos from the resting place of the father of his country were prepared for the market. It covered a space of about 40 by 160 feet of ground and was made into a dining hall, where often as many as 500 of the boys in blue took meals standing. At the time it came into existence the city was full of soldiers, many having been stampeded from Bull Run. The terms of service of many had expired, while others had just arrived on their way to the front. It was given the name of "Soldiers' Rest—Receiving and Forwarding Depot for Troops" by Captain Beckwith, Commissary of Subsistence, who appointed as Superintendent Mr. James H. Searle, now living at No. 9 Sixth street, northeast. Mr. Searle continued during the entire war. A force of cooks and waiters were employed, and in kitchens erected outside the preparations for the meals were made. In these kitchens were the cauldrons for soups, etc., two of a capacity of 140 gallons each, and twenty-five others ranging from 30 to 60 gallons. The bread was at first obtained from the Capitol bakery, located in the rooms on the west front of the Capitol basement, and afterwards near the observatory.

It was not long before it was found necessary to enlarge the depot, and General (then Colonel) Rucker caused to be erected frame barracks east of the "Rest" from the timber from the old Lincoln inauguration ball building in Judiciary square. Then Captain Ed. M. Camp (afterwards Major) was placed in charged of the depot.

The capacity of this depot was simply wonderful, for on one occasion, with but a few hours' notice, 20,000 men were fed within twenty-four hours, soup, bread, coffee, ham pork, tongue, beef and hard-tack being on the bill of fare. This was done without any friction whatever, for, as near as possible, 500 were marched ta the tables at a time. The serving of meals and lodging soldiers was not all that was done, for the exigencies of the service often required cooked rations to be furnished, and to fill these orders the force had to be augmented often so as to work night and day. It is estimated, from the reports made by Major Camp, that during the four years' existence of the depot 20,000,000 meals were served to soldiers during the war.

Sometimes sailors and exchanged prisoners were regaled here, and towards the close of the war when Confederate prisoners were sent here, they were also entertained. Near the end of hostilities a number of Confederates had deserted and come within the Federal lines, and when they reached the "Rest" they were so pleased with their entertainment that they asked the privilege of complimenting the officers under whom the Rest was established. This request was granted, and Major Camp, General Rucker, Secretary Stanton and the President were serenaded by a band made up of deserting musicians.—*Washington Star.*

Farming in America.

Farming in America is to a great extent carried on by machinery, the farm laborers are often the farmer's own sons and daughters, and it is by no means uncommon to see a male agriculturist in a "claw-hammer" coat and a "stove-pipe" hat guiding the plow, while several young ladies with "Langtry" bangs to their hair and dress-improvers to their skirts are shucking peas in the barn, or churning cream, or squeezing curds for cheese in the dairy. These damsels would, as a rule, spurn the bare idea of going into domestic service; and when they lack the capacity to become "school-marms," they contentedly stay in their country home, where they work ten times harder than the farmer's daughter does in England. They cook, they wash and iron, they do domestic "chores;" but they are all young ladies, they all have parasols, and own carte-de-visite albums and birthday books.—*London Telegraph.*

Sale of Public Lands.

Commissioner Sparks has made his report showing the sale of public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30. It exhibits considerable activity in public lands yet, the entries amounting, during the year, to 20,991,967 acres, for which was received $7,412,967. The greatest number of acres of land were taken up in Kansas, 5,636,324, or 17,615 farms of 320 acres each. Next comes Nebraska, where the entries were 3,511,518 acres, or 10,973 farms of 320 acres. Dakota follows, with entries amounting to 3,075,085 acres, or 9,609 farms of 320 acres. In Colorado the entries were 1,282,674 acres, and in California 1,348,678 acres. In the rest of the States and Territories the entries were less than 1,000,000 acres, the greatest number being 911,554 acres in Montana.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—When we came to this country twenty years ago S. F. Cross was postmaster here, and when the mail arrived a very large crowd would gather in the office and the postmaster would call off all the letters, and the bystanders would pass them over heads to the owners. Everybody knew then who was getting a letter and various were the remarks made when certain names were called. The box system was almost unknown then.—*Sturgeon (Mo.) Leader.*

LINCOLN'S ALMANAC.

The True Inwardness of a Story Which Has Been Told Time and Again.

Duff Armstrong, the defendant in the celebrated murder trial in which Mr. Lincoln scored a great legal triumph at Beardstown, is one of the notable characters at Petersburg. The fatal affray occurred at a camp-meeting. Press Metzger became involved in a quarrel, and received a beating, from the effects of which he died. One of the assailants was sent to the penitentiary for eight years. Duff was under indictment, and feeling was quite strong against him. He was a son of Jack Armstrong, who had been Lincoln's great crony in early times. Jack was dead, but "old Hannah," his wife, on her affliction, wrote to Mr. Lincoln, who had then been living in Springfield many years. In reply came prompt instructions to take the case on a change of venue to Beardstown, and to rely on him for the defense. In 1858 the trial occurred. That was a year and a half or so after the trouble at the camp-meeting. Mr. Lincoln conducted the case with great care, cross-examining the witnesses closely. There were one or two men who claimed to have seen the fight, and they described most minutely all the circumstances. They said that Armstrong gave the fatal blow, and that he used a slung-shot. Mr. Lincoln pressed them to know how they could testify so positively, and they said that there was nearly a full moon, and that it was as high as the sun is at ten o'clock in the morning; this moon shining down upon the combatants made every movement plain.

When it came Mr. Lincoln's turn to present the defense, he put into the hands of the jury an almanac, and asked them to see for themselves what kind of a night it was. The jurors looked and saw that there was no moon at all. Court, lawyers, witnesses, and all except Mr. Lincoln were thunderstruck. This evidence was followed by a speech, in which Mr. Lincoln made the most of the almanac. The prosecution couldn't rally from the impeachment of its witnesses. Armstrong was acquitted.

After the trial there was a good deal of talk. The defendant's friends were not the least puzzled, for some of them remembered positively that there was a moon that night. There was a consultation of old almanacs, and it was found that the general recollection was correct: the affray had taken place on a moon-light night. Then the almanac which Mr. Lincoln had used was in request; it could not be found. There is no doubt in the minds of Petersburg people that Mr. Lincoln's almanac was not genuine. Some hold that it was gotten up for the occasion. Others think that for the proper almanac Mr. Lincoln substituted one of the previous year, and that the error in date was overlooked in the confusion caused by such startling evidence. Now and then a warm admirer of Mr. Lincoln has urged that the lawyer himself was not aware that he was palming off on the court the wrong almanac.

Duff Armstrong said to the writer quite warmly: "It's all nonsense to talk about Mr. Lincoln having had that almanac made for the occasion. I recollect he called for an almanac, and there was none in the court-room. Then he sent my cousin Jake out to get one, and he went out and got the book that was shown to the jury. The almanac was all right."

"Lincoln made a speech to the jury," said Duff, in which he told them how he had held me when I was a baby while mother got his meals for him. He told mother he wouldn't charge a cent for defending me, and he never did. He was a mighty smart man, and a good one, too."

While Duff Armstrong lives there will be one man in Petersburg to defend Mr. Lincoln's memory upon the almanac episode.—*Petersburg (Ill.) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

CATCHING WORMS.

How Some Poor New Yorkers Make an Easy Though Uncertain Living.

"There are quite a number of men in New York who make a living at catching meal-worms and selling them to our trade," said the proprietor of a bird store to a reporter.

"You laugh, but it is a fact. There is a man who has furnished me with these worms for the past five years. Step this way and I'll show you how they come to us."

The reporter followed the bird dealer into a back room, where on a shelf stood a row of small tin boxes. The dealer took down a box and opened the lid. The can was half full of small crustaceous worms of yellow and brown color. They measured about an eighth of an inch in thickness and an inch and a half in length.

"These boxes," said the proprietor, "hold about a thousand worms and cost one dollar per box. Most of the meal worms are caught in the big grain warehouses on the river front, in flour mills and old feed stores. A good man at the business can make ten dollars per week. They catch them with their hands or use a sieve. A great many worms are consumed in the course of a year. Mocking birds and nearly all birds with soft bills are very partial to them. Besides, they are healthy. It is said that meal-worms are good eating and taste like shrimp, but I have never tried them."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

All the Same to Her.

"Something to eat?" echoed the woman as she faced the tramp on the doorstep: "Yes, if you will earn it."

"I shall be glad to, ma'am."

"Well, there's the wood pile, and I'll bring out the saw and ax."

"Exactly, ma'am, but perhaps you'd prefer to hear me play something on the piano? Really, ma'am, while sawing wood does not disagree with me, the piano is more in my line."

"O, well, come in," she said as she held the door open. "There's so very little difference that we won't stop to argue. There's the piano, and while you jingle I'll have the girl set out a luncheon."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—The sponge fishery at Apalachicola, Fla., has yielded less than one-fourth the usual amount this season, owing to high and constant winds.

NYE ON HIS TRAVELS.

He Describes a Hostelry Called the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

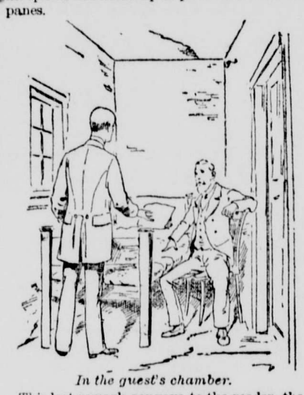
I am writing this at an imitation hotel where the roads fork. I will call it the Fifth Avenue hotel because the hotel at a railroad junction is generally called the Fifth Avenue, or the Gem City house, or the Palace hotel. I stopped at an inn some years since called the Palace, and I can truly say that if it had ever been a palace it was very much run down when I visited it.

Just as the fond parent of a white-eyed, two-legged freak of nature loves to name his mentally diluted son Napoleon, and for the same reason that a prominent horse owner in Illinois last year socked my name on a tall, buckskin-colored colt that did not resemble me, intellectually or physically, a colt that did not know enough to go around a barbed wire fence, but sought to sift himself through it into an untimely grave, so this man has named his sway backed wigwam the Fifth Avenue hotel.

It is different from the Fifth Avenue in many ways. In the first place there is not so much travel and business in its neighborhood. As I said before, this is where two railroads fork. In fact that is the leading industry here. The growth of the town is naturally slow, but it is a healthy growth. There is nothing in the nature of dangerous or wildcat speculation in the advancement of this place, and while there has been no noticeable or rapid advance in the principal business, there has been no falling off at all, and these roads are forking as much to-day as they did before the war, while the same three men who were present for the first glad moment are still here to witness its operation.

Sometimes a train is derailed, as the papers call it, and two or three people have to remain over, as we did all night. It is at such a time that the Fifth Avenue hotel is the scene of great excitement. A large codfish, with a broad and sunny smile and his bosom full of rock salt, is tied in the creek to freshen and fit himself for the responsible position of floor manager of the codfish ball.

A pale chambermaid, wearing a black jersey with large pores in it through which she is gently percolating, now goes joyously up the stairs to make the little postoffice lock-box rooms look ten times worse than they ever did before. She warbles a low refrain as she nimbly knocks loose the venerable dust of centuries and sets it afloat throughout the rooms. All is bustle about the house. Especially the chambermaid. We were put in the guest's chamber here. It has an atrophied bed made up of pains and counterpanes.



In the guest's chamber.

This last remark conveys to the reader the presence of a light, joyous feeling which is wholly assumed on my part.

The door of our room is full of holes where locks have been wrenched off in order to let the coroner in. Last night I could imagine that I was in the act of meeting, personally, the famous people who have tried to sleep here and who moaned through the night and who died while waiting for the dawn.

The chambermaid is very versatile, and waits on the table while not engaged in agitating the overworked mattresses and puny pillows upstairs. In this way she imparts the odor of fried pork to the pillow cases and kerosene to the pie.

She has a wild, nervous and apprehensive look in her eye as though she feared that some herculean guest might seize her in his great, strong arms and bear her away to a justice of the peace and marry her. She certainly cannot fully realize how thoroughly secure she is from such a calamity. She is just as safe as she was forty years ago, when she promised her aged mother that she would never elope with any one.

Still, she is sociable at times and converses freely with me at table, as she leans over my shoulder, pensively brushing the crumbs into my lap with a general utility towel, which accompanies her in her various rambles through the house, and she asks which we would rather have—"tea or eggs?"

This afternoon we will pay our bill, in accordance with a life-long custom of ours, and go away to permeate the busy haunts of men. It will be sad to tear ourselves away from the Fifth Avenue hotel at this place; still, there is no great loss without some small gain, and at our next hotel we may not have to chop our own wood and bring it up stairs when we want to rest. The landlord of a hotel who goes away to a political meeting and leaves his guests to chop their own wood, and then charges them full price for the rent of a boisterous and tempest-tossed bed, will never endear himself to those with whom he is thrown in contact.

We leave at 2:30 this afternoon, hoping that the two railroads may continue to fork here just the same as though we had remained.—Bill Nye in Boston Globe.

An Easy Solution of the Question.

When the Wisconsin Central road was building its line to Chicago, in passing through one of the small Wisconsin towns the tracks were laid directly behind a Methodist church. The Methodists grumbled, but took no definite action in the matter until a tank was built so close to the church as to keep the light from the windows. Then they drew up a petition setting forth the damage that had been done, and requesting $500 with which to remove the church. The president of the road was himself a Baptist, but he was sorry for the Methodists, and when he received the petition he thought he would see if he could do something for them. In consequence he forwarded the petition to F. N. Finney, with the request that he look into the matter and see what could be done. A few days later he was startled by having the petition returned to him with the following suggestions indorsed upon the back: "They had better sell out to the Baptists, and they can use our tank."—Chicago Mail.

An Evident Lack of Confidence.

Gentleman—There you are, Uncle Rastus. You just hand that order to Mr. Smith and he will pay you the money.

Uncle Rastus (scanning the order)—Am dis a verbul order, sah?

Gentleman—No. If I gave you a verbal order he wouldn't pay it.

Uncle Rastus (relieved)—Yas, dat's 'zactly wot Mister Smif sayed. He sayed ef I brought a verbul order dat he wudden't pay it. I reckon he hain't got much confidence in yo', sah.—Grip.

THE HAT BUSINESS.

Profits of a Trade in Which Changes in Style Play an Important Part.

A reporter desirous of information asked a Brooklyn gentleman formerly engaged in the retail hat business in this city whether exceptional profits were made in that line of trade. He said:

"The profit in the hat business ranges from 25 to 50 per cent. There is more money in cheap hats than high-priced ones. For instance, when I was in the business I sold a five-dollar hat (Derby) on which I made a little over a dollar profit. For the quality of hat named I paid $45 per dozen. I also sold a hat for $3 50 which by the dozen cost me $24. While on a cheap hat I made a profit of $1.50, on a better quality I realized much less money. I would rather sell three one-dollar hats than one three-dollar one. Why? Because there is more money in the cheaper quality of hats. Wool Derbies which sell for one dollar each cost from five to eight dollars per dozen. For a time a wool hat will make as good an appearance as a felt one, but when the rain strikes the wool the hat loses its glossy appearance. Probably you don't notice it, but silk hats are not worn so much now as formerly. Certain sets of Americans or Anglo-maniacs have discovered that Englishmen in a measure have tabooed the high or silk hat. This fact may have some thing to do with its present unpopularity. Of course, for dress occasions, the silk hat is the thing, but I think a fine quality of Derby makes almost as good an appearance. In comparison with former years but few high white hats have been worn during the past summer. High hats are unwieldy for business, and should only be worn by elderly men in the day time. What can be more ridiculous to a man of taste than to see a high silk hat worn with a short coat or a Norfolk jacket? Yet men who pretend to know how to dress often commit this breach of good form."

"What is the prevailing style in hats?" was asked."

"The style differs but little from last year. The brims are, perhaps, curled a little more, and in many cases the crowns are made lower. Still, a man who bought a hat late last spring might wear it through the winter, that is, if he doesn't wish to follow the style in the minutest particular. The public have an erroneous idea that a hat becomes a man and not that a man becomes a hat. It is all nonsense that certain men can't wear different shaped hats simply because their physiognomies are peculiarly formed. When you go home take down a hat, if you have preserved it, that you wore say four years ago, put it on and look in the glass. In your own eyes and those of others you cut a ridiculous figure, but still you wore that hat four years ago and no one remarked any thing odd in your appearance. Why this sudden change in your appearance, you ask? Simply because the old hat which you put on is out of style, and the styles since you bought it have been so different that it appears old fashioned in your sight. If you observe closely the hats worn by your friends you will find that it is not the hat which becomes the man, but the man who becomes the hat. Do you remember some years ago when the English curled brim hat was so much worn? The style the previous year was not nearly so much curl, and hatters who had stock left over simply curled their hats to the prevailing style. It is seldom that hatters can dispose of their over stock in the manner named."

"What becomes of the hats left over in stock each season?"

"They are sold or given away. Farmers who are on to the trick will on entering a store ask for the last season's style. They don't care if the hat is just a trifle out of style if they can buy it fifty per cent. cheaper. Irresponsible hatters who do a transient business often sell a countryman off-season styles at the same prices obtained for prevailing ones. Hats which can't be sold are sent to male institutions. Hatters often sustain heavy losses in stock left over. Stock left over and big rents have much to do with the high price of hats. If I should leave the country for ten years and hold no communication with those at home, I could find out whether times were good or bad by a visit to a hat factory. When times are flush manufacturers make fine qualities of hats, and when they are dull the poorer qualities have the largest sale."

"Do not manufacturers change their styles for the purpose of compelling fashionable men to purchase new hats yearly?"

"In a measure, yes. If the styles were not changed each season the factories could not be kept running. Soft felt hats are popular with many men. They are costly, and are worth from five to twelve dollars each according to quality."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Minerals in New South Wales.

New South Wales abounds in minerals of commercial value. The aggregate value of mineral raised in New South Wales up to the end of 1885 was £66,637,698, made up of the following amounts: Gold £36,102,834, silver £382,884, coal £17,049,504, kerosene shale £895,437, tin £6,934,803, copper £4,796,585, iron £231,853, antimony £62,217, silver lead £357,026, asbestos £488, bismuth £10,010, and other minerals £20,106. During 1885 19,216 miners were engaged in mining for the following minerals: Gold 5,911 miners, coal and shale 7,197, tin 3,395, silver 1,513, copper 1,000, slate 20, iron 180. —*London Standard.*

—German musicians—
Handel, Bendel, Mendelssohn;
Brendel, Wendel, Judassohn;
Muller, Hiller, Heller, Franz;
Plothow, Flotow, Bulow, Gantz;

Hansen, Jansen, Jensen, Kiel;
Stade, Gade, Baade, Stiel;
Naumann, Neumann, Hunnerfurst;
Niemann, Riemann, Diener, Wurst.

Koehler, Doehler, Rubinstein;
Kimmel, Hummel, Rosenstein;
Lauer, Bauer, Kleinecke;
Romberg, Plomberg, Reinecke.

Meyer, Beyer, Meyerbeer;
Heyer, Weyer, Reiher, Beer;
Licher, Lachner, Schachner, Dietz;
Hill, Will, Brull, Grill, Irvill, Riess, Rietz.
—*German Paper.*

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BELL'S Flouring Mills

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Extra Patent Roller Flour.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

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Independence, Cal. A. N. B

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Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done ner.

WM. H. HUFF,

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Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

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Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables,

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Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

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in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

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BISHOP CREEK

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Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
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Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

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Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated; satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

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FRED BURKHARDT.

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Bishop Creek, Cal.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

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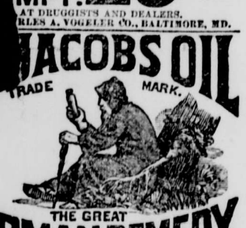

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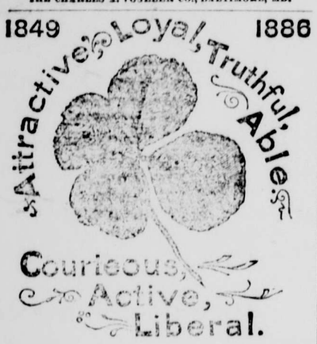
1849 1886



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SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

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They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

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GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 274.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
BODIE, CAL. Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its postoffice address and principal place of business at the City and County of San Francisco, California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mojave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate placer claim, mine and mining premises, containing One Hundred and Nineteen 48-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situate in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the Surveyor General of the United States for California as survey No. 2194, lot No. 39, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven (27), north range one (1) east, San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a chalk stone monument marked "C D No. 1 N E Cor." being the northeast corner of the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, and the southeast corner of this location No. 1, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine; from which chalkstone monument, mineral monument No. 34 bears south, distant eleven (11) chains and twelve (12) links. The south corner of cement office bears north 16 degrees, 50 minutes west, distant ten (10) chains and eight (8) links. Winters Peak bears north 68 degrees 45 minutes east, and Chloride Peak bears north 1 degree 15 minutes west, thence,

1st Course—North twenty chains and twenty-four links to a stake marked "C D No. 2" at the base of low white hills, from which a stake marked "C D No. 70" at the southwest corner of location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit mine bears N. 56 degrees 26 minutes E. distant thirty-six chains; thence,

2nd Course—North eighty nine degrees forty-nine minutes west, seven (7) chains and eighty-seven (87) links to wagon road. Ten chains and five links to a stake marked C D No. 3, being the southeast corner of location No. 2, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes west along the south boundary of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, forty-nine chains and twenty four links to a stake marked C D J, at the southwest corner of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine on the dry bed of lake; thence,

4th Course—South twenty chains and sixteen links to a stake marked C D No. 33; thence,

5th Course—North eighty-nine degrees ten minutes east, nineteen chains and sixty links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 33½;" thence,

6th Course—North eighty-nine degrees forty-five minutes east, thirty-nine chains and fifty-two links to the point of beginning.

The above described Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39 is recorded in the mining records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, in Liber A, pages 168, 169 and 170, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 370 and 371.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square, set two feet in the ground, on the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M. No. 31," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 4 minutes W. and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67-100 chains.

The adjoining claims consist of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine and the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, on the north and south respectively.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39, posted upon the said location and to the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said mine and mining premises hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said premises or any part thereof must be duly filed in this office within sixty days from the date of the first newspaper publication hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicant.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR A MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 275.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
BODIE, CALIFORNIA, Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business and postoffice address at the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mohave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate deposit, mine and mining premises containing One Hundred and Thirty-nine 86-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situated in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises, now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the United States Surveyor General for California, as survey No. 2194 A lot No. 40, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven, north range, one east San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a stake marked "C. D. No. 70" from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 30 degrees 20 minutes W. Fifty-nine chains and twenty-nine links, a stake marked "C D No. 2," at the N. E. Cor. of Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine bears S. 53 degrees 26 minutes W, distant thirty-six (36) chains. Winters Peak bears N. 70 degrees 30 minutes E; Chloride Peak bears N. 2 degrees 45 minutes W; thence,

1st Course—North eighteen chains and sixty-five links to a stake marked "C D No. 69" at southwest corner of location No. 5, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

2nd Course—East along the south boundary of location No. 5 of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, nine chains and sixty-seven links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 68" at southeast corner of said location No. 5; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees fifty-two minutes east, forty-one chains and four links to a stake marked "C D No. 67;" thence,

4th Course—South twenty-two minutes west, ten chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 66;" thence,

5th Course—East ten chains and fourteen links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 65," thence,

6th Course—South twenty chains and fifty-five links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 73," from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 66 degrees 39 minutes W, thence,

7th Course—West thirty chains and forty-one links to a stake marked "C D No. 72," thence

8th Course—North twelve chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C D No. 71," thence,

9th Course—West thirty chains and twenty-nine links to the point of beginning.

The above Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, is recorded in the Mining Records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District in Liber A, pages 170 and 171, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 371 and 372.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square set two feet in the ground, at the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W. and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67 100 chains.

The only adjoining claim is the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, on the north.

MISCELLANEOUS

Particular attention is called to the plat of said Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, posted upon the said location, and the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said land or any part thereof must be duly filed according to law in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, California, within sixty days after the first newspaper publication of said notice hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicants.

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Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

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Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18 tf

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Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

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G. L. LONG, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

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NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing and carried on between the undersigned at Independence, Inyo county, California, and elsewhere under the name of Harris & Rhine has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Nathan Rhine will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand and is authorized to collect all indebtedness due to the late firm and will pay all liabilities thereof.

ISAAC HARRIS,
NATHAN RHINE.

Independence, December 10th, 1886.
dec18

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
(PURELY VEGETABLE)

Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

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Notice To TaxPayers

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I have received from the Auditor of Inyo county State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A. D. 1886, and that the taxes thereon are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States; that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, A. D. 1886, at 6 o'clock p. m., and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to the amount thereof; that for the purpose of receiving such taxes I will be and attend at the following named places on the dates named, to wit:

FIFTH TOWNSHIP.—At the store of J. C. Eddy in Darwin, on Tuesday, the 9th day of November, A. D. 1886.

FOURTH TOWNSHIP.—At the store of E. H. Edwards, in Lone Pine, on Thursday, the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1886.

FIRST TOWNSHIP.—At the store of Marks & Cohn, in Bishop Creek, on Thursday, the eighteenth day of November, A. D. 1886.

SECOND TOWNSHIP.—At the hotel of H. H. Burt, in Big Pine, on Saturday, the twentieth day of November, A. D. 1886.

THIRD TOWNSHIP.—At the Sheriff's office, Independence, from Saturday, November twentieth, until the last Monday in December, 1886

JOHN S. McGEE,
Tax-Collector of Inyo County, Cal.
Dated this 4th day of November, A. D. 1886.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, made on 20th day of December, 1886, in the matter of the estate of MARGARET E. GEORGE, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on Monday, the 24th day of January, 1887, at one o'clock P. M., at the front door of the Methodist Church, now being used as a Court House in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said deceased at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said deceased at the time of her death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Part of lot No. five (5), the fractional part of the north half of lot No. seven (7), and the fractional part of the south half of lot No. nine (9), in block No. twenty-two (22), as the same are known and designated on the plat of the town of Independence, in said county and State, as the same remains on file in the Recorder's office in said county and State.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE: Cash, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

J. J. MOORE,
Administrator of the estate of Margaret E. George, deceased.
Independence, Cal., December 26th, 1886.
o jan-22 51

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence in Lone Pine, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in the County of Inyo.

Dated December 21st, 1886.

MANUEL DIAZ,
Administrator of the estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased.
dec25

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo.

Dated December 18th, 1886.

JOHN B. MONROE,
Administrator of the estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased.
dec25

NOTICE TO INYO COUNTY BOND-HOLDERS.

Office of the Board of Supervisors, Inyo County, State of California, October 16th, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holder or holders of the following bonds of Inyo County, State of California, to wit: 153 bonds of said county, known as bonds of the County of Inyo, in the State of California, numbered from 18 to 170 consecutively, of the denomination of $500 each, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum with interest coupons attached, issued during the year 1881 under authority of an act of the Legislature of the State of California, entitled "An Act to establish a uniform system of County and Township Governments," approved March 14th, 1883, and of an Act entitled "An Act to provide for Funding the Indebtedness of Counties in certain cases," approved May 8th, 1884. That unless such holder or holders of said bonds shall within thirty days after service of this notice by publication, which service will be completed on the 27th day of December, 1883, present the said bonds held by such holder or holders to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, at the office of said Board of Supervisors, in the Town of Independence, county and State aforesaid, and consent to a reduction of the interest thereon to five and one-half per cent. per annum, the lowest rate that has been offered by any other person or persons, firm, company or corporation, the said Board of Supervisors will proceed to cancel such bonds by payment of the principal and interest thereon accrued.

By order of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California.

[SEAL] W. L. HUNTER,
Clerk of Board of Supervisors.
nov20-6w

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees One and One-half Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

The Inyo County Real Estate Agency,

Conklin & Mulholland,

PROPRIETORS,

BRANCH IMMIGRATION BUREAU

This establishment is instituted for the purpose of furnishing information to those who are seeking cheap and desirable homes, in the land of a climate unsurpassed, plenty of water, and whose fertility of soil is equalled in no locality.

In Owens River Valley lands can be obtained by occupancy, by purchase, or by Government entry.

WE WILL BUY,
SELL, EXCHANGE
AND NEGOCIATE LANDS
IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED

Make Entries of Government Lands Under Homestead, Pre-emption, or Timber Culture Entries.

Give Any Information Legal or Otherwise, In Person or by Letter.

CORRESPONDENCE —SOLICITED.

To those who desire cheap lands for producing any and all the Cereals, Grasses, cultivated or wild any and all vegetables, the choicest and most delicate fruits, as well as the hardiest, or lands for vineyards which are unsurpassed, and which can be obtained by the acre, hundreds or thousands of acres, we say come to

Owens River Valley,

the most fertile and desirable portion of California, which means that it has no equal on the Globe.

Now Is The Time, When Lands are Cheap and Can Be Obtained.

WE HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING CHOICE TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY:

The New York Butte Ranch, comprising 400 acres all grass and tillable lands, a large and fine two story frame dwelling house, stables and corrals, perfect water right in abundance, a large orchard of apple, peach and other varieties of fruit trees, and a vineyard.

The Eight Mile ranch, North of Independence on the Main road, good dwelling house, 30 acres in alfalfa, with one hundred inches of water.

Houses and lots, stables, business houses and unimproved lots in town of Independence.

Four ranches, the Cartago and Olanche properties, pasture and alfalfa lands, comprising 1200 acres, with plenty of water, a number of dwelling houses and stables, 150 acres in alfalfa, fruit trees, vines etc.

120 acres of land, all fenced, adjoining the town of Independence.

10,000 acres in Tulare county. The finest grazing lands on the Coast.

Hotel and saloon properties in the town of Bishop Creek.

Valuable gold, silver and lead mines, patented and unpatented.

Furnaces, Mills and Machinery.

The Rex Montes, Arctic and Bomerang, patented mines together with the Rex Montes quarts mill, in perfect running order, with water power, five stamps with room for ten, with all necessary well built buildings.

Four acres in the town of Independence all set with choice apple, peach, apricot, nectarine, pear plum and quince trees, grape vines, black berries, shrubbery, good dwelling house and stable and one-sixth of all the water flowing down Pine and Pinyon Creeks.

CONKLIN & MULHOLLAND
Independence, Inyo Co Cal.

HARRIS & RHINE.

ISAAC HARRIS. NATHAN RHIN

HARRIS & RHINE,

Merchants,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.,

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALERS IN....

General Merchandise.

OUR STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

HARRIS & RHINE.
n252m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

HARRIS & RHINE

BANKERS,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

WE ARE PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENTS FOR

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $21,000,000

n252m6 HARRIS & RHINE

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 356 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement, and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1.....1887.

It is reported that the Holmes mine, at Candelaria, will soon be started up again.

Mr. S. G. Gregg has got back from his trip to the East, and will be on hand to begin his duty as Sheriff on Monday.

After a long term of idleness, work has been resumed in the Mount Cory mine, near Hawthorne. Twenty men are employed.

Mr. N. Rhine has moved into the new store and taken sole charge of the business of the late firm of Harris & Rhine.

It is believed that a rich gold field has been discovered in that part of New Guinea subject to the German government.

Mr. H. J. Robinson, of Gridley, Butte county arrived at Independence last Monday on a visit to his brother, Mr. E. Robinson.

The Czar is reported to be drinking heavily. This is strange since he was not appointed to the office he holds by Secretary Bayard.

Mr. J. J. Moore, County Treasurer elect, has been appointed Postmaster at Independence, to succeed G. H. Hardy, resigned. Mr. Moore will not take charge of the office for a week or two yet.

Miss Winnie Davis found the people of the North energetic and full of business. That is the way her respected Pa found them about the time Winnie used milk as a steady diet.—*Salt Lake Democrat.*

The stockmen of Nevada appear to be very uneasy over a proposition to enact a no fence law for the State. They don't want to be held responsible if their cattle destroy the crops of a settler who may be too poor to build fences to protect what he plants.

Mr. Andrew Clark, of Bishop Creek, has bought a young bull and heifer from the shorthorn herd of Mr. W. J. Marsh, of Fort Churchill, Nevada. The price of the animals was $350 each. This famous stock will be of very great value to Inyo county in a few years.

Mr. Isaac Harris has gone to San Francisco. Many old friends all over the county parted from him with regreat. Though the firm of Harris & Rhine is dissolved by the retirement of Mr. Harris, yet he still has property interests here, and is interested in the prosperity of the county.

General Logan is thought to be dying. No braver or patriotic American ever lived. Only those who took part in the same terrible struggle in which he gained distinction and proved his worth, can fully appreciate his great qualities and justly value his noble services to his country.

Mr. De La Matyr has so far recovered from the hurts received in a runaway a few weeks ago as to be able to resume his pastoral duties. He is a preacher of much more than average ability and everyone should go to hear him. No person of intelligence can fail to be interested in his discourses.

Some time ago an aged man named Bailiff shot and killed a young lawyer named Noon, at Santa Rosa. The cause of the shooting was an improper intimacy between the wife of Bailiff and Noon. The slayer was tried for murder and acquitted last week. It seems to be an unwritten law that no man shall be punished for killing the seducer of wife or daughter.

The enterprise of the Sacramento *Bee* and *Record-Union* in promoting and afterward describing the Citrus Fair held at Sacramento, is worthy of the very highest praise. Such newspaper work does more than all other agencies united to develop the resources of a country. The whole of Northern iCalifornia owes a great debt of gratitude to the *Bee* and *Record-Union* for the work they are doing for that section.

So many people are flocking into Los Angeles that great difficulty is experienced in finding sleeping room for them. The City Council is trying to help in the matter. It has been suggested to hire some large building and fill it with cots and charge 25 cents a night each for the use of these. It is also urged that some of the large public halls be spread with mattresses or cots for the use of strangers, when the halls are not otherwise used.

The headquarters of the army located at in Arizona is ordered to be located at Los Angeles. The *Express* says this is another feather in the cap of the southern metropolis, though a lunatic asylum would have been more useful. The candor of the *Express* in making such an admission is remarkable; it is very seldom that people afflicted that way are conscious of their own condition or atall willing to admit it.

Mrs. Dolores L. De Esparza, who died at Lone Pine last week, was popularly known by the name of Chata. She was sister to Miguel Castro, of Lone Pine. Mrs. Esparza was highly respected in the community where she lived. She leaves two boys, aged respectively six and three years, to mourn the loss of a kind mother, and a husband who feels most keenly the loss of a good wife. The remains were followed to the grave by almost the entire community. The burial services were conducted by Rev. Father Scanlan, and those who were present will not soon forget the impression which was produced.

San Diego and Los Angeles have perfect organizations for the object of securing immigration. Their books, pamphlets, newspapers and circulars are distributed all over the Union. They have regular agencies devoted to this work. Money has been subscribed liberally to meet the expenses incident to these finely conceived and admirably executed advertising enterprises. These people have public spirit. They are aware that what benefits the community, as a rule, benefits the individual interested in that community. Inyo county needs an organization for the express purpose of promoting the development of its great natural resources. Nothing of the kind exists at present. Where all will be benefited, all should assist.

Public Installation.

Next Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, in the Methodist Church, there will be a public installation of the officers of the Odd Fellows Lodge.

Not Ashamed Of Honest Work.

In an address delivered at the Teachers' Institute in Colusa, W. S. Green, editor of the Colusa *Sun*, said:

"From twelve years of age I made my own way in life—void of the advantages of a scholastic education, and I have worked at almost every conceivable thing; and I am proud to be able to stand in this presence and say that I have never, for a moment, been ashamed of any kind of labor. I have been cook and landlord at a hotel; I have kept a bakery and made bread, pies and cakes; I have milked cows and sold the milk, have raised vegetables and peddled them like a Chinaman; have done every kind of work a farm hand ever did; I have set type; have run the transit and level in surveying, and now when I want a stick of lumber, I go to the lumber yard, get it and carry it on my shoulder through the streets of Colusa, and I would not be ashamed to carry a piece of lumber on my shoulder through the crowded streets of San Francisco. Long before I was of age I made a motto, "Be ashamed of nothing that is honest."

Although I did not have an education, I do not undervalue one. I have felt the need of early training, and have ever been in the harness in the cause of education. The State should educate, but it should not make useless dudes of our boys and affected parlor ornaments of our girls. It should block them out, as it were, ready for use."

Mr. Green is far too modest when he says he "did not have an education;" he has an education, and a good one. He may not be a able to read Greek or Latin; he may not be a profound mathmetician; but he is well informed on many subjects that far more nearly concern ordinary human beings, and he has a good knowledge of the glorious literature of the English language, the purest, the wisest and best literature that ever existed. He can earn an honest living for himself and those dependent upon him, and this is more than many of the so-called "highly educated" can do. It is a misuse of the word "education" to apply it to any teaching that does not make a human being better able to do any kind of work, even the commonest, than one who is not educated. Many of the so-called "educated" are beings so utterly helpless as to be contemptible.

Another Gone.

One more of the brave and true men who gave up everything for country in the day of her danger has passed away. John A. Logan died at Washington last Sunday. No braver man than he ever entered battle; no more devoted patriot ever served his country in the counsel of the nation. His death, which came with startling suddenness to his family and friends, had not been unexpected by his physicians for some days. A lurking tendency to brain complication, which had been present in a greater or less degree, and constantly increasing in severity during his entire illness, had prepared them to expect the worst. The racking pains which he suffered during the early days of his illness, yielded to treatment, but left him in weak and exhausted condition from which he never rallied, and upon which fever preyed with increasing violence until the hour of his death.

Men of all parties, now that he is gone, will unite in saying what a sturdy, manly man he was. He was born in Jackson county, Illinois, February 9, 1826, so that his age was sixty years, ten months and fifteen days. His father was a native of Ireland, a doctor and a man of education and intelligence, so that he was able to instruct his son at a time when schools were not easily accessible in Illinois. During the time General Logan served in Congress, many reputations of public men were ruined by the discovery of corruption; but no trace of scandal or fraud attached to him. He was as honest as he was brave, and died possessed of about as little property as when he first entered public life. The character of John A. Logan proves that there is no degeneracy in the virtue of the republic.

Free Coinage of Silver.

A bill has been introduced in Congress which provides that the holders of silver bullion may have the same coined into standard dollars of 412½ grains on the same terms as applied to the coinage of gold. That the silver dollar shall be the unit of account and standard of value in like manner as is now provided for the gold dollar, and shall be a full legal tender. It also provides that the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of the coinage of all the silver bullion presented, shall exchange therefor silver dollars or certificates, coining only as much of the bullion as the needs of the country may require.

Artesian Wells.

One year ago last May the first artesian well was bored in Sierra Valley, Plumas county. Since then one well boring concern has put down eighty wells, and there are four other parties engaged in the same business in the valley. The wells range from 60 to 830 feet deep, each well giving a supply of water from five to a hundred and eighty gallons per minute, ranging from the ordinary temperature up to 130°. Land has greatly increased in value since these wells were bored. The work is still going on. If we can only get the work started in Owens valley a boom will surely follow.

Now Open.

I have fitted and newly furnished the house on the corner of Market and streets, where I am prepared to accommodate the public with first-class Board and lodging. Large and comfortable rooms for families. Suppers furnished on short notice. Board by the day or week at regular prices.

V. G. THOMPSON,
Proprietor.

Started Up.

The new mill at the marble quarry was started up last week. Everything worked well, except that the speed was too great, and a stop had to be made to gear down a little. Mr. Luce says of the quarry: "The quarry improves with every step, and is developing splendid, just as I saw by the eye of faith, based upon past expertence, for had it not improved it would have belied all the past, both ancient and modern."

Mules For Sale.

Three fine mules for sale; each four years old, rising five. All trained to harness and gentle. Terms: Cash on delivery. Address

JAMES HINES,
Independence.

Worth Looking At.

The display of watches and jewelry at the postoffice is well worth looking at. Mr. Scott will take pleasure in showing the handsome goods to visitors.

AN OPENING FOR LOS ANGELES.

Rich Territory That Would Be Tributary.

More people than ever before are pouring into Los Angeles. Great trains arrive every few days from the East bringing people by the hundreds. The continuance of this great influx of people will very soon make new territory for settlement an absolute necessity. There is a region that now has a very sparse population, yet has room and resources enough for seventy-five thousand people, and Los Angeles may easily bring about the filling up of the country and control the vast business that would grow up. There are individuals in Los Angeles amply able to build the short stretch of railroad, the want of which is the only bar that prevents Owens valley from becoming the most valuable region for business that the city would be connected with. The coming summer will see a large increase of settlers in Owens valley, whether the southern route be opened or not. People will come in from the north over the Carson and Colorado railroad if an opening is not made from Los Angeles. Should the first rush of people into the valley come from Los Angeles their business relations would naturally be established there, and once established would remain. If connected with that city by rail, this great and fertile valley would become known in the East as part and parcel of the territory tributary to Los Angeles, and as such would add greatly to its fame and consequence.

Already business interests are growing up that will speedily make the opening of this route an absolute necessity to Los Angeles. At Carson fruit boxes are made to order and shipped by the carload to the fruit-growers of Los Angeles county. These boxes must be hauled over the Virginia and Truckee road to Reno; thence over the Central Pacific to Sacramento, thence to Stockton, and so on to Los Angeles. Or they must be hauled to San Francisco and then sent by sea to Wilmington, and from there hauled to the city. Instead of this long, roundabout and expensive way of shipping fruit boxes, if the gap between Keeler and Mojave were closed they would go in almost a straight line from Carson to Los Angeles. The opening of this line would also give access to a good market for oranges that is now supplied from Sacramento. Not only all the trade of California east of the mountains, but the whole of Western Nevada would be controlled by this route, not in oranges or other fruits alone, but in all kinds of merchandise, and in nearly all financial transactions. No ambitious and rapidly growing city ever before had a better opportunity to make a most valuable extension of business relations with new territory, than is now within the grasp of Los Angeles by completing the short link of railroad that will give her control of Owens valley.

A Good Move.

The citizens of San Bernardino have organized a bureau to give information of the resources of the county and to promote the coming of settlers. This is a good example for other counties to follow. By far the larger part of the work of building up the State is done by the local newspapers. Nearly every one of the editors of these papers is struggling along under great difficulties, giving time, labor and talent to do a work from which they are the very last to receive any benefit. Great good could be done if organizations like the above were formed to help the local papers in all localities where there are undeveloped resources. San Bernardino has an area larger than some European Kingdoms; the climate is delightful, much of the soil very fertile, and the county when fully developed would sustain in affluence a greater population than the whole State now has. If the new bureau enters heartily into the work and wisely and generously aids the local papers, a rapid increase in wealth and population will speedily follow.

Red Man's Feast.

About two hundred Indians met at Camp Independence last Monday to hold a feast. During the preceding week hunting parties were out in the valley and among the mountains and a large amount of game was secured, all of which was taken to the "big eat." Several noted Indian dancers were present, and the first dance came off on Monday night; this was the "war dance," and only two warriors performed. These were elaborately dressed, port of their costume being feathers stuck upon their noses. After the grand ceremonial performance the dancing became general, men and womed taking part. The music is a low "crooning" kept up by the whole company. The festival lasted all week, with dancing every evening.

Tapping a Lake.

In the Sierra Mountains, on the west side of Owens valley, are many small lakes. One of these is near the head of Black Rock canyon, a few miles north of Independence. It is the intention of Mr. C. B. Rawson to tap this lake during the coming summer, and bring the water down into the valley for irrigation. He thinks a tunnel of about three hundred feet in length would tap the lake at a depth of about forty feet. This would give a large supply of water. Many of these lakes might be tapped at a moderate outlay.

Too Late.

A communication from Bishop Creek, stating the death of Miss Moore, was received too late for insertion in last week's issue. All communications intended for publication must be signed by the writer, and must reach the printing office not later than Friday morning, otherwise they will not be printed, or will have to lie over one week.

Bull For Sale.

"Silver Brick" a thoroughbred Holstein bull, calved June 5th 1886. Out of "Black Queen" by "Saratoga," both imported from Holland and registered in the Holland Herd Book. Silver Brick is a direct descendant of "Rooker," beautifully marked, a square, bulky animal, unusually heavy of his age, bred from the best strains of the famous milk breed, with pedigree perfect. His sire, Saratoga, was imported direct from Holland, is an animal of remarkable prepotency, whose half breed progeny require an expert to distinguish them from thoroughbred stock. Although under age he was awarded a special premium at the Nevada State Fair, his sire took first premium two successive years. He is offered for sale for $250, as his owner does not need two bulls. Apply to Sam Davis, Appeal Office, Carson City, Nev.

THE ASSESSOR REPLIES.

INDEPENDENCE, Dec. 27, 1886.

CITIZENS OF INYO COUNTY:—The undersigned would respectfully invite your attention to a plain statement of facts. In the report of the Grand Jury published last week, the following sentence occurs: "We also find upon examination of the Assessment Roll of 1886, that the Assessor has failed to collect personal property taxes to the amount of about $163, and would therefore recommend that the Hon. Board of Supervisors take necessary steps to recover the same." Now when this report was made my term of office as Assessor had not expired, and it was therefore premature for the Grand Jury to make such a report. That the amount of taxes stated was due is true enough; but the parties owing the same had already been notified by me that payment must be made, and in fact nearly the whole amount was paid about the time when the jury adjourned. This part of the report was evidently designed as a censure upon my official conduct; but I submit to every candid mind whether it is not in reality a testimony to the faithful discharge of duty such as any officer might be proud of. After a searching, and by no means friendly investigation of my official accounts, the Jury found that the very small sum of $163 of taxes on personal property yet remained unpaid, and that, too, while yet a considerable time remained to me for the collection of the same before the expiration of my term of office. A little knowledge of business, a little common sense and a great deal less of stupidity among certain of the Grand Jury, and no such unjust and foolish charge would have found a place in the report. As responsible citizens as Inyo county contains had given bonds to the county to guarantee the faithful discharge of my official duties, and to protect the county against loss through any fault of mine. Those bonds will continue in force long after the expiration of my term of office; and after my retirement if any neglect of duty, or any wrong I have done the county be discovered, my bondsmen can be forced to make good the damage. I invite the closest scrutiny of my action as Assessor, after the close of my term of office, and then it will be found that every dollar it was my duty to collect has been collected and paid to the County Treasurer.

Respectfully,
JOHN C. IRWIN,
County Assessor.

Mistake.

A mistake was made last week in reference to the appointment of a Supervisor to succeed the late George Stevens. By an oversight reference was made to the law in force previous to the enactment of the present County Government Bill; that law provided for the appointment of a Supervisor to fill a vacancy by the Judge; by the law now in force the Governor appoints. The change in the appointing power is no improvement; matters affecting only the county should be left entirely to the county authorities.

Till Robbing.

On the day before Christmas a man named Leon Peon was released from the jail at Independence, where he had been sent for stealing harness. A day or two afterward he went to Lone Pine. Here he struck up an acquaintance with Louis Pidillo, well known there. At the beginning of this week these two worthies were caught in the act of robbing a till in the saloon of Richards and Castro. They were not arrested, but both were warned to leave the town. Peon is strongly suspected of killing Alphonse Thiebaut a few months ago. A rumor was current on the street yesterday that Peon had been lynched by the citzens of Lone Pine, but it could not be traced to any authentic source.

A Child In Danger.

Last Monday evening Bertie Levy, a child aged about nine years, rode on a horse belonging to her father, Henry Levy, of Independence, while that and another horse were taken to water. On the way back from the brook the animals got frightened, and both started to run. The child dropped the lines and clung to the saddle; both horses rushed wildly through the streets; men ran and tried to stop them but they turned and dashed into the open country east of town. The horses kept up their wild career, but the child clung to the saddle screaming in terror. About half a mile east from town Bertie dropped from the animal and alighted in a pile of sagebrush, unhurt, except a few scratches. The men who were following came up in a few minutes and found her walking about, but in an unconscious condition. She was carried home, and is now apparently not the worse for her rough ride.

Typhoid, Scarlet and Yellow Fevers, Measles, Diphtheria, Small-pox, Cholera, etc.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid will destroy the infection of all fevers and all contagious and infectious diseases. Will keep the atmosphere of any sick-room pure and wholesome, absorbing and destroying unhealthy effluvia and contagion. Will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it. Use Darbys Prophylactic Fluid in every sick-room.

The reason given for the resignation from the Tory cabinet of England of Lord Randolph Churchill, is that he discovered such gross frauds in the army and navy departments that he would no longer remain in office under an administration that took no pains to discover and punish such rascality. Under a Tory government all the offices are controlled by the aristocracy, and as many of these are such miserable blackguards as Lord Colin Campbell, nothing else might be expected that fraud and corruption wherever they are concerned. Perhaps it was a wish to be thought "so English you know" rather than mere greed for money, that led to so much corruption in the New York Board of Aldemen. Anglomania has been very prevalent there.

DIED.

ESPARZA—At Lone Pine, December 23, 1886, after a very brief illness, Mrs. Dolores L. De Esparza, aged 32 years.

MOORE—At Bishop Creek, Inyo county, Dec. 20, 1886, of paralysis, Miss Emerald D. Moore, grand daughter of H. S. and Emily Enloe, aged 17 years, 8 months and 8 days.

These shall resist the empire of decay,
When time is o'er, and worlds have passed away;
Cold in the dust the perished heart may lie,
But that which warmed it once can never die.

☞ Tulare county papers please copy.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Independence Hotel,

Independence - - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1-86

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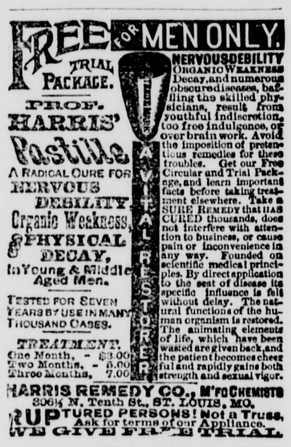
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co.'s.

n225tf



EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES, Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives, at

Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.

W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Graycstones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

oct 23 tf.

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

The Man Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELALNEOUS.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sep4 11-tf

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

Lone Pine Hotel.

CHARLES LEVY - - Prop.

This Hotel has no superior in the county for accommodations, attendance, cooking and table service. The best in the market always supplied. The bar is furnished with the best wines, liquors and cigars.

Charges derate.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, SPOONER, MO., writes: "I stood up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer taken off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house. If they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., Jeweler, NORMAL, ILL., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy cure for $100."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.,

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH ST

A small stock of fresh canned goods constantly re

Fresh Produce, Flour, etc., on ha

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALN

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.;

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS.

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n384m3*

International Immigrant Union.

Secure A Homestead For Your Family.

CALIFORNIA.

INYO COUNTY—Owens River Valley

THE INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANT UNION intends to colonize the Valley of Owens River, Inyo county, one of the prettiest valleys in the great west, containing about 100,000 acres and well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, as well as of the various fruits The soil is about the same as the best ever known in California or Oregon, and the facilities for irrigation unsurpassed.

The Company offers to locate settlers upon 80, 160, 320 and 640 acre farms, the settlers obtaining the same from the Government at $1.50 per acre under the Desert Land Act, paying for the same 50 cents per acre upon filing his or her application, and the balance, $1 per acre, at the end of three years, or before if water is brought upon the land in sufficient quantity to irrigate the same. Any person, man or woman, 21 years of age, can locate a tract of 640 acres.

International Immigrant Union,
126 Washington St., Chicago, Ills.
WM. H. MARTIN, Manager.
THE DAVIDSON CO., N. W., Agents, St. Paul Minn.

Office in San Francisco;
No. 401 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Rooms 29 and 3-13.

MOSBY'S FIGHT AT CHANTILLY.

trategy and Dashing Bravery Too Much for the Federals—A Chase.

The post at Chantilly was only two miles from the camp of a division of cavalry, and flanked by strong supporting parties on each side. When I got within two or three miles of it, I turned obliquely off to the right in order to penetrate, if possible, between them and Centerville, and gain their rear. But they were looking out for me, and I found there was no chance for a surprise. I despaired almost of doing anything, but as I did not want to go back without trying to do something, I ordered a few men to chase in the pickets, hopes that this would drive their ly out for some distance. They l several were killed and cap- m a high position I saw mount, form and move up t regained the pike also, so as t off. I got ready to charge they were near, although I ve half their number, vered another large body at had heard the firing com- rom the direction of Fry- nforce them. These were ad bargained to fight in ordered a retreat at a trot I was certain that they apidly, thinking I was , and, by getting strung e pike, would lose their ad- in numbers, and give me a turn and strike back. ulation was right. I kept my closed up, with two some dis- hind to give me notice when near. I had just passed over a was decending on the other when one of my men dashed up and said the enemy was right upon me. I looked back, but they were not in sight. I could distinctly hear their loud cheers and the hoofstrokes of their horses on the hard pike. I had either to suffer a stampede or make a fight. The cavalry officer is like the woman who deliberates—she's lost. If I had gone a step farther, my retreat would have degenerated into a rout. My horses were jaded by a long day's march, while the enemy's were fresh. I promptly ordered the men to halt, right about wheel and draw sabers. It was all done in the twinkling of an eye. Fortunately, just at the place where I halted was an abattis, formed of fallen trees, which had been made by the army the year before. The men formed behind these, as I knew that when they darted out it would create the impression on my pursuers that I had drawn them into an ambuscade. As they stood there calmly waiting for me to give the word for the outset—

"A horrid front they formed—
Still as the breeze, but dreadful as the storm."

I had no faith in the saber as a weapon. I only made the men draw their sabers to prevent them from wasting their fire before they got to closer quarters. I knew that when my men got among them the pistol would be used. My success had been so uninterrupted that the men thought that victory was chained to my standard. Men who got into a fight under the influence of such feelings are next to invincible and are generally victors before it begins. We had hardly got into position before the the head of the pursuing column appeared over the hill, less than 100 yards off. They had expected to see our backs, and not our faces. It was a rule from which, during the war, I never departed, not to stand still and receive a charge, but always to act on the offensive. This was the maxim of Frederick the Great, and the key to the wonderful success he won with his cavalry.

At the order to charge, my men dashed forward with a yell that startled and stunned those who were foremost in pursuit. I saw them halt, and I knew then that they had lost heart and were beaten. Before they could wheel my men were among them. Those who were coming up behind them, seeing those in front turn their backs, did the same thing. They had no idea they were running away from the same number of men they had been chasing. My men had returned their sabers to their scabbards, and the death dealing revolver was now doing its work. The Union cavalry had assumed, as I thought they would, that my retreat had only been feigned, to draw them into a trap. They could not understand why I ran away just to run back again. They had no time to ascertain our numbers or to recover from the shock of their surprise in finding us drawn up to receive them. I never witnessed a more complete rout, or one with less cause for it.—John S. Mosby in Boston Herald.

Steers on a Stampede.

Nothing I have ever seen is half so wild and foolish as a frightened steer, and a bunch of beef steers on a stampede are not to be laughed at; they will stop for nothing, and will run down and over anything that offers resistance in their path. The only way it is possible to stop them is to ride ahead of the herd and gradually turn them to running in a circle, when they will finally stop, but will be off again at the slightest unusual noise. If a man's horse were to stumble in a prairie dog's hole and fall it would mean certain death to both horse and rider, as the whole herd would be upon him in an instant; but the daring and reckless cowboy takes all such chances. —W. H. S. in Courier Journal.

Experiment in Prison Management.

The new experiment which the Dutch are making in prison management will be watched with interest throughout Europe. Hitherto Holland has held the belief that two years in a separate cell is as much as a criminal can stand and survive. This month the Dutch have amended their code so that every prisoner sentenced to a term of impriso ment of five years and over will spend the first five years of his term in cellular confinement. As in Holland even the chapels are constructed on the cellular principle, and the prisoners wear masks whenever they leave the narrow precincts of their living grave, the Dutch experiment seems very severe.—Boston Transcript.

—A Jersey City (N. J.) woman who runs a drug store recently engaged an assistant, and soon found the receipts of the business diminishing. While watching the man one day sell a package of herbs which he recommended for catarrh, she saw him put twenty cents in his pocket and the remainder, five cents, in the drawer. He was arrested and admitted retaining the twenty cents, which, he said, was the price of his advice. The justice dismissed the case on the ground that he could not reduce professional fees.—*Newark Register.*

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

—It is estimated that eighteen million pairs of boots and shoes are annually manufactured in prisons.

—The Connecticut river and its tributaries furnish power to 2,298 mills, which represent 118,026 horse power.

—The foundations are laid for three more large cigar factories at Key West. These will employ one thousand operatives.

—A St. Louis pop-corn man is going to England to introduce the great American luxury, and will take over five thousand bushels of corn in the spring.

—It is claimed that the new Mannlicher repeating rifle, now being manufactured for the Austrian army, is the most perfect perfect rifle ever invented. It fires forty rounds a minute.

—If boys are raised in a way to impress on them that labor and industry is discreditable, luxury and idle habits will follow and vice comes as certain as night succeeds the day.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—Two Pittsburgh manufacturing firms have bought land on which to erect two or three hundred houses which their workmen will be encouraged to purchase on easy payments.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—There are 555,855 persons in Great Britain outside of those having agricultural holdings who have from one-fourth of an acre to one thousand acres. Of these 135,736 have from one to five acres, and 148,805 from five to twenty acres. Only 663 have over one thousand acres.

—The New Jersey silk industry is growing rapidly. Plans are completed for a new silk mill at Paterson and for several extensions. A number of companies have decided to increase their capital stock. In several European silk centers the demand is chiefly for low grades, which manufacturers do not care to make.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Oil from pine wood is now manufactured on a considerable scale in the South. The material is subjected to intense heat in sealed retorts, and one cord of it is said to yield fifteen gallons of turpentine, eighty gallons of pine-wood oil, fifty bushels of charcoal, 150 gallons of wood vinegar and a quantity of inflammable gas and asphaltum.

—In one of the Hudson River railroad shops there is a toothless steel circular saw thirty-eight inches in diameter, three-eighths inch thick at the edge, which is run at high speed with a stream of water pouring over it to keep it from cracking, and will cut off a bar of railroad iron in a short time. Three thousand can be cut before a saw is worn out. The ends get battered by use before the body of the rail, and when sawed the remainder can be used on side tracks.—*Albany Journal.*

—Andrew Carnegie is building on the summit of the Alleghenies, near Cresson Springs, a house, or castle, which will cost $1,000,000. The entire walls will be built up altogether of the undressed surface stone which is to be found on the place, and they are not to show in any place a single mark of the chisel or hammer. Mr. Carnegie's orders are positive on this point, he having expressed a wish to have as far as possible even the moss on the rocks used in the walls undisturbed.

—"Yes," said Brown, "I'm always making blunders. Why, the other evening I talked with a lady three hours, thinking it was my wife all the while. What do you think of that?" "I think," said Fogg, "that you are not only an unconscionable liar, but that your lie is a very foolish and illogical one. Thought it was your wife! And talked with her three hours! It won't do."—*Boston Times.*

—Angry citizen (who has just dropped a coin in the hat)—"I'm a good mind to thrash you. Why, you're an imposter; you're not blind. What do you mean by having that sign on you reading: 'Help the Blind?'" Beggar—"By gum! your right, boss. Don't blame me. It's de ole woman's fault. You see, I can't read, and she has put de wrong sign on by mistake. This is my lame day; to-morrow is my blind day."—*Tit-Bits.*

—Werker—"Hullo, Harold; I'm surprised to see you at this hour. I heard you had gone to work." Harold (offended)—"Naw, old chapple, you—aw—don't mean that now." Werker—"Indeed, I heard so." Harold—"Well, —aw—you didn't believe it, did you?" Werker—"No; I knew you too well." Harold—"Thanks, deah boy, thanks! I'm—aw—glad the base slandah received the tweatment it deserved."—*Rambler.*

A LUCKY CLUB.

How the Milkmen of the Lucky Ranch Came Out Ahead.

Marcus Stone is the fortunate owner of what is known as the "Lucky Ranch," on the San Bruno road near this city. He also conducts an extensive and very successful dairy business at 35 Eddy street, and is highly respected by every one who knows him. In the management of his business he employs quite a number of men. Mr. Stone said yesterday: "I happened one day to hear some of my men talking of investing in The Louisiana State Lottery. I had myself tried it before, and had drawn some prizes. So I said: 'Boys, suppose we form a club and buy a number of tickets together for the October Drawing, and divide the prizes, if we get any.' All agreed, and we each put in $10 and made a purse, enough to purchase nineteen whole tickets, one of which was 73,392, which drew $6000. This gave each man $660 as his share—an excellent return for a ten-dollar investment. I of ocurse am satisfied with the share that has fallen to me," added Mr. Stone, "though common report had it that I had secured the benefit of the whole ticket; and the boys are immensely pleased with their good luck. I suppose we'll have to put it down to the influence of the 'Lucky Ranch,'" added Mr. Stone as he turned to receive some of the friends who called to congratulate him on his luck with The Louisiana State Lottery.—[San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, Oct. 28th.

No gentlemen should smoke when walking with ladies, nor should a lady smoke when walking with a gentleman.

St. Jacobs Oil is pronounced a most extraordinary cure for rheumatism by Hon. James Harlan, ex-Vice Chancellor, Louisville, Ky.

That electric boy in California can be utilized when he becomes a few years older by marrying him to an electric belle.

Mr. J. Howard James, manager Stuckert's Livery, 619 N. 5th street, Philadelphia, Pa., says: After trying all other remedies without relief, for a heavy cold on the chest, accompanied by a severe cough, I used Red Star Cough Cure, and in a very short time was entirely well.

RENEWED HER AGE TEN YEARS.

That life may be prolonged is the desire of every invalid, even with suffering, but this is not all Compound Oxygen does, as the letters of many patients testify. A Lawrence (Mass.) lady writes:

"My old troubles are all slowly leaving me. I have renewed my age ten years or more."

A farmer writes from Lockesburg, Ark.:

"I am feeling better and clearer of pain than for years. I can plow all day."

A lady writes from North Waterford, Me.:

"My mother, although 81 years old, feels as well as she did when 40 years old. She walks around the house spryly and does considerable work. She is living, she says, a new life."

If you think that you or any of your friends might be benefited by the use of this treatment, you can decide after an examination of a record of its work in a multitude of cases. A pamphlet of nearly two hundred pages will be mailed free to any applicant by Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 15.9 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

The difference between a hired girl and the lady of the house is that the hired girl has some time she can call her own.

THE PARENT OF INSOMNIA.

The parent of insomnia or wakefulness is in nine cases out of ten a dyspeptic stomach. Good digestion gives sound sleep, indigestion interferes with it. The brain and stomach sympathize. One of the prominent symptoms of a weak state of the gastric organs is a disturbance of the great nerve entrepot, the brain. Invigorate the stomach, and you restore equilibrium to the great centre. A most reliable medicine for the purpose is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is far preferable to mineral sedatives and powerful narcotics, which, though they may for a time exert a soporic influence upon the brain, soon cease to act, and invariably injure the tone of the stomach. The Bitters, on the contrary, restore activity to the operations of that all important organ, and their beneficent influence is reflected in sound sleep and a tranquil state of the nervous system. A wholesome impetus is likewise given to the action of the liver and bowels by its use.

Evarts recently remarked to a clerk; "Mark my words;" and the clerk, though industrious and willing threw up the place.

BROWN'S LITTLE JOKE.

"Why, Brown, how short your coat is," said Jones one day to his friend Brown, who wittily replied: "Yes; but it will be long enough before I get another." Some men spend so much for medicines that neither heal nor help them, that new clothes is with them like angels' visits—few and far between. Internal fevers, weakness of the lungs, shortness of breath and lingering coughs soon yield to the magic influence of that royal remedy, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery."

"Bessie, temper is an awful thing. You ought to get rid of it." "Why, mamma, only yesterday you told me to keep it."

"DON'T PAY A BIG FEE!"

65 Cents pays for a year's subscription to the Weekly *American Rural Home*, Rochester, N. Y., without premium—the cheapest and Best Weekly in the World. 8 pages, 48 columns, 16 years old. For **One Dollar** you have your choice from over 150 different premiums, such as **Dollar Volumes**, 300 to 900 pp., and paper one year, post-paid. Book postage 15c. Extra. 50,000 books given away. Among them are: Law Without Lawyers; Family Cyclopedia; Farm Cyclopedia; Farmers' and Stockbreeders' Guide; Common Sense in Poultry Yard; World Cyclopedia; Danielson's (Medical) Counselor; Boys' Useful Pastimes; Five Years Before the Mast; Peoples History of United States; Universal History of all Nations; Popular History Civil War (both sides).

Any one book and paper, one year, all post-paid, for $1.15 only. Paper alone, 65c. Satisfaction guaranteed on books and Weekly, or money refunded. Reference: Hon. C. R. PARSONS, Mayor Rochester. Sample papers 2c. RURAL HOME CO., LTD. Without Premium, **65c.** a year. Rochester, N. Y.

Hurrah Democrats! Hurrah Republicans! now is the time to get a trial bottle of Irish May Flower at all Druggists for 75 cts.

ST. VITUS'S DANCE CURED.

FARMINGDALE, L. I., N. Y., Sept. 2, 1885.

I have been troubled for several years with an affection of the nerves which no doctor or no medicine could cure until I tried BRANDRETH'S PILLS. I would be taken with a violent pain in the middle of my spine, and my arms and legs would twitch violently. It acted something like St. Vitus Dance, and I couldn't control my limbs. It would come and go once or twice a month, lasting two or three days at a time. Finally, at the beginning of one of my attacks, I took five BRANDRETH'S PILLS. As soon as they acted freely, I found myself almost well. So I continued taking them for a month—one or two a night. It is now a year since I have had an attack, and I attribute my cure to BRANDRETH'S PILLS. FRANCES WOOD

The Wholesale Druggists of San Francisco will supply the trade with Irish May Flower.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Irish May Flower, "King of all," 75 cts.

The man or woman who knows how to eat oysters gracefully has mastered two-thirds of the science of table etiquette.

$500 REWARD.

The former proprietor of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy, for years made a standing, public offer in all American newspapers of $500 reward for a case of catarrh that he could not cure. The present proprietors have renewed this offer. All the druggists sell this Remedy, together with the "Douche," and all other appliances advised to be used in connection with it. No catarrh patient is longer able to say "I cannot be cured." You get $500 in case of failure.

Now that the high bonnets are in fashion the telegraph wires will have to come down.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should not be neglected. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy, and give immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes*

VALVULAR DISEASE OF HEART.

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY, in cases of chronic valvular disease of the heart, should be used to remove the affection and abolish the pain which is felt with or without muscular exertion. At druggists. $1.50. Descriptive treatise with each bottle; or address J. J. Mack & Co., San Francisco.

Apply to your Druggist for Irish May Flower.

BABY HUMORS, Skin Blemishes AND BIRTH MARKS are cured by Cuticura

FOR CLEANSING THE SKIN and Scalp of Infantile and Birth Humors, for allaying Itching, Burning and Inflammation, for curing the first symptoms of Eczema, Psoriasis, Milk Crust, Scall Head, Scrofula, and other inherited skin and blood diseases.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, are infallible.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price CUTICURA 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BACK ACHE, Uterine Pains, Sorenesss and Weakness speedily cured by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. Warranted, 25c.

A QUICK RECOVERY.

It gives us great pleasure to state that the merchant who was reported being at the point of death from an attack of Pneumonia, has entirely recovered by the use of DR. WM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. Naturally he feels grateful for the benefits derived from using this remedy, for the lungs and throat; and in giving publicity to the statement we are actuated by motives of public benefaction, trusting that others may be benefited in a similar manner.

Ladies delight, Irish May Flower 75 cents.

POSITIVELY DELICIOUS.

So delightful to the taste are HAMBURG FIGS that they could be placed upon the table for dessert, and no one would suspect that they were more than very superior crystallized fruit. This property is what makes them so popular with ladies and children for the cure of constipation, piles, indigestion and sick headache 25 cents. At all druggists. J. J. Mack & Co., proprietors, San Francisco.

Border life is not always healthful. The lunatic asylums of Dakota are badly overcrowded.

Functional derangement of the female system is quickly cured by the use of Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." It removes pain and restores health and strength. By all druggists.

The diamonds of the late Mrs. Stewart are valued at $750,000. Some of them were so large that she never ventured to wear them.

"Seal of North Carolina" Plug cut is the Boss smoking Tobacco. It is kept by every first-class dealer in town.

At the front, Irish May Flower, 75 cents.

Fifty years standing; Irish May Flower.

The habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners

The standard medicine; Irish May Flower.

Try Gennes for Breakfast.

Ready Remedy, Irish May Flower, 75 cts.

TIRED OUT!

At this season nearly every one needs to use some sort of tonic. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS enters into almost every physician's prescription for those who need building up.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS—THE BEST TONIC

QUALITY NOT QUANTITY. PURITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

For Weakness, Lassitude, Lack of Energy, etc., it HAS NO EQUAL, and is the only Iron medicine that is not injurious. It Enriches the Blood, Invigorates the System, Restores Appetite, Aids Digestion

It does not blacken or injure the teeth, cause headache or produce constipation—*other Iron medicines do*

MR. J. GRIFFITH, San Francisco, Cal., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters by order of my physician for general debility caused by inflammatory rheumatism, and am happy to state that it fully restored me to health."

MRS. S. BOSTWICK, 427 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for general debility and loss of appetite with great benefit. I think it a most excellent tonic and cannot say too much for it."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

FATAL.

Do you know that a pain in the left shoulder or arm is a sign of heart disease? It is; and that disease may have progressed far towards a fatal termination without exciting suspicion. Take DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY at once.

Shortness of Breath. Dizziness, faintness, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath, restlessness, pain in the left shoulder or arm, denote the presence of heart disease, and call for the immediate use of Dr. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY.

Dropsy. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY rapidly removes the effusion in cases of Dropsy, which is due in most cases to some disease of the heart or general circulation.

Shaking Palsy. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY is efficacious in cases of Shaking Palsy which have defied all other remedies, exercising its influence directly upon the nervous system, which is weak and excitable.

Brain Disease. DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY should never be absent from a household, for it immediately relieves all diseases depending upon a derangement of the circulation, such as Congestion of the Brain, Hysteria, Meningitis, Pneumonia, Paralysis, Dementia and Insanity.

Take it in Time. A man who presents an appearance of debility, whose countenance is anxious, and who is subject to spells of faintness, is liable to sudden death from heart disease. Let him take Dr. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY before it is too late.

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S F N U (First Series) No. 232.

SMOKERS' WHIMS.

What a Brooklyn Tobacconist Has to Say About His Wares.

"How can a cigarette firm afford to give away a watch for the return of seventy-five empty packages?" a local tobacconist was asked by a reporter.

"They can't afford it," was the reply, "but take that means of introducing certain brands of cigarettes. Many of the watches given away in this manner cost from $4 to $6 each, wholesale. The cases are made of silver and nickel. All new cigarettes are good at first. In some brands vile to acco is used, while in others it is the reverse. When first put upon the market a new cigarette is well made and contains the best of stock. This continues only until the cigarette is well established, when both the quality of tobacco used and the make become poor. In some instances where cigarettes are sold at low prices the tobacco is the best, but in the cheaper brands the stock becomes poorer and poorer until smokers give up the brand for some other."

"Why should the quality of tobacco used in cigarettes become worse as the brand becomes popular?"

"For this reason. There is little or no profit on new brands of cigarettes. Why? Because the tobacco used is of the best, and more is paid for making new brands of cigarettes than old ones. In recent years competition in cigarettes has done much to reduce the price. Why less than five years ago all cigarettes sold from 15 to 20 cents a package. Now all brands sell for 10 cents, while in some New York stores the price has even been reduced to 8 and 9 cents. Does it not stand to reason that the tobacco used in the cigarettes which sold at 20 cents per package is much better than that now used in the same brands which sell at 10 cents? Labor is no cheaper now than formerly, yet the price of cigarettes have reduced one-half. Some one must bear the loss. It is not the manufacturer. Who else then can it be, if not the smoker? The latter does not lose in a pecuniary sense, but in the quality of the tobacco used in the cigarettes. To my knowledge there are no less than two hundred brands of cigarettes manufactured. Some brands have long or short lives, according to their quality and names. A pretty name or picture on a wrapper greatly aids in selling certain brands. Many brands contain papier machie-holders. These can only be used in smoking one cigarette, and the packages sold contain a holder for each cigarette. Manufactures have replaced the pictures about which there was such a howl some time ago, by photographs of prominent actresses dressed, of course, in street costume. Other cigar dealers may not have noticed a decrease, but of late I have sold not one package of cigarettes, where I sold five formerly. Many smokers of cigarettes have given up the habit and taken to cigars."

"Do Brooklynites indulge much in snuff?"

"Artistic snuff taking is one of the lost arts. The habit is dying out. I sell but little snuff. Most of the business in that commodity is done in the Southern States. Chewing tobacco? No. I notice no increase in its use, but I suppose Brooklyn has more tobacco chewers now than ten years ago. Many of us were boys then, but have since grown up and have learned to chew."

"Which is more widely used, fine cut or plug?"

"Fine cut, of course. Some old fogies prefer plug, but its use is being superceded by fine cut. In both kinds of tobacco copperas is used. This is injurious to the mouth and teeth. I know many who are never without a chew in their mouths, unless, perhaps, it is when they sleep. Do you know that many Brooklynites who can afford better smoke the rankest and cheapest of cigars, because they prefer the flavor of them better than higher priced brands? To some men a strong five cent cigar of the blackest description is preferable to a clear Havana costing five times that sum. Men's tastes change in cigars as often as any thing else. I have a customer who every week or so orders a box of cigars to be made for him out of the blackest tobacco obtainable. Of course, the man has cast iron nerves but how long he can abuse them I don't know."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

HOW TO PRUNE.

Frequent and Judicious Trimming of Trees Both Necessary and Profitable.

We look upon the roots as the part that nourish, but the roots are the mouths through which food is taken. It is more correct to say that the soil nourishes rather than the mouth and the leaves of the tree rather than the roots. By severely cutting back heads of trees I can almost suspend growth. Thus we often leave branches that I know must come off next season simply to induce growth of the part that is to remain permanently. Some people seek to urge the growth of scions in newly grafted trees by removing all large limbs. They should remember that they thus remove that which induces growth, and after such severe slaughter many of the fibrous roots will be found dead, for if they have no work to perform they become feeble and short lived. We must distinguish the difference between trees and vines. If we wish the grape to grow vigorously we cut it back closely, for its leaves are very large, and it has the faculty of covering with a trellis only a few buds. Thus we cut feeble growing vines back more closely than strong growing, for by close cutting we get more foliage than by leaving canes long. Therefore, in pruning trees the danger lies in cutting too much, and with vines not in cutting away enough. If you wish the tree to spread, cut to an outside bud; if to run higher and closer, to an upper or inside bud. Leave no crotches, as they are certain to break when laden. Cut close to the shoulder, but do not touch the shoulder. Remember that he who does not trim at all gets the most growth of tree, but he who trims often and wisely has the best orchard and fattest pocket-book.—*Fruit Recorder.*

Domestic Views.

The small boy was regaling a visitor with the family album.

"Who is this one?" asked the victim, as he began the photographic volume.

"Oh, that's gramp', an' here's gram' rite acrost the leaf."

"And this pretty lady?"

"That chromo's Ant Suke; she's a terror. An' that fel that looks as ef he didn't know beans is nunkey."

"Who are the two taken together?"

"That's pop an' mam, only they ain't fitin' there."

"And this sweet child?"

"That's me when I was a kid. An' that's pop's first wife what dide; and that's another nunky. Say, he don't look like a bird, does he? Pop says he's a real old gallus bird; an' this——"

The entrance of the family prevented further disclosures.—Detroit Free Press.

POSITIVE PROOF

Of the Wonderful Efficacy of Animal Magnetism as Applied to the Cure of Disease by Drs. Darrin—A Reporter's Interview with a Well-Known Citizen.

[*San Francisco Daily Report.*]

Having seen in print numerous testimonials of remarkable cures performed by magnetic agency, a *D. R.* reporter set out yesterday in search of some positive evidence on the point. There was a decided bias in the reporter's mind, which obviated the possibility of any surreptitious use of bifulutin statements not justified by the facts. He selected from the circular of the most prominent among our local magnetic healers the name of a well-known citizen, who, it was claimed, had been cured by his treatment. Calling upon George M. Mitchell, of the New Zealand Fire Insurance Company, at 312 California street, he was very kindly received by that gentleman, who willingly contributed much valuable information.

"Mr. Mitchell," asked the reporter, "is it true that you were treated by Drs. Darrin, the magnetic healers?"

"It is," replied Mr. M. "I had been afflicted with nasal catarrh so seriously as to affect my voice and make my condition apparent to my friends. After various futile efforts to procure relief, I called upon Drs. Darrin and placed myself under their treatment."

"How long had you been so afflicted? Please state also how serious your trouble was, and the result of your experiment."

"Certainly. I had been troubled with catarrh almost as long as I can remember. It was a source of constant annoyance to me. My symptoms were a perpetual sensation of a cold in the head. In twenty-four hours after Drs. Darrin first treated me I was greatly relieved. In about five weeks after my first visit I was discharged as cured, and, although that was over two years ago, have had no relapse since. I never was in better health than now."

Mr. Mitchell's appearance fully justified the latter statement. He is a picture of health, and a model of gentlemanly good nature.

Convinced that it was unnecessary to seek for further proof of the Drs. Darrin's wonderful skill, the reporter retired.

Drs. Darrin can be seen daily at their parlors, 113 Stockton street, San Francisco, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. The poor treated free of charge from 9 to 10 A. M. daily.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—The water in Lake Huron has risen eighteen inches during the past year.

—A poor young man out at the elbows does not feel like laughing in his sleeves.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

—It is safe enough to say that earthquakes originate under the sea. No one can crawl under there to find out.

—An exchange says salt is a remarkable remedial agent. So it is, indeed. It has been known to even cure a ham.—*Lowell Courier.*

—An old lady in Holland scrubbed her sitting-room floor until she fell through it into the cellar. Excess in all things is wrong.

—Wife—"Why, aren't you going to wear your dress suit, my dear?" Husband—"Not much. The last time I wore my dress suit at a party a young woman ordered me to bring her a cup of coffee and be quick about it."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Charles Mathews, being one evening in the front of the house and seeing a gentleman putting on his coat, preparatory to leaving, exclaimed: "I beg pardon, sir, but there is still another act." "Which is precisely the reason," replied the other, why I am going."

—Husband—"You know that pretty Mrs. F." Wife—"For goodness sake, John, don't talk about that pretty Mrs. F. I can't go anywhere without hearing her praises sounded, until I am sick to death of the sound of her name." Husband—"I was only going to tell you of a rumor I heard about her to-day." Wife—"A rumor? O, John, tell me all about it; that's a good soul."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Manager—"You have not got a proper appreciation of art, and I can not give you more than twenty-five dollars a week." Pretty Actress—"But I was getting one hundred dollars just after I was divorced, you must remember." Manager—"Oh! you are the actress who was divorced?" Actress—"Yes." Manager—"And eloped with the French Count?" Actress—"Yes." Manager—"Three hundred dollars a week."—*N. Y. Graphic.*

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 8, 1887.

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F. & A. M.

THE STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 22?, F. & A. M., will be held at the Masonic Hall, Independence, at 7 o'clock P. M., during the ensuing Masonic year as follows:

Saturday	January 16th
"	February 13th
"	March 13th
"	April 17th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 14th
"	September 11th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 11th

Members and visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. A. R. CONKLIN, W. M

J. J. MOORE Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every ⅜ Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

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D. CROUGH, R. S.

TRAVELING.

Railroad Time Table.

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TAKING EFFECT

Thursday - - - April 1, 1886

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.		To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—		Arrives—
Mound House	9:15 a. m.		5:50 p. m.
Dayton	9:45 a. m.		5:10 p. m.
Wabuska	11:55 a. m.		3:15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3:40 p. m.		11:40 a. m.
Luning	5:10 p. m.		9:50 a. m.
Soda Springs	6:10 p. m.		9:10 a. m.
Belleville	7:40 p. m.		7:85 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8:20 p. m.	Lv.	7:05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7:45 a. m.		5:00 p. m.
Benton	11:35 a. m.		1:15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1:40 p. m.		11:20 p. m.
Alvord	2:30 p. m.		10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:10 p. m.		8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5:00 p. m.		7:40 a. m.
Keeler	5:40 p. m.		7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XVIII. NO. 30. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., JANUARY 8, 1887. WHOLE NO. 845.

A BALL ROOM PANORAMA,

With Portraits of the Maidens One is Apt to Jostle There.

There are maidens fond of flirting—
You will find them charming sweet;

And, their power great exerting,
They will bring you to their feet.
But you'll find, though they're diverting,
It is well to be discreet;
For your vanity they'll flatter,
And, perchance, some may be hissed,
They in soft love tones will shatter—
On attention they'll insist;
But you'll wonder what's the matter,
When you find that you're dismissed

But beware the maid of learning—
When you see her, pass her by,
For she's ever light-talk spurning,
And you'll find if you draw nigh
She'll discourse in accents burning
On the Whichness of the Why;
Indeed you'll be in consternation,
And you'll be both cold and hot,
On the verge of desperation
When she asks, as like as not,
If you'll give a dissertation
On the Whenness of the What.

Under guidance parental,
You will see at any ball,
Maidens grave and sentimental
Who fond suitors would enthrall,
And in manner transcendental
They will sigh with one and all;
They will talk to you for hours
On the beauties of a star,
Lisping praises of the flowers,
On the moon we see afar,
And of sylvan dells and bowers,
Till you wonder where you are.

There's the rich old merchant's daughter—
She's too wealthy to be sold—
But, though many men have sought her,
Still her hand she does withhold,
For she must, her mother's taught her,
Buy a title with her gold.
She may smile when you address her,
If of lords there is a dearth,

But 'tis useless to impress her
With your honor and worth,
For she'll think you an aggressor
If you're not noble birth.
Then there's sister, who's sweet and pretty,
Who is stately, fair and tall,
Who is clever, witty,
Who is belle of all the ball;
But she's poor, and that's the pity,
For 'tis wealth does her enthrall.
Of her charms you'll never tire,
But you'll best be not too bold,
For she has a poor old sire
Who intends she shall be sold,
And some wealthy man will buy her,
Who's decrepit, mean and old.

—Chicago Herald.

THE POET'S WAIL.

O, the autumn days are coming,
When the bees have stopped their humming,
And the partridge lone is drumming
In the copse upon the hill;
When the leaves are slowly falling,
And the sable crow is calling
To his mate to stop her squalling
With a wild and mournful trill;

Autumn winds the boughs are rustling,
And the towns again are bustling,
While the countryman is hustling
With his apples and his corn;
Days of Johnny-cake and bacon,
When the woods are all forsaken,
And the meadow-larks have taken
Flight across the fields forlorn.

'Tis the season melancholy,
Days when Nature is not jolly;
Soon the welcome Christmas holly
Will be hung o'er banquet hall;
Snows of winter will be o'er us,
And the season soon will bore us
When in manner quite decorous
We must seek the evening ball;

For the summer days are over,
Withered are the fields of clover,
And each merry woodland rover
On his haunts no more does dote;
And the question now, my dearie,
That doth make me feel so weary,
Is the old one, dark and dreary,
Can I wear last winter's coat?

—Henry Tholens in Tid Bits.

A Powerful Plaster.

"Have you a sister?" asked the settling clerk on the board of trade. "No! Then you don't know how dangerous it is to incur her displeasure. I promised to take my sister and a friend of hers to the theatre one evening and then forgot all about it. Well, she and her friend put up a job on me to get even. They made a great strong mustard plaster and put it in the pocket of my night robe. I remember I had a terrible dream that night. I dreamed I was dead. Then I woke up and I was sure I was dead. I could feel the fire burning my heart right out, and every now and then I would get a whiff of that mustard and it made a first class substitute for brimstone and sulphur. I tell you I suffered agonies."

"Well, it *must* have been a strong plaster," I said.

"Strong!" he ejaculated. "Look here! Now, I don't expect you to believe me; but, without exaggeration, that plaster was so strong that it drew my spinal column right plumb up against my breast bone, and when the plaster was removed the spine flew back into position with a snap that jarred the whole house."

I give this story to the reader for what it is worth. I will not give it as a whole my unqualified indorsement, for there are portions of it that I find extremely difficult to believe. —The Rambler.

The Man With a Harp.

It was in the infant class of a Sunday school. The teacher was trying to bring out the fact that David was a man of varied occupations. There had been smooth sailing until the question was asked: "What do you call a man who plays on the harp?" After a brief pause a youngster raised his hand and answers: "An Italian." The teachers and scholars had a good laugh and a new topic was introduced.—Omaha World.

LOADED FOR BEAR.

Farmer McCue Shoots Thirty-seven Buckshot at Once from his Trusty Gun.

WALTON, Oct. 23.—Joseph McCue of Sullivan county is a little set in his opinions, but owns up like a man when he finds that he is wrong. The other day he was working in his turnip patch, which is right across the road from his house. There are not many neighbors in the part of Sullivan county where Mr. McCue's farm is, which is the Beaverkill country, near the Ulster county line. Mr. McCue had heard a quail whistling in his turnip patch, and had taken his shotgun with him, thinking that maybe he might get the quail for his supper. As the farmer worked he was finally brought with his face toward the road, and he caught a glimpse of something passing along. Farmer McCue raised himself up. As he looked toward the road his eyes opened very wide. As they opened Mr. McCue exclaimed:

"By jee!"

What the farmer saw was a bear, and it was slouching deliberately along in the road, past the house. There was nothing but bird shot in Farmer McCue's gun, but he felt that he must get that bear. He seized the gun and fired both barrels at bruin. The bear stopped, looked in a deprecatory manner at the farmer, and then passed on. The farmer watched it until it disappeared in a bend of the road. Then he examined the hammers of his gun and blew into the barrels. Satisfied that the gun had gone off, he exclaimed:

"Missed him, by jee!"

Farmer McCue finished his work in the turnip field and went to the house.

"If I had gone out loaded for bear," said he to his wife, "I couldn't have seen my way, the quails would have been so thick. But there I was laying for quail, and what do I flush but a bear as big as a yearling colt! If that bear bothers me to-morrow, though, I'll be sorry for him, and I'll load the old gun now. Mother, count me out thirty-seven buckshot for each barrel!"

"You mean nine, Joseph," said Mrs. McCue.

"Thirty-seven, mother, for each barrel."

"Nine buckshot, Joseph, is a big load for any gun, and will kill an elephant!"

"Nine buckshot won't hurt a coon, mother, and I'm after bear. Thirty-seven is what I want, but it isn't enough. I've a notion to put in forty-seven, to make sure. No, I'll take thirty-seven; but thirty-seven ain't enough."

So Farmer McCue put in a double charge of powder and thirty-seven buckshot in each barrel. Mr. McCue is a good farmer, but his early education as a hunter was sadly neglected.

"Now let that bear trespass on me again, by jee!" said Farmer McCue.

The next day he went to work again in his turnip field. His gun, loaded for bear, was with him. He had no idea of seeing the bear, so that when in making a turn in the field he came almost face to face with it, evidently enjoying itself among the turnips, from the way it was pulling them up and munching them, the farmer was obliged to open his eyes wide again and exclaim, with more vigor than before: "By jee!"

Farmer McCue was bound to get the bear, however, and, backing off a few feet to where his gun lay, he picked it up, took good aim at the bear, and fired.

And fired.

Mrs. McCue heard the report at the house. It made the windows rattle, and reverberated among the hills like a Fourth of July salute. The farmer's wife ran to the door and looked over into the turnip field. There was a thick cloud of smoke over by the stone wall, where she had last seen her husband at work.

"Joseph must have killed the bear," she said.

But there was no bear and no Joseph to be seen. Mrs. McCue ran down into the field. She had not gone far before she saw the body of the bear stretched out among the turnips. Looking further, she saw Farmer McCue also stretched out among the turnips, as stiff as the bear. Just then Farmer Rose and his son, neighbors, happened to be driving by. Mrs. McCue hailed them. They carried Mr. McCue into the house. One side of his face was as black as his hat, and swollen three times its natural size. His right shoulder was dislocated, and his arm was black and blue from the shoulder to the elbow. It was a good while before he could be brought to. Then he opened his left eye, and, looking at his wife, said, firmly, but feebly:

"Mother, thirty-seven's enough!"

There was a hole through the bear, amidships, big enough to run a stovepipe in. Farmer McCue, a little set in his opinion as he is, but willing to own up like a man when he finds he is wrong, is doing as well as could be expected.—New York Sun.

Wits of Ancient Days.

Sir Nicholas Bacon being once, in the capacity of judge, about to pass the sentence of death upon a culprit, the fellow importuned him to save his life, alleging, among other things, that he had the honor of being a relation of his lordship. "How do you prove that?" said Sir Nicholas. "My lord," replied the man, "your name is Bacon and mine is Hog, and Hog and Bacon have in all ages been reckoned akin." "That is true," answered the judge, "but hog is never bacon till it is hung, and therefore, until you are hung, you can be no relative of mine.

George I, while on a journey to Hanover, stopped at a village inn in Holland, and while the horses were getting ready ordered two or three eggs to be brought to him, for which the host charged him 200 florins. "How is this?" said the king; "eggs must be very scarce at this place to bring 100 florins apiece." "Pardon me, your majesty," said the host; "eggs are plenty enough, but kings are scarce." The king smiled at the fellow's wit and ordered the bill to be paid.

Lord Norbury, the Irish judge, was once dining at a table, and corned beef forming one of the dishes he was asked if he would have a slice. "I would try it" he said, "if it were hung." Curran, who was present, replied: "If you were to try it, judge, it would be sure to be hung."—New York Mail and Express.

A Paradox.

It is utterly useless to try and sell a parachute to a man who is falling down stairs. And yet probably this the only time in his life when he would like to buy one or when the thing would do him any earthly good.—Cambridge Chronicle.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The Methodists have laid the corner-stone of a new college for women in Baltimore.

—There are fifteen thousand Jews in Cincinnati. Their church property is valued at $800,000.—*Chicago Times.*

—The Christian community in India is increasing at the rate of eight and one half per cent. a year, and therefore doubles every twelve years.

—The bey of Tunis has given a choice site of land, worth six thousand dollars, to a small Protestant congregation there, on which they intend to build a church.

—The *Presbyterian*, in calling for contributions for the relief of Charleston, says that members of their denomination are under peculiar obligations to their brethren in the faith "in this historic first spot where our church took root in this land."

—Schoolmistress X, teaching at Colesville, N. Y., was paid three dollars a week. She went to live at the house of the trustee who had fixed the rate of pay, and she was somewhat startled to learn that he had settled upon four dollars a week as the cost of her board.—*Buffalo Express.*

—The Chinese Government has very promptly paid ten thousand dollars to the Canada Presbyterian Mission in Formosa for property destroyed in the Franco-Chinese war. The mission now has thirty-eight stations with one thousand two hundred and seventy-three converts, the result of fourteen years' labor.

—According to the latest educational reports, the number of penmen in the United States ranking themselves the "Best in the World," is 27; the number who esteem themselves the "Best in America" is 413, while none were found who considered themselves "fair to middling."

—Mrs. Leland Stanford devotes considerable time and money in the cause of education in California. She has put in successful operation four large kindergartens, and her latest benefaction is the establishment of a night school for the jockeys and stable boys employed in the stables of her husband. —*Chicago Tribune.*

—One thousand carpenters of Berlin have addressed the following petition to the German chancellor: "Prince Bismarck—You have declared that you will not legally forbid Sunday work until convinced by the voice of the laborers that they demand rest on that day. Here, then, is their voice: We declare implicitly that we desire a law which will grant us protection in the enjoyment of freedom from work on Sunday. Sunday labor leads to crime and vagabondism."

—According to the latest statistics the Baptist Church in Germany numbers 169 congregations, 152 chapels, 1,282 preaching stations and 32,241 members. The net increase in the membership last year was 1,155. The number of Sunday-schools is 432, teachers, 293 and scholars 18,257. Value of church property, exclusive of debts, $400,000. Annual contributions for all objects, $100,000. About 18,000 copies of their church publications, 15,000 Bibles and 30,000 New Testaments were distributed.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—A nod-ditty: "The slumber song." —*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—Degrees not striven for by students or others—those below zero.

—Wisdom is an ocean that has no shore, and foolishness is a narrow stream that has no bottom.—*Lowell Citizen.*

—McGarrigan (taking his first sleeping-car trip; upper berth)—Hey, hoy, thevre, yez blece divil, they bees a felly undher me bid.—*Puck.*

—Honesty may not always win, but generally lives respectably and to be respected. There is some solace in this fact.—*Chicago Standard.*

—Never, under any circumstances, assume a responsibility you can avoid consistently with your duty to yourself and others. In other words, "mind your own business."—*Chicago Times.*

—He was a traveling printer, and, being out of employment, he hired himself out to a farmer. One day the farmer said: "I want you to set that hen." "How do you want her set, solid?"—*Texas Siftings.*

"What makes that girl walk so funny?" inquired De Smythe of Browne. "Is she intoxicated?" "Oh! no; she's not intoxicated," responded Browne. "It's only her shoes that are tight."—*N. Y. Independent.*

—Janes's wife has a place for every thing and a good reason for keeping the thing in that particular place. She keeps a vial of quinine pills in the kitchen clock, presumably in order that that standard tonic will prevent the clock from running down.—*Lowell Citizen.*

—Lightning struck a hive of bees in Kansas the other day. The painful story is soon told. The misguided lightning came out of that hive quicker than it went in, and went off into space with its tail between its legs. Moral: Never pick a quarrel when you are not acquainted with the folks.—*Texas Siftings.*

—"You met Charley on a yacht, they say?" "Yes, wasn't it romantic? We were on board three hours together. You see there wasn't any wind and we couldn't get to land. Well, before two of those hours were over he had proposed and I had accepted. I really believe the yacht helped us." "How was that?" "It was a case of luff at first sight."—*Tid-Bits.*

—At a house in Ohio where a minister was boarding, the servant-girl was anxious to anticipate every thing in her work that any one wished her to do. She had always "just done it," or was "just doing it," when any order was given. This amused the young divine greatly, and on one occasion he thought to nonplus the girl by a ruse. "I don't think Eliza has washed my Bible since I have been here," he said to the mistress in a low tone, but designed to be overheard by the girl. A few minutes later the mistress said to her in the presence of the clergyman: "Eliza, have you washed Mr. Blank's Bible?" "No, ma'am, but I've got it asoak."—*Harper's Bazar.*

EARLY DETROIT.

The Characteristics of the French Settler's Principal Live Stock.

Bees are very commonly kept, and were of no small profit. Of course, among a race whose favorite emblem, the cock, flourishes on every steeple, there was no lack of chickens. Ducks waddled along the shore, and incredible numbers of tame geese hissed and squalled at the passers-by, aided in their chorus by the yelping of small dogs, which were also quite common enough. Turkeys, wild and tame, abounded. Their cattle were small and not very good. Two of their oxen could not perform any heavy amount of labor compared with the average of working cattle to be found now. Hogs were numerous, of such long, gaunt proportions and huge heads that they have been generally distinguished as the "alligator" breed, from a caricature resemblance to that ungainly beast. Turned into the woods to forage for subsistance, they became wild and shy. Many years ago the island above Detroit was badly infested with rattlesnakes, and a drove of swine were sent there to destroy them. The hogs soon thinned out the snakes, but in the course of time became very numerous and lost all the habits and characteristics of tame animals. From these the island derived the name it has always borne until it ceased to be euphonious to refined ears and is now known indiscriminately as Belle isle, and Ile aux Cochons or Hog island. It is now a city park, awaiting the future of municipal taste or vandalism.

But the most important animal was the horse. In most countries physiologists trace out resemblances in character between this intelligent animal and his master. How far this is fancy and how far founded in truth it is unnecessary to decide. But there is no doubt the horses of this region possessed characteristics quite peculiar. Authorities differ concerning the origin of the breeds of ponies found here, and the time of their general introduction. From the varying characteristics of the ponies used by the French and Indians, there is reason to suppose them of very different origin. The Indian ponies resembled the mule in shape, being generally thin chested, with drooping head and slouching gait. He was rarely used except as a beast of burden, the Indians having no vehicles; and when plowing was to be done, their French neighbors were called in to do this important work. The powers of endurance of this persecuted animal were great, but if he possessed speed or other showy qualities he got small occasion to exhibit them. He was a very meek looking beast.—*Magazine of Western History.*

DOGS' EARS.

Some Good Reasons Why They Should Never Be Cropped.

Sir Edwin Landseer, one of the judges at the dog show in London, England, endeavored to exclude all dogs that had been mutilated by ear-cropping or otherwise. The principal reason for Sir Edwin's protest is that the cropping of ears is most cruel and hurtful to the dog. The cruelty complained of is not in the operation—that, after all, is a small matter. It consists in depriving the animal of a defense which nature has given it against the entrance of earth and sand into the ears. The entrance of these into the ears distresses the dogs much, causing deafness, abscesses and cancer. All dogs, more or less, require to be protected from sand and earth by overlapping ears; but especially do terriers—literally "earth dogs"—the species which, of all others, is most persecuted by cropping. They go into a burrow, their ears get full of sand, and they suffer ever afterward. Surely Sir Edwin Landseer is right in saying that judges of dogs ought not to sanction such gross treatment of the animal, and that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals should look to the practice. The only excuse that can be set up for this system is a delusive one. It is said that fighting dogs fare better with their ears cropped, and the exigencies of fighting dogs have set the fashion for all others. It is true that if an ear be gone it can not be torn, but then it is forgotten that even for fighting purposes the ear is often a protection. All these fighting dogs have what are termed "points." One has his way of seizing the leg, another fixes upon the throat, and yet another makes a dash at the large gland behind the ear, which, in the dog, is as sensitive as the most sensitive gland in the human body. Deprive the dog of his ear and the assailant can get a good bite at it and lay his adversary low. Leave the dog his ear and the assailant's grasp of the sensitive gland is impeded by the folds of the ear and rendered much more feeble. Thus, even to the fighting dog, the long ear is a positive defense.—*N. O. Picayune.*

Contraction of the Hoof.

A hoof contracts from dryness consequent upon a state of inflammation of the interior of the foot, or from want of nutrition of the horn at the origin of its growth at the coronet. The injury is difficult to repair because the vascular tissue of the foot which connects the hoof with the interior part of it becomes absorbed and in part lost. The remedy is to rasp the hoof quite thin; to leave the frog untouched, so that a healthful pressure may be exerted on the interior of the foot; to keep the hoof dressed with a mixture of glycerine, molasses and water in equal parts, and to cover it constantly with a bandage to keep it moist, and to apply blistering ointment to the coronet.—*N. Y. Times.*

A Sacrifice of Friendship.

"When two pugilists step into the ring what kind of a musical composition are they going to perform?" inquired one traveling man of another.

"Give it up."

"A knock turn," was the reply.

And now they waste time trying to sell to each others' customers out of spite.—*Merchant Traveler.*

BANK DEFALCATIONS.

What an Old Banker Has to Say About Defaulters and Careless Directors.

After an experience of twenty-five years, I am convinced that the root of the evil is generally found in the practice of living beyond one's income. In these days, when luxurious living is so sought after, the temptation to excessive expenditure is constant and pressing. There is no man of stated income who does not feel it. Men with high salaries are as much tempted to it as clerks who are struggling with a family on a poor income. Keeping within the bounds of income is not merely a matter of dollars and cents. It is an affair of morals and character. To do it requires prudence, economy and self-denial. When it is done, the Scriptural precept of providing things honestly is complied with. Failure to do it involves debt, to begin with; and afterwards, in most cases, equivocation and breaking of promises, to say the least. Worse consequences sometimes ensue, namely, peculation, fraud, forgery, and, finally, the State prison.

It may be thought unnecessary for a high official of a bank, with a large salary, to exercise self-denial and economy. Experience teaches the contrary. As income increases, wants and aspirations increase, too; and if a man has a taste for art, music and other sources of luxurious enjoyment, he has constantly to hold in his desires with a strong rein. A man of such tastes will find it perfectly easy, and, indeed, very natural, to spend ten or twenty thousand dollars a year, or, in fact, much more.

The desire of the flesh, the desire of the eye, and the pride of life are all temptations daily besetting people with large incomes. And, unless they are steadfastly resisted, they inevitably lead a man into trouble. I venture to think that the pulpit might take considerable notice of these things. It is needed in these times.

So much, in brief, for the moral and spiritual aspects of this terrible case. A word as to the duties and responsibilities of directors. Here, again, I speak from practical experience. There are some things that directors can do. It is doubtful whether it would be possible for directors to overhaul every entry and every voucher of the cashier of a large banking institution, without sitting *en permanence*. But there are two things which they can do, and these go to the very root of the matter.

The directors of a bank, if they exercise a reasonable amount of vigilance, can easily tell whether their officers are living within their salaries or not. This especially applies to the cashier and higher officers, whose mode of living must be well known. They can, in the second place, very readily ascertain whether their cashier or higher officers are speculating in stocks or not.

These are practical points with respect to which directors are bound to exercise supervision. If they have reason to believe that their cashier is living beyond his salary, it is incumbent on them to have explanation at once. If such cashier can satisfy them that he has any other source of income, through his wife or otherwise, and is keeping within the *total*, well and good; but if he is making up the difference by speculating, the directors are bound to stop him at once. Even if he is living expensively, and is known to speculate, directors are bound to stop it. But in nine cases out of ten, with officers living on salaries, when speculation is indulged in, it is to enable a luxurious style of living to be kept up. Living beyond income, however, often begins early in life.—*Congregationalist.*

Propagate from the best.

It is a great error, and one far too prevalent among our agricultural brethren at the present day to select the best and most valuable animals, seeds, roots, etc., for the market, instead of retaining them to propagate from. In this they disregard future advantages in the pursuits of immediate profits. Instead of reserving those animals which are decidedly superior in size and symmetrical development, to transmit the excellences to coming times and through successive generations, which practice, if systematically adhered to, would insure a gradual but constantly progressive improvement, they are so easily fascinated with the hopes of gain that they willingly part with the very means which alone can secure its acquisition, and entail upon themselves evils from which it is impossible for them to escape.—*Detroit Tribune.*

Found Woefully Defective.

Proprietor of Museum—You have a new freak to present?

Agent—Yes.

"He defies every law of nature?"

"Yes."

"He is a profound puzzle to medical science?"

"Yes."

"Ah! we will likely strike a bargain. Oh!—another question: Has he appeared before all the crowned heads of Europe?"

"N-o."

"Then I don't want him." —*Philadelphia Call.*

—A curious incident occurred lately at Hollywood park, says the Boston *Journal*, where the representation of immense Turkish rugs was artistically formed of living plants. A farmer and his wife were driving through the grounds and from a distance admiring the rugs, which they supposed to be the work of the loom and not of the gardener. A heavy shower came up, when the old couple made their way to the mansion and called the attention of the servants to the rugs that were lying out in the rain.

—Samuel Gilbert, of Georgetown, N. J., stored one hundred and fifty bushels of potatoes in the attic of his little house preparatory to barreling them. On Tuesday night while his family was at supper the floor gave way and the potatoes came down on them, breaking Mr. Gilbert's arm and Mrs. Gilbert's leg, fracturing her shoulder, and injuring a daughter's arm so that it will have to be amputated.—*N. Y. Times.*

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UIT SCIONS.

of many kinds can be had om the State University at Berkely. In circular just issued Professor Hilgard ays:

"The Standard Orchard of the University contains upward of 500 named varieties of Fruit.

The Standard Orchard of the University is maintained not as a commercial enterprise, but to serve several purposes. First, that of illustrating the instruction that is given in horticulture; second, to serve as a means of identifying fruit specimens which are sent to us from all parts of the State for that purpose; third, as a source from which any citizen of the State can obtain scions or bud-sticks either for the purpose of testing varieties under the conditions prevailing in his locality or to insert in bearing trees to establish the identity of un-named varieties which he may have. There is such variation in the characteristics of varieties grown under different conditions in California that often we can but approximately identify a variety and send scions of that variety, true to name, for the grower to fruit for himself and thus compare the two when grown under the same conditions. In all these directions the the Standard Orchard at Berkely is proving of value to the fruit interests of the State.

The accurate records which have been kept of tree growth and fruitage of the different varieties serve as a trustworthy guide for planting in regions adjacent to the bay and coast, where the climate in its main features most resemble that of Berkeley. The forthcoming report of the College of Agriculture for 1886 will contain tabulated results of several years' observations by Mr. W. G. Klee, from which the reader may learn what varieties promise well and those which are likely to be worthless in the section of the coast region to which allusion is made. From these observations it is also possible to indicate certain varieties which have good points, but evidently need a warmer locality to develop full quality. Such varieties are commended for trial at greater distance from the coast.

TERMS.—Orders may be sent for few or many varieties, as may be desired, We cannot furnish large quantities of a single variety, because the object is to test varieties and not to furnish material for commercial propagation. Packages of scions are forwarded by mail, and applicants are required to send 10 cents for each dozen ordered, to defray expenses of packing and postage. Postal notes, payable at the Berkely postoffice, are requested to be sent in lieu of stamps whenever practicable. Any surplus left after filling orders as far as possible will be returned to the senders, deducting letter postage.

The limits of an announcement of this kind prevent a full enumeration of varieties which can be furnished. We select, therefore, such kinds as seem to us most promising and least known to growers. Those who may desire other varieties than those named may apply for them, and they will be furnished if we have them.

APRICOTS.

Observations on the growth and bearing of our collection of apricots for several years warrant the naming of several varieties as well adapted to bay and coast climates in this part of the State; Blenheim or Shipley medium size, color fine, early, very productive; Beauge [?], very handsome fruit of Blenheim type, most beautiful golden yellow, painted with brightest red; rich quality, a clingstone, ripening here the middle of July; Orange, possibly identical with the Royal, but grown here, has much higher color, a good bearer and early, but the tree is only a moderate grower; Sardinian, a small apricot, possibly valuable because of its earliness.

Apricots not altogether satisfactory here but likely to be valuable in warmer parts of the State. Alberge de Montgamet, large freestone, pitting very readily, color orange, flesh firm and rich; St. Ambroise, large, fine-looking fruit and tree large and vigorous; Kaisha, from Syria, pale colored, excellent flavor and quality and very juicy; Canino Grosso, fine, large fruit of Hemshirk type; De Coulorge, also fine fruit of similar type.

APPLES.

The following varieties include the most promising of those in our collection which are not generally known in this State:

Benoni; shaded and striped with red; midsummer; for table and market; very good to best.

McCloud's Family, yellow, striped with dull red, late summer, very good.

Fanny, crimson red, midsummer, very good.

Julian, whitish, striped with rich red, very good.

Red Canada, beautiful red, winter, very good.

Mother, splashed and marbled with red, winter.

McAfee's Nonsuch, striped and splashed with red, winter.

McLellan, red, beautiful, very good to best.

Dalonega, striped and splashed on yellow ground.

Green Sweet, greenish yellow, very sweet.

Cardinal, yellow, middle of July, tree a fair grower, but yield here rather small.

Count Orloff, pale yellow, rather a small bearer, but good quality and good keeper.

Grimes' Golden Pippin, yellow, a fair grower, middle of September.

Disharoon, yellowish, dull red or russet cheek, a strong grower and healthy tree, fruit good and a good keeper, October and November.

Duckett, yellowish, striped and splashed with red, winter, tree fair grower and fruit good.

Equinetely, greenish yellow, covered and splashed with red, a fair grower and good bearer, fruit good, and keeps until March,

Rome Beauty, shaded and striped with [illegible] good grower and bearer, fruit good, Dutch Mignonne; yellow, striped and splashed with red, a fair grower and good bearer, fruit good, keeping until March and April.

Canada Reinette, large russet, a fair grower, fair bearer, quality good and fair keeper, ripens in September.

CRAB APPLES.—The University collection of crab apples shown at the fairs attracted much attention by their great variety in form and color. We can furnish scions of the following varieties:

Oblong Crab, Montreal, Chicago Coral, Red, Siberian, Yellow Siberian, Currant, Transcendent, Large Yellow, Ringo, Malus Karda, Hewe's Virginia, Lady Crab, Large Red and Hysops.

PEARS.

Our collection of pears is very good, and the quality of many of our winter fruits, especially, excellent; but the presence of the summer fogs has the tendency to give them a russet surface. The same varieties grown farther from the coast will present a much handsomer appearance. The collections shown at this year's State and Mechanics' Institute Fairs were highly commended. The spraying of the orchard with the sulphide-whale-oil soap solution produced a marked effect upon the black fungus, and gave the trees and the fruit a much better appearance.

In connection with the descriptions of the following varieties, of which scions can be had, we give the time of ripening of this locality, which, compared with the greater part of the State, is very late. Those starred [*] have proved exempt from the black fungus, or nearly so, every year since fruiting here:

Annie Ogereau; very handsome pear; beginning of August.

Ott; middle of August, before Seckel; small but delicious.

Duchesse Prencoce; above medium; steady bearer; fair quality; end of July.

Doyenne Robin; medium to large; beginning of September; good bearer; fair quality; excellent keeper.

Dr. Reeder; small, but of the highest quality; end of September; beginning of October, after Seckel.

*Paradise d'Autumne; September and October; medium size; very good.

*Marie Louise d'Uccles; end of September; small grower but large and constant bearer; fruit large; good quality.

Sheldon; large; end of September; good.

*Bonsceiller de la Cour; large; regular bearer; good; middle of October.

*Jalousie Fontenay Vendee; medium; good bearer; resembles in taste Beurre Gris of Europe.

*Pimaston Duchesse d'Angouleme; a pear entirely different from the ordinary Duchesse; is large to very large; so far a shy bearer; good.

*Baronne de Mello; medium; regular bearer; good.

Augustus Dana; large; November; very good; so far a shy bearer.

*Beurre Gris d'hives Nouveau (new gray winter pear) a variety, we are told, which was formerly cultivated considerably in Santa Clara but now not met with; large to very large; tree a good regular bearer; quality very good; November and December.

*Md. Lariol de Barny; large; good bearer good: (resembles Emil d'Heyst).

*Jaminette; above medium size; November and December; excellent keeper; good (extremely sweet).

Fondante de Noel; above medium; very handsome; December; good.

*Jones Seedling; small; a good steady bearer; October; good.

Duhamel de Monceau; December; above medium; very good; tree a poor grower.

*Doyenne d'Alencon; late; ripening January 1; good grower and healthy; yield fair puality good and a good keeper.

*Beurre de l'Assomption; middle of August; fair grower and healthy; yield good; fruit handsome and large but not a very good keeper.

Forelle, or German trout pear; a fall pear of great beauty.

*Louis Vilmorin; large pear resembling Clairgeau. Not adapted to Coast climate; should be tried elsewhere; tree healthy and yield fair.

De Tongres; very handsome; highly colored; a good keeper; fruit shown at the fairs attracted much attention; tree healthy and a good grower. Ripens here October 1st.

Plums.

Scions of the following varieties can be furnished.

Ontario; the best early plum we have; green; above medium; quality fair.

Black Morocco; small blue plum; very early; cracks badly in this locality.

Lawrence's Favorite; seedling of green gage; resembling it but larger.

Wangenheim Prune; resembles the German prune but bears better here.

Red Magnumbonum; a good plum; rather large; freestone.

Victoria; handsome, large, flesh yellow and rather coarse, but sweet; tree vigorous and hardy.

Lombard; a populur Eastern variety; medium size; violet red; flesh juicy but not rich.

Reine Claude de Bavay; one of the best varieties, which should be better known here; very late; greenish yellow; flesh juicy melting and rich.

St. Lawrence; rather large; dark purple with light bloom; yellow flesh, sweet and rich.

McLouglin; one of the best; large; skin thin, yellow, dotted with red; flesh yellow; very sweet and luscious.

Prince Englebert; a good variety; tree very productive.

Goliath; a large handsome plum; deep red to purple.

Copper Plum; and old variety; tree very productive, vigorous and hardy; fruit medium size; late; should be better known.

St. Martin's Quetsche; a late prune from Germany, tree hardy and apt to overbear, fruit medium size, pale yellow, hangs long on the tree, flesh yellow, freestone.

Peters' Yellow Gage; very good here; tree a strong grower, flesh yellow, juicy and sugary;

Prince of Wales, and old variety, very srtisfactory in this locality.

Orange, very large and handsome, yellow tree vigorous and productive.

Belgian Purple, rather large and deep purple, handsome, tree strong and productive.

Drap d'or d'Esperen; fruit large, golden yellow, flesh light yellow and good quality.

Ive's Autumn; an excellent plum, yellow with red dots, large.

Royal de Tours; large, bright red to violet, flesh highly flavored, juicy, very good.

Autumn Compote; large, whitish yellow, with crimson in the sun, flesh yellow, very good.

Diapree Rouge; tree rather a poor grower but fruit large, reddish purple, flesh pale green, juicy and melting.

Reine Claude Rouge; very good to best, is somewhat known in this State.

Denniston's Superb; an excellent variety tree a strong grower, healthy, hardy and productive, fruit round and large, color pale yellow.

Address applications to

E. W. HILGARD,
University of California; Berkely, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 274.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bodie, Cal. Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its postoffice address and principal place of business at the City and County of San Francisco, California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mojave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate placer claim, mine and mining premises, containing One hundred and Nineteen 48-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situate in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the Surveyor General of the United States for California as survey No. 2194, lot No. 39, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven (27), north range one (1) east, San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a chalk stone monument marked "C D No. 1 N E Cor." being the northeast corner of the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, and the southeast corner of this location No. 1, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine; from which chalkstone monument, mineral monument No. 34 bears south, distant eleven (11) chains and twelve (12) links. The south corner of cement office bears north 16 degrees, 50 minutes west, distant ten (10) chains and eight (8) links. Winters Peak bears north 68 degrees 45 minutes east, and Chloride Peak bears north 1 degree 15 minutes west, thence,

1st Course—North twenty chains and twenty-four links to a stake marked "C D No. 2" at the base of low white hills, from which a stake marked "C D No. 70" at the southwest corner of location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit mine bears N. 56 degrees 26 minutes E. distant thirty-six chain; thence,

2nd Course—North eighty nine degrees forty-nine minutes west, seven (7) chains and eighty-seven (87) links to wagon road. Ten chains and five links to a stake marked C D No. 3, being the southeast corner of location No. 2, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes west along the south boundary of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, forty-nine chains and twenty four links to a stake marked C D J, at the southwest corner of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine on the dry bed of lake; thence,

4th Course—South twenty chains and sixteen links to a stake marked C D No. 33; thence,

5th Course—North eighty-nine degrees ten minutes east, nineteen chains and sixty links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 33½;" thence,

6th Course—North eighty-nine degrees forty-five minutes east, thirty-nine chains and fifty-two links to the point of beginning.

The above described Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39 is recorded in the mining records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, in Liber A, pages 168, 169 and 170, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 370 and 371.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square, set two feet in the ground, on the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 4 minutes W. and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67-100 chains.

The adjoining claims consist of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine and the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, on the north and south respectively.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39, posted upon the said location and to the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S Land Office at Bodie, Mono county California, for further description of the said mine and mining premises hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said premises or any part thereof must be duly filed in this office within sixty days from the date of the first newspaper publication hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicant.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR A MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 275.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bodie, California, Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business and postoffice address at the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mohave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate deposit, mine and mining premises containing One Hundred and Thirty-nine 86-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situated in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises, now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the United States Surveyor General for California, as survey No. 2194 A lot No. 40, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven, north range, one east San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a stake marked "C. D. No. 70" from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 30 degrees 20 minutes W. Fifty-nine chains and twenty-nine links, a stake marked "C D No. 2," at the N. E. Cor. of Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine bears S. 56 degrees 26 minutes W, distant thirty-six (36) chains. Winters Peak bears N. 70 degrees 30 minutes E; Chloride Peak bears N. 2 degrees 45 minutes W; thence,

1st Course—North eighteen chains and sixty-five links to a stake marked "C D No. 69" at southwest corner of location No. 5, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

2nd Course—East along the south boundary of location No. 5 of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, nine chains and sixty-seven links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 68" at southeast corner of said location No. 5; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees fifty-two minutes east, forty-one chains and four links to a stake marked "C D No. 67;" thence,

4th Course—South twenty-two minutes west, ten chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 66;" thence,

5th Course—East ten chains and fourteen links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 65," thence,

6th Course—South twenty chains and fifty-five links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 73," from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 66 degrees 39 minutes W, thence,

7th Course—West thirty chains and forty-one links to a stake marked "C D No. 72," thence

8th Course—North twelve chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C D No. 71," thence,

9th Course—West thirty chains and twenty-nine links to the point of beginning.

The above Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, is recorded in the Mining Records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District in Liber A, pages 170 and 171, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 371 and 372.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square set two feet in the ground, at the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes W. Fifty-nine chains and twenty-nine links, a stake marked "C D No. 2," at the N. E. Cor. of Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine bears S. 56 degrees 26 minutes W, distant thirty-six (36) chains. Winters Peak bears N. 70 degrees 30 minutes E; Chloride Peak bears N. 2 degrees 45 minutes W; thence,

1st Course—North eighteen chains and sixty-five links to a stake marked "C D No. 69" at southwest corner of location No. 5, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

2nd Course—East along the south boundary of location No. 5 of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, nine chains and sixty-seven links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 68" at southeast corner of said location No. 5; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees fifty-two minutes east, forty-one chains and four links to a stake marked "C D No. 67;" thence,

4th Course—South twenty-two minutes west, ten chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 66;" thence,

5th Course—East ten chains and fourteen links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 65," thence,

6th Course—South twenty chains and fifty-five links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 73," from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 66 degrees 39 minutes W, thence,

7th Course—West thirty chains and forty-one links to a stake marked "C D No. 72," thence

8th Course—North twelve chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C D No. 71," thence,

9th Course—West thirty chains and twenty-nine links to the point of beginning.

The above Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, is recorded in the Mining Records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District in Liber A, pages 170 and 171, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 371 and 372.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square set two feet in the ground, at the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes W. and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67 100 chains.

The only adjoining claim is the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, on the north.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, posted upon the said location, and the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said land or any part thereof must be duly filed according to law in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, California, within sixty days after the first newspaper publication of said notice hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicants.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court in and or the County of Inyo, State of California, made on 20th day of December, 1886, in the matter of the estate of MARGARET E. GEORGE, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on Monday, the 24th day of January, 1887, at one o'clock P. M., at the front door of the Methodist Church, now being used as a Court House in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said deceased at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said deceased at the time of her death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Part of lot No. five (5), the fractional part of the north half of lot No. seven (7), and the fractional part of the south half of lot No. nine (9), in block No. twenty-two (22), as the same are known and designated on the plat of the town of Independence, in said county and State, as the same remains on file in the Recorder's office in said county and State.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE: Cash, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

J. J. MOORE,
Administrator of the estate of Margaret E. George, deceased.

Independence, Cal., December 26th, 1886.

o jan-22 5t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence in Lone Pine, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in the County of Inyo.

Dated December 21st, 1886.

MANUEL DIAZ,
Administrator of the estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased.

dec25

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo.

Dated December 18th, 1886.

JOHN B. MONROE,
Administrator of the estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased.

dec25

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing and carried on between the undersigned at Independence, Inyo county, California, and elsewhere under the name of Harris & Rhine has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Nathan Rhine will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand and is authorized to collect all indebtedness due to the late firm and will pay all liabilities thereof.

ISAAC HARRIS,
NATHAN RHINE.

Independence, December 10th, 1886.

dec18

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees One and One-half Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

☞ These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
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REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

The Inyo County Real Estate Agency,

Conklin & Mulholland,

PROPRIETORS,

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This establishment is instituted for the purpose of furnishing information to those who are seeking cheap and desirable homes, in the land of a climate unsurpassed, plenty of water, and whose fertility of soil is equalled in no locality.

In Owens River Valley lands can be obtained by occupancy, by purchase, or by Government entry.

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SELL, EXCHANGE
AND NEGOCIATE LANDS
IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED

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CORRESPONDENCE
—SOLICITED.

To those who desire cheap lands for producing any and all the Cereals, Grasses, cultivated or wild any and all vegetables, the choicest and most delicate fruits, as well as the hardiest, or lands for vineyards which are unsurpassed, and which can be obtained by the acre, hundreds or thousands of acres, we say come to

Owens River Valley,

the most fertile and desirable portion of California, which means that it has no equal on the Globe.

Now Is The Time, When Lands are Cheap and Can Be Obtained.

WE HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING CHOICE TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY:

The New York Butte Ranch, comprising 400 acres all grass and tillable lands, a large and fine two story frame dwelling house, stables and corrals, perfect water right in abundance, a large orchard of apple, peach and other varieties of fruit trees, and a vineyard.

The Eight Mile ranch, North of Independence on the Main road, good dwelling house, 30 acres in alfalfa, with one hundred inches of water.

Houses and lots, stables, business houses and unimproved lots in town of Independence.

Four ranches, the Cartago and Olanche properties, pasture and alfalfa lands, comprising 1200 acres, with plenty of water, a number of dwelling houses and stables, 150 acres in alfalfa, fruit trees, vines etc.

120 acres of land, all fenced, adjoining the town of Independence.

10,000 acres in Tulare county. The finest grazing lands on the Coast.

Hotel and saloon properties in the town of Bishop Creek.

Valuable gold, silver and lead mines, patented and unpatented.

Furnaces, Mills and Machinery.

The Rex Montes, Arctic and Bomerang, patented mines together with the Rex Montes quarts mill, in perfect running order, with water power, five stamps with room for ten, with all necessary well built buildings.

Four acres in the town of Independence all set with choice apple, peach, apricot, nectarine, pear plum and quince trees, grape vines, black berries, shrubbery, good dwelling house and stable and one-sixth of all the water flowing down Pine and Pinyon Creeks.

CONKLIN & MULHOLLAND
Independence, Inyo Co Cal.

HARRIS & RHINE.

ISAAC HARRIS. NATHAN RHIN

HARRIS & RHINE,

Merchants,

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INYO CO., CAL.,

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HARRIS & RHINE.

n252m6

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8.....1887.

S. D. Thurston has been chosen by Sheriff Gregg to be Under Sheriff.

Young wheat and alfalfa have been making good growth around Camp Independence the past two weeks.

The new county officers took charge of their several offices last Monday, and the county business goes along as smoothly as usual.

Mr. and Mrs. Shirley, oi Virginia City, were at Independence several days this week; they intend to buy a farm and settle in the valley.

Quite a number of people in Virginia City who have saved money and want to secure homes, intend coming to Owens valley shortly to settle.

The Legislature of California failed to organize at the first meeting last Monday. This defers the election of a United States Senator till January 18th.

The Legislature of Nevada met and organized last Monday. A. J. McDonell, republican, of Storey county, was elected Speaker. Wells Drury was elected Speaker pro tem.

A subscription has been made for Mrs. Logan. As the first installment of the subscription $20,000 worth of United States four per cent. bonds will be bought and presented to her.

The Bishop Creek Brass Band came down and took part in the festivities at Independence last week. The boys show much improvement in their music and play a number of popular airs very fairly.

The Odd Fellows held an open installation in the Methodist Church on Thursday evening which was well attended. A supper was given, after which the younger people danced in Mairs' dining-room. The affair passed off very pleasantly.

The first number of the *Esmeralda News* has been issued. This is the newspaper started at Hawthorne with the outfit of the Candelaria *True Fissure*, that became became defunct some weeks ago. We wish the *News* success.

John W. P. Laird, Esq., will in a few days open a new law office in the premises so long occupied by the INYO INDEPENDENT. As District Attorney for several years, Mr. Laird has become thoroughly familiar with all the public and much of the private business of the county. Clients will find him a good and reliable attorney.

The Mono county *Chronicle-Union* suggests that the Constitution should be amended so as to permit two or more counties to unite in forming one judicial district, presided over by one Superior Judge. As this amendment would not compel, but would only permit such union where a majority of the voters of all the counties interested desired such union, it should be submitted to the people.

Mr. W. L. Hunter retired from office and went to his ranch at the beginning of the week. During his term of office as County Clerk, every courtesy that could be done with a strict regard for duty, was cheerfully extended to any who asked for it; but not the slightest preference was given to any over another. The county never had a more accommodating, but at the same time a more scrupulous and exact Clerk than Mr. Hunter.

Independence needs a school house and new town hall. Before long the great rush of work on the many new buildings put up in the town since the fire will be over. Then when so many good carpenters are here would be a good time to begin work on a building that would serve both wants. The ground floor could be made to give all the school room necessarry and a second story could be added that would make a suitable town hall. If a little effort is made the object can be attained.

The legislators of Nevada favor a free gospel. Instead of electing a Chaplain, as is done in other States, they have asked the clergy of Carson to take turns in praying for them gratis. If the legislators are so scrupulously careful of the State money as to refuse to appropriate any of it to pay a Chaplain, abstinence from one extra drink or one cigar a day by each member and handing over the price thereof to some pious minister elected as chaplain, would make a handsome addition to his meagre income.

Our new settlers are taking an active interest in Sunday school work. Good fathers and mothers want to have good influences thrown around their children. Wise and loving parents will not take their children where religious and moral training are neglected in public. Here at Independence there is a revival of interest in the Sunday school; every parent should aid in the good work, not merely by encouraging their children to attend, but by going themselves and giving such help as they can. Nothing will more surely attract the most desirable kind of settlers than the assurance that their children will have all the external aids to grow up in virtue and honor.

Mules For Sale.

Three fine mules for sale; each four years old, rising five. All trained to harness and gentle. Terms: Cash on delivery. Address JAMES HINES, Independence.

New Open.

I have fitted and newly furnished the house on the corner of Market and Washington streets, where I am prepared to accommodate the public with first-class Board and lodging. Large and comfortable rooms for families. Suppers furnished on short notice. Board by the day or week at regular prices. V. G. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Bull For Sale.

"Silver Brick" a thoroughbred Holstein bull, calved June 5th 1886. Out of "Black Queen" by "Saratoga," both imported from Holland and registered in the Holland Herd Book. Silver Brick is a direct descendant of "Rooker," beautifully marked, a square, bulky animal, unusually heavy of his age, bred from the best strains of the famous milk breed, with pedigree perfect. His sire, Saratoga, was imported direct from Holland, is an animal of remarkable prepotency, whose half breed progeny require an expert to distinguish them from thoroughbred stock. Although under age he was awarded a special premium at the Nevada State Fair, his sire took first premium two successive years. He is offered for sale for $250, as his owner does no need two bulls. Apply to Sam Davis. Appeal Office, Carson City, Nev.

Safe Moved.

The safe of the County Treasurer was moved last Wednesday from the office of G. H. Hardy to the office of the new Treasurer, J. J. Moore. The present Treasurers' office is in the room formerly occupied as the Sheriff's office.

Still Building.

Building at Independence goes on with undiminished vigor. There is no cessation in the sound of saws and hammers. Not one day's work has been lost by the workmen from bad weather since the work of rebuilding the town was begun last July.

New Printing Office.

A new printing office is nearly completed for the INYO INDEPENDENT. The building is forty feet long by twenty-four feet wide, and stands a little over one hundred feet east from the Court House; just far enough to be beyond the limit required by insurance companies to give the lowest rate of interest.

Legislature In Session.

The Assembly organized by the election of W. S. Jordan as Speaker. Frank D. Ryan was elected Clerk; P. R. Cline, Sergeant at Arms; G. L. Saulsbury, Minute Clerk; Albert Hart, Journal Clerk; Jacob Shaw, Engrossing Clerk; Mrs. C. E. Levy, Postmistress; J. R. Brierly, Speaker, pro tem; Rev. E. R. Dille, Chaplain.

Wise Action.

An effort is being made to have a system of irrigation for Nevada. Assembly resolution No. 2, by Drury, of Ormsby, provides for the appointment of a joint Irrigation Commission consisting of five members from the Assembly and four from the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House, to enable the Legislature to provide such legislation as the State needs relative to a system of irrigation.

Base Ball.

The game played by the Big Pine and Independence clubs last week, was interesting beyond all expectation. On Friday evening when it got too dark to play longer, six innings had been played and the Independents were nine runs ahead. Next morning the game was renewed, the remaining three innings were played and the game ended with the Independents seven runs ahead. This result was quite unexpected by everyone, even by the players themselves. The Independents played with skill altogether unexpected.

Flattened Out.

For a year past the Republican party of Nevada has been pestered by a little chipmunk of a fellow named Powning. Without a single qualification for the office but the most the most boundless self conceit and impudence this little chip wanted to be made United States Senator. The Legislature has sat down on him so heavily and flattened him out so thin that the creature will hardly be able to utter the faintest squeak for some time to come.

New Years Party.

The party given on News Years Eve by the Y. M. S. Club was a success in every way. The attendance was large; the disguises varied in color and design; the music excellent; and in fact, every detail complete. The new building put up by J. C. Irwin made a first-rate ballroom. Mairs gave a grand supper at his new hotel. The elegance of the tables and the excellence of the fare were praised by every participant. This first party given by the Young Mens Social Club will attract large attendance to all future entertainments given by the Club.

Runaway.

Last Wednesday evening Charlie Thurston was driving a pair of horses attached to a farm wagon in the vicinity of the Methodist Church. The wagon wheel dropped into a rut or ditch, and Charlie was pitched from the wagon seat, lighting upon the tongue between the horses. The animals at once started to run, and Charlie dropped to the ground, the wagon passing over him, but not hurting him. The team dashed against a tree near by, one horse going each side of it; the harness broke and the animals ran on but were soon caught. No serious damage was done; Charlie got a few slight bruises, but was not much the worse for the runaway.

The Other Extreme.

A year or two ago landowners in Owens valley were anxious to sell property below its real value. Now that the resources of the valley have become better known to the public and many people are coming here looking for homes, there is danger of error in the opposite direction. Some parties who still want to sell are asking higher prices than intending settlers are willing to give. It must be kept in mind that though a great many strangers are coming here, yet the price of land will not increase much in value till all the Government land shall be first located. By forgetting this fact sales may be missed. Most of the people who are coming here looking for land know very well what it is worth.

San Carlos Mine.

From time to time S. A. Densmore does a little work on the San Carlos mining claim above Independence station. Recently a shipment of 170 sacks of ore was make to the new works at Reno. The ore weighed 20,873 pounds and its value was 40 ounces silver per ton and 49 per cent. lead; net value of the whole, $429.97. In any other part of the State ore that would net to the owner over forty dollars per ton would be mined vigorously. Here in Inyo county mines like the San Carlos attract but little attention and are worked only by fits and starts. If we could borrow Edison for a while and get him here to electrify miners, farmers, and all others into a little more animation the county would go ahead more rapidly.

Terrible Cages.

The prison cells in the new jail were finished last Tuesday. The work was done by McGrew, of Oakland. There are four of these cells, all enclosed in one huge box of steel and iron. The whole thing looks like a monster safe. The doors have combination locks and a multiplicity of bolts and bars. The cells are enclosed in a room that is also iron lined throughout. Under the iron floor is about three feet of concrete and earth, and under this again is iron equal to the whole area of the room containing the cells. It makes one shudder only to step inside of these cells, even with the doors open. Even with tools and time it would appear a hopeless task for anyone to try to cut his way out of these cells. A mere look into these tombs for the living ought to be enough to prevent the most reckless from the commission of such crime as would lead to confinement therein.

Supervisors Proceedings.

TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1887.

The Board of Supervisors of Inyo county met at the above date and place. Present, Thos. Boland, Chairman; J. C. Eddy, E. Robinson and J. D. Harger.

Ordered that P. H. McGrew be allowed the sum of $35 for repairing lock of county safe and removing said safe to residence of J. J. Moore and bracing floor to support same.

Report of A. Stecker, Superintendent of Court House, was accepted, showing that there is now due M. E. Gilmore $6000 on contract for building Court House and jail.

It was ordered to pay M. E. Gilmore $3750 out of special building fund.

The following resolutions were unanimously adopted by the Board:

WHEREAS, It has pleased the allwise Providence to call from amongst us a member of our Board, the late George Stevens,

Resolved, That we recognize in his departure the loss of an earnest worker, a wise counsellor, an agreeable companion and a pleasant business associate.

That we tender his bereaved and afflicted partner in life, our most sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and may the hand that directed the blow give strength to bear the affliction.

That the whole community will feel the loss of one who has pioneered the settlement and civilization of our county, and ministered so materially to its advancement and general prosperity, physically and morally.

Whereupon the Board adjourned until Wednesday, Jan. 5, at 9 o'clock a. m.

Attest: THOS. BOLAND, Chairman.
P. H. MACK, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 5 1887.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, same members present.

Ordered that $1598.25 be paid to M. E. Gilmore out of the special building fund.

Board adjourned until 10 o'clock a. m., at which hour it reassembled, all the members being present.

In the matter of refunding the bonded indebtedness of Inyo county, was ordered postponed until next regular meeting.

Whereupon the Board adjourned until Feb. 7, 1887.

Attest: THOS. BOLAND, Chairman.
P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Don't Encourage Them.

The negroes in some of the Southern States are very much dissatisfied with their treatment by the whites and very many of them are leaving and going to other States. It is reported that a large number of them intend coming to Southern California and a good deal of satisfaction is expressed thereat. Our State will be better without them. While it was not the choice of the negroes to be slaves, yet their presence and condition as such was a curse to the South; and since their emancipation they have been the cause of endless turmoil, riot and murder. No inferior and utterly unlike race can live among a superior race without causing trouble and great evils. Our own experience with the Chinese ought to teach us that an inferior race among us is evil and only evil, and that continually. White people are pouring into the State in such numbers as will fill it up in good time, and we don't need negroes. We had better get rid of the Chinese before any encouragement is given another inferior race to come and settle among us. But for the presence of the negroes the Southern States would long since have been settled up by white people far more densely than Massachusetts New York and Pennsylvania are now settled. The soil, the climate, all the natural resources and conditions in the South are far superior to the North, and only the presence of the negroes prevented that section from far outstripping the North in the march of improvement and civilization. The negroes should not be encouraged to come among us.

Supervisors.

A a special meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held at the beginning of the week. The meeting was held for consideration of matters connected with the Court House.

Typhoid, Scarlet and Yellow Fevers, Measles, Diphtheria, Small-pox, Cholera, etc.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid will destroy the infection of all fevers and all contagious and infectious diseases. Will keep the atmosphere of any sick-room pure and wholesome, absorbing and destroying unhealthy effluvia and contagion. Will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it. Use Darbys Prophylactic Fluid in every sick-room.

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"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

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Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

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S OF TEA MAKING.

n China—A Missionary's "The Basket Fire."

he beginning for the fur- on of the fragrant and pic, it is to be observed ut one tea plant. All the nown originate in one plant; two kinds of tea known to fferent soils impart their arities more or less to the the plant is one. Art secures ons and differences. The tea s its leaf the year round, but f is unfit for use, the new y being used. There are three rops picked each year. In the of Formosa teas, the leaves are ured on paper pans or platters charcoal fires. The platters are de heavy by using several thicknesses f paper pressed firmly together. The juice of the leaves in a short time so colors this paper that it resembles copper. So complete is the deception, that a missionary who had traveled in China and inspected the process of tea making avowed himself ready to make oath to his statement that copper pans are used in curing teas. This also is the popular belief in America.

Mr. A. S. Woodworth, of Boston, who has made the production of teas a special study, and has carefully investigated the processes employed in China, declares that no such thing as a copper pan of any kind is used in China for tea firing, and that all teas are cured on paper or iron. The mistake of the missionary and others was natural enough, for the discolored and polished paper utensils are excellent imitations of copper. This first drying on paper pans, just alluded to, is a process to be watched carefully, the object of using paper pans being to prevent the leaves from becoming too hot; that is, becoming dust dry or losing the moisture too rapidly. The leaves, as they warm up, are constantly rolled in the hand, and as soon as the pan becomes too hot, it is removed from the fire. The leaves must not burn, they must be kept soft. After this first firing the leaves are placed on trays and set away in racks, much as the cardboard is disposed of to dry, but in this case the object being a semi-fermentation. Then the leaves are placed on the fire again and the process is repeated several times. This is done on the plantation.

When this stage of curing has matured, the product is packed in bags much like wool sacks and carried to the shipping ports for the final treatment, where it is submitted to "the basket fire." A bright, smokeless charcoal fire is prepared, and about two pounds of tea are placed in each basket, and sometimes 300 or 400 of these baskets may be seen in one room at once. These leaves are kept over these fires for about half an hour, or until they are thoroughly dry, not a particle of moisture remaining. This, then, is tea, and it is at once packed in chests and is fit to stand a sea voyage, and will retain its flavor under favorable conditions for a year or two. It is an object to get the tea out of China as soon after curing as practicable, because the climate there is so much more moist than it is here; the tea will not keep so well there. The above is a description of the preparation processes of Oolong or Formosa teas. Other classes of teas are produced by different processes of curing. The Japan and green teas are not allowed any degree of fermentation, the Oolong teas have a semi-ferment, while the Congou teas are submitted to a complete fermentation. All Japan teas partake of the peculiar flavor of the soil where the plant is grown. Japan Oolongs have been made, but no process can rid a Japan leaf of that peculiar flavor.—Boston Herald.

DREAMS OF THE BLIND.

At What Age a Child Loses All Memory of the Visible World.

Among the papers read before the biographical section of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was one on "The Dreams of the Blind," by Dr. Joseph Jastrow, of Philadelphia. The object of the paper was to determine the extreme age at which a child may become blind and yet lose all memory of the visible world, so that it no longer sees in its dreams.

"Almost all dreams of normal persons," the papers says, "are sight dreams, and a dream is often spoken of as a vision. The blind are deprived of this most important sense; but if they have not been born blind they may remember enough of what they have seen to enable them to imagine how things look, and when the imagination has free play in sleep to picture themselves as in full possession of all their senses. Physiologists would explain this by saying that during the years in which they saw a certain part of the brain has become educated to receive and interpret all these messages which the eye sends and that when this part of the brain acts spontaneously in sleep the person dreams of seeing. Such a portion of the brain would be called the sight center.

"If, now, we find out the latest age at which blindness may set in, and yet the person keep on dreaming of seeing, we will find out the time it takes for this sight center to develop, for, of course, it is not present in the new-born infant. For this purpose about two hundred blind persons of both sexes were questioned at the institutions for the blind in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and it was found that those who became blind before their fifth year never dreamed of seeing; of those whose sight was lost between the fifth and the seventh year, some did and some did not see in their dreams; while all whose eyesight was destroyed after the seventh year had quite as vivid dream visions as seeing people. The fifth to the seventh year is thus shown to be the critical period. This period corresponds with the age which authorities assign as the limit at which a child becoming deaf will also become dumb, and also with the age of one's earliest continuous memory of one's self.

"It is interesting to note that blind persons dream quite as frequently as normal people, and that with those who do not see in their dreams hearing plays the principal part. When dreaming of home, for instance, they will hear their father's voice or their sister singing, and perhaps will feel the familiar objects in the room, and thus know they are at home. We, in such a case, would see it all."—*Philadelphia Press.*

For Visitors' Benefit.

A pastor in this city has on the wall of his study in large but not too conspicuous, letters, for the benefit of his visitors, this Scriptural benediction: "The Lord bless thy goings out."—Detroit Christian Herald.

ESSAYS ON BOYS.

What Two Rhode Island Youngsters Know About Their Own Kind.

The teacher in one of our intermediate schools one day recently had a lesson in language, giving for the subject the word "Boy," the scholars to write out what they could about the subject, and this without assistance and without any time for preparation. Following are two specimens of the "compositions," written by two small boys, one nine and one ten years of age:

A boy is a biped animal, one to three feet high. Some boys are wise, intelligent, dull, bad, good, kind, gentle, cross, unkind, stupid, etc. Some boys are very kind to their brothers and sisters. My brother is very kind to me. Some boys grow up to be great men, some mayors of cities, and some own great mills and stores. Boys who study when they are small become the greatest men. Some boys who do not study when they are young grow men, are poor, and have to go out with a pickaxe and shovel, shoveling out the gutters and streets. Holidays some boys sell lemonade and ice-cream and some such things as what I have mentioned and earn lots of money. Last Fourth of July I had a lemonade and ice cream stand and earned some money. Some boys learn how to swim and some save lives. Some boys steal things and get arrested, and their parents have to bail them out. Some boys are cruel to animals. Some boys come to school with shoes and stockings off and their hair uncombed, and are not neat. The teacher does not like this, so she makes them look neat. Some boys stay home and take care of the garden and the baby and some boys run away and get into mishief. Some get hurt. One day in the week's vacation I went off with Sylvester Bennett to play in some sand. It was in winter. We came home in his yard, and there was some ice on the ground, and he took an axe and began chopping it. I went to pick it up and he struck me in the eye with the back of the axe. This was an accident. He cried and I did. Once I was coming home from school. I jumped on a milk team. When I jumped I lost my balance and fell flat in a mud hole. Boys are not so good, kind, gentle and stupid as girls are."

SECOND ACCOUNT.

"A boy is a small biped, not very large, but they are large enough to be in mischief. In summer most of the boys steal all the fruit they can, chew tobacco and smoke it, and fight, and swear, and curse, and tell lies, and are lazy, and saucy, and sulky, and are proud. In school they whisper and play and do not like to study when the teacher is not looking; and most of them come with dirty hands and faces, and they dirty up the yard and building, and run away. The boys play ball, polo, shinny, racing, flying kites, horse, switch, bull-in-the-ring, hide-and-go-seek, tag, chasing, trapping, jumping, running, swimming. At home some boys sauce their mother, and don't want to do any errands for their mother. I have seen some boys ask their mother for a cent, and if they will not give them one they will begin to cry, and if they get one they will begin to laugh and sing and jump. In winter they will be crying for sleis. A boy asked me for a match to smoke a pipe, and I told him that his match was on the State farm. Boys are always in mischief."—*Providence Journal.*

Cases of Foolhardiness.

A young man of exceptionally steady and cautious habits was employed some time ago by one of our leading woodworking establishments. His steady, cautious nature led to promotion, and a part of his duty required his presence where there are many rapidly revolving pulleys and belts. It was noticed that he gradually got to "fooling" with the belts, and he was warned of the danger by some of the old hands. The other day there was a sudden jar and a stoppage of a part of the machinery. An examination revealed a broken belt and the mangled corpse of the young man. The cause was evident to the coroner's jury—pure carelessness. Every week we read of accidents to carpenters, painters, etc., and no wonder. The recklessness of this class of men in trusting themselves on rickety scaffolds is incomprehensible.

The othe day we saw a painter at the top of a long, light ladder, the foot of which rested on a frail pine goods box, on a sideling pavement. On a close calculation there was not more than an inch, or at the most, two inches, of "center of gravity" that prevented his receiving a terrible fall. And this man, like hundreds of others, takes a pride in showing his fearlessness in the pursuit of his vocation under all circumstances. Sensible people call it foolhardiness. It has cost the life of many a good fellow, and we really believe that whenever a man exhibits unmistakable symptoms of this form of mental obliquity, he should be discharged from positions involving danger to himself and others.—Scientific American.

Pollution of the Thames.

It may be taken for granted that the worse use to which a river can be put is to turn sewage into it. Unfortunately a great deal of sewage finds its way into the Thames, and in a short time, it is to be feared, the quantity will be materially increased. The new scheme for the drainage of Richmond involves the erection of sewage-works on the river bank at Mortlake, exactly opposite Grove park, one of the most charmingly rural portions of Chiswick. Of course there will be a large annual expenditure upon chemicals; the sewage will be "completely deodorized;" and the effluent water discharged into the river will be "pure and transparent." It unluckily happens that we know what that means. This same deodorizing process is in operation at the Chiswick sewage-beds. Quite apart from the odors, the pollution of the steam and the disfigurement of the river bank at Mortlake are serious matters. At the present rate of progress it will not require many years to transform the Thames between Hammersmith and Kew into the "infected sea" which a French writer has described it as being below London bridge.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Great Britain's Pasturage.

In Ireland and England there is some pasturage all winter, and there are no places for the shelter of stock and sheep. The Scotch highlands are largely used for sheep raising. The variety is a good, fat, black-faced one, and the pasturage excellent. Hay is left out in the open air all winter, both here and in Ireland. It is put into small stacks and tied around with ropes. In England many of the hay and straw stacks are thatched and they are, as a rule, ridge-shaped instead of round.

WEBSTER'S BIRTH-PLACE.

Changes Wrought by the Years in the Scenes Which the Statesman Loved.

Webster's birth-place was formerly situated in Salisbury, N. H., but many years ago a large tract of land, containing this and many other farms, was set off in helping to form the town of Franklin. The road approaches the spot from the south, but on reaching it turns at a right angle towards the west, so that the present dwelling faces the south. It is a large, plain farm house of two stories, with door in the middle. From the northern side, just flush with the eastern end, runs a one-story L; adjoining this on the north is a woodshed. The house and L were once painted yellow, but the sun and storms of many years has been at work, and, if not defeated by a new coat of color, will, before long, reduce the whole to that hue which nature loves to bestow on all structures raised by man.

Directly east of the L stands a magnificent elm. It was planted by Daniel's father, Captain Ebenezer Webster, in 1768, and for nearly a century and a quarter has been nurtured by the sunshine and the showers, and invigorated by the pure air of this northern region. Its diameter is more than five feet at a height of nearly a yard from the ground and its gigantic limbs have a sweep of some seventy-five feet from side to side. Beneath it is a well of pure, cold water, dug by Captain Webster many years before the birth of his illustrious son. The old-fashioned well-sweep once erected above it gave place to a more convenient curb over a quarter of a century ago, and this in turn has been supplanted by a modern wooden pump, which creaks and "chugs," indifferent to the fact that it stands upon historic ground, and delivers from its mouth of pine the water from one of the oldest wells within this soil. For this well and this noble tree Daniel Webster never lost his fondness.

After resting and feeding our horses, eating our lunch beneath the old elm, and drinking from the historic well, we drove down to the valley of the Merrimac, a distance of three miles, where is situated the Elms farm, to which Captain Webster removed his family, two years after Daniel's birth. The old tavern in which they first lived, in which the lad read the Psalms to the teamsters when only six years old, and in which he subsequently made his famous defense of the woodchuck, has disappeared with the march of improvement, but the dwelling that they subsequently occupied still stands. It is in one of the broadest portions of the Merrimac valley, and forms the central part in a group of buildings now occupied as an orphans' home. On the death of Captain Ebenezer Webster the estate came into the hands of Ezekiel, who sold one undivided half of it to Daniel. The latter, at the decease of his brother, became sole owner. After his own death it was purchased by a gentleman by the name of Tay, from whom it was secured for its present use.

The house fronts the north, and is a plain two-story structure, with door in the center. The L which adjoins it on the west was built by the statesman, by whom a large number of beautiful elms and maples were planted about the place. Within every thing is kept, as far as possible, in its former condition. We see the same restricted front hall; the same quaint, narrow staircase, with square rail balusters; the same old-fashioned wainscoting; the small windows with broad paneled shutters on the inside. On the right of the door on entering is the dining-room, in which the Senator used to entertain his friends, and on the left of the parlor, from the rear of which opens the sitting-room, originally with folding doors between. These, however, have been taken away, and only the broad doorway remains.

In the parlor formerly stood Mr. Webster's table, at which he was accustomed to sit, looking out of the east window down the valley to the graveyard where slept his father, mother and several other members of his family. It was the sight of this burial ground that led him in later life to exclaim: "Alas! while the living all change, the tabernacle of the dead remains unaltered. To me my little native village is now hardly known but by its sepulchres. The villagers are gone; an unknown generation walks under our elms; unknown faces meet and pass me in my own paternal acres. I recognize nothing but the tombs. I have no acquaintance remaining but with the dead."—*Cor. Providence Journal.*

THE CORINTH CANAL.

An Eminently Useful Work Which Will Be Completed in Five Years.

This work, which, cutting through the Isthmus of Corinth, will be of sufficient depth and width to allow of the passage of large vessels, is making rapid progress, employing about one thousand men. The quantity of earth to be excavated will be about twelve million cubic feet, and of this, about two and a half millions have already been removed. The depth of the canal is proposed to be twenty-six feet; and the width at the surface of the water will be seventy-two feet, except at the entrance, where it will be about three times that width. The water is already admitted to a distance of sixteen hundred feet into the land at each end, the depth being nearly seventeen feet. It is confidently estimated that the canal will be accomplished in about five years from the present time, judging by the rate at which it is being carried on. It will be an eminently useful work when completed, and one calculated to save much valuable time, by enabling ships to go through the Isthmus, instead of having to sail round the Morea in order to pass from east to west, or from west to east—a circumstance that must carry its own importance in the commercial and maritime world.—*Chambers' Journal.*

—There used to be 362 varieties of sharks in salt water, but the number has dwindled down to about ninety, without any apparent good reason for such a change. The number of land-sharks has steadily increased.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The family of Hon. W. B. Hoke, Judge of the Jefferson County, Ky., Court, used St. Jacobs Oil with signal success.

Col. Henry Watterson's *Courier-Journal* declares that "no man can be as honest as President Cleveland seems to be, and conscientiously believes he is."

Mr. F. Rentschler, San Francisco, Cal., contracted a severe cold, and became so hoarse he could not speak. He tried a number of remedies without benefit, and even the efforts of two physicians failed to give the slightest relief. He was induced to try Red Star Cough Cure, one bottle of which entirely cured him.

LIFE'S BRIGHT SIDE.

Sam Johnson once said that the ability to look at the bright side of life was worth to any man as much as the addition to his salary of one hundred pounds a year, and when he wrote that sum meant a great deal. It is as true to-day as then. But many of those who are in the possession of a blue horoscope find it difficult to change the color of the landscape before them. Several of the letters written by patients of Doctors Starkey & Palen say that the use of Compound Oxygen has enabled them to see everything clearly. Melancholy is gone; the disposition to be morose and disagreeable has somehow vanished; and "I feel like singing all the time," and "I can skip and run like a child," are samples of the expressions of the disposition now. *Dyspepsia* was what was the matter with most of these patients, and a little timely treatment eliminated that disturber, and caused life to be seen in an entirely different light. If you would like to understand Compound Oxygen—its mode of action and results—address Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, and you will have mailed to you free a volume of nearly 200 pages which afford very interesting reading.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews 615 Powell street, San Francisco.

The editor of a Georgia paper says liberty is always pictured as a woman because liberty to survive must be vigilant, and there is no blind side to a woman.

A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition for 1887 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1887 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

We have had "progressive euchre" and progressive orthodoxy," and now we have a "progressive democracy." By and by we will have a progressive horse car.

INVALIDS' HOTEL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE.

This widely celebrated institution, located at Buffalo, N. Y., is organized with a full staff of eighteen experienced and skillful Physicians and Surgeons, constituting the most complete organization of medical and surgical skill in America, for the treatment of all chronic diseases, whether requiring medical or surgical means for their cure. Marvelous success has been achieved in the cure of all nasal, throat and lung diseases, liver and kidney diseases, diseases of the digestive organs, bladder diseases, diseases peculiar to women, blood taints and skin diseases, rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous debility, paralysis, epilepsy (fits), spermatorrhea, impotency and kindred affections. Thousands are cured at their homes through correspondence. The cure of the worst ruptures, pile tumors, varicocele, hydrocele and strictures is guaranteed, with only a short residence at the institution. Send 10 cents in stamps for the Invalids' Guide-Book (168 pages), which gives all particulars. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The poets are apostrophizing Bartholdi's statute. O, Liberty, what rhymes are committed in thy name.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A REMEDY FOR INDIGESTION.

For ladies and children whose taste cannot be offended with impunity, HAMBURG FIGS form a remedy for constipation, indigestion, piles and liver complaints which is as pleasant to take as it is effective in use. 25 cents. At all druggists. J. J. Mack & Co., proprietors, San Francisco.

We have received *The Kansas Magazine*, published at Kansas City, Mo. It is neatly printed on fine paper and full of excellent articles. See their advertisement.

PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

DR. FLINT'S HEART REMEDY cures palpitation of the heart which may be the result of cardiac disease, and when not, is sure to give rise to some one of the many forms of cardiac trouble. At druggists. $1.50. Descriptive treatise with each bottle; or address J. J. Mack & Co., San Francisco.

"Seal of North Carolina" Plug cut is the Boss smoking Tobacco. It is kept by every first-class dealer in town.

Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffener is the only invention that makes old boots straight as new.

Cuticura

A POSITIVE CURE for every form of SKIN and BLOOD DISEASE FROM PIMPLES TO SCROFULA.

ECZEMA, or Salt Rheum, with its agonizing itching and burning, instantly relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure. This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure Eczema, Tetter, Ringworm, Psoriasis, Lichen, Pruritus, Scald Head, Dandruff, and every species of Itching, Scaly and Pimply Humors of the Skin and Scalp, with Loss of Hair, when the best physicians and all known remedies fail. Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

KIDNEY PAINS, Strains and Weakness instantly relieved by the CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. New, elegant, infallible.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

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NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT, an elegant efficacious, pleasant aperient in the form of a powder, producing when dissolved in water an Exhilarating, Effervescing Draught, recommended by our best Physicians as a reliable and agreeable remedy. It **cures Constipation, cures Indigestion, cures Dyspepsia, cures Piles, cures Heartburn, cures Sick Headache, cures Liver Complaint, cures Sick Stomach,** and gently urges all the Excretory organs to a proper action. It should be found in every household and carried by every traveler. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

S F N U (First Series) No. 233.

SENATOR BOONE'S OPINION OF DRS. DARRIN.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The reporter wended his way to the office of Scrivner & Boone, attorneys-at-law, 320 California street, with the view of applying the reporter's exhaust pump to the Hon. John L. Boone, who was cured by Drs. Darrin. Upon stating the object of his visit he found Mr. Boone an enthusiast on the subject of his treatment and cure. He said:

"I was troubled with eczema, which had attacked my nose. This gave me the appearance of being a hard drinker, when, as a matter of fact I have always been most abstemious in the use of liquors. I was for ten years under treatment with the best physicians in the city. Instead of getting better I got worse, though one of my doctors, I am satisfied, did the best he could for me. Indeed, he declared that he would stake his reputation as a physician on my case, and if he failed would consider himself disgraced. So great was my annoyance that it threatened to drive me from my profession. Finally, becoming disgusted with these repeated failures, I consulted Dr. Darrin and placed myself under his care. My improvement was immediate, and after a few days to my inexpressible relief, the disagreeable eruption was entirely removed. *Dr. Darrin's magnetic treatment cured me.* This was more than two years ago, and none of the symptoms have since reappeared. Dr. Darrin is a well-read, scientific and skillful man, and I am glad to testify to his attainments. My previous experiments had cost me large sums of money, which was worse than throwing away. One thousand dollars would not tempt me to again become similarly afflicted, if I could not again come under this man's treatment."

A Lady's Thanksgiving.

TO THE PUBLIC: This is indeed a Thanksgiving Day for me, and I know of no better way to express my thanks than by giving the public the marvelous way in which Drs. Darrin of 113 Stockton street, San Francisco, cured me of deafness. I had been deaf a long time, which had gradually come upon me. I applied to the Doctors, and through their magnetic treatment I am restored. MRS. M. C. PETERSON,
924 Pacific street, S. F.

November 25, 1886.

Dr. Darrin can be seen daily at his parlors, 113 Stockton street, San Francisco, from 10 A.M. to 8 P.M. The poor treated free of charge, 9 to 10 daily. Send for circular. Examination free.

America has no titled classes, but there are numerous "counts" here when election is over.

* * * A disease of so delicate a nature as stricture of the urethra should only be entrusted to those of large experience and skill. By our improved methods we have been enabled to speedily and permanently cure hundreds of the worst cases. Pamphlet, references and terms, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Snowshoe clubs are organizing in Northern Michigan, and $1,500 worth of flannel uniforms have been ordered from one tailor alone.

For Coughs, Colds, and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" having *proved* their efficacy by a test of many years. *Sold only in boxes.*

The shoemekers' strike in Massachusetts has come to a waxed end, and the men have returned to their benches.

Sick and bilious headache cured by Dr. Pierce's "Pellets."

A judge elected in Texas agreed not to run. The public will now make him run. He worked the colored vote on the sly.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sellit. 25c.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

RED STAR COUGH CURE

TRADE RED STAR MARK.

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc. etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
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CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common **Blotch,** or **Eruption,** to the worst **Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. **Great Eating Ulcers** rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck,** and **Enlarged Glands.** Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,** and **good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits,** and **vital strength,** will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofula of the Lungs,** is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, **Dr. PIERCE** thought seriously of calling it his **"Consumption Cure,"** but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption, but for **all Chronic Diseases** of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from **Indigestion, Dyspepsia,** and **Torpid Liver,** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** is unsurpassed.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, at **$1.00, or SIX BOTTLES for $5.00.**

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address, **World's Dispensary Medical Association,** 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption. Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of **Catarrh, "Cold in the Head,"** and **Catarrhal Headache.** 50 cents.

STEINWAY, KRANICH & BACH, Gabler, Woerish Pianos; Burdett Organs, band instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern prices. M. GRAY, 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE NEW YORK STATE SENATE.

For expediting legislative business, Edmund L. Pitts, the President of the New York State Senate, stands almost without a peer. Such a place as he holds is a most trying one and requires great powers of endurance. One of Mr. Pitts' ablest supporters will be seen is his letter given below:

STATE OF NEW YORK, SENATE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, March 11, 1886.

I have used Allcock's Porous Plasters in my family for the past five years, and can truthfully say they are a valuable remedy and effect great cures. I would not be without them. I have in several instances given some to friends suffering with weak and lame backs, and they have invariably afforded certain and speedy relief. They cannot be too highly commended.
EDMUND L. PITTS.

A subscriber asks us the question: "How can I prevent my bay from being fast?" Let him join the district telegraph corps.

ANOTHER LIFE SAVED.

Mrs. Harriet Cummings, of Cincinnati, Ohio, writes: "Early last winter my daughter was attacked with a severe cold, which settled on her lungs. We tried several medicines, none of which seemed to do her any good, but she continued to get worse, and finally raised large amounts of blood from her lungs. We called in a family physician, but he failed to do her any good. At this time a friend who has been cured by DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, advised me to give it a trial. We got a bottle, and she began to improve, and by the use of three bottles was entirely cured."

Woven Wire Mattresses and

Iron Beds, manufactured by W. A. Schrock, 19 New Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

PRICE OF THIS BED $5.00.

HEART Disease CURED with DR. ROGERS' HEART TONIC. Old and reliable remedy. It not at druggists remit $1 per bottle, 6 for $5, to Quinn & Co., P.O. box 2653, S. F., Cal., by express, prepaid.

ASTHMA CURED! German Asthma Cure never fails to give immediate relief in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects cures where all others fail. A trial convinces the most skeptical. Price 50 cts. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED GOOD MAN energetic worker, business in his section. Salary $70. References. Am. Mfg. House, 1 Barclay St., N. Y.

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THE KANSAS MAGAZINE

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An Easy Chance for a Big Reward.

To the 500 persons first answering correctly, on or before January 27, 1887, our simple Bible question, "Where in the Bible is First Found the Word SNOW," we will give the following rewards:

1—Cash Present in Gold	$2,500	11—One Upright Piano, valued	$ 300
2—Cash Present in Gold	2,000	12—One Fine Top Buggy	200
3—Cash Present in Gold	1,500	13—One Cabinet Organ	150
4—Cash Present in Gold	1,200	14—One Diamond Breastpin	100
5—Cash Present in Gold	1,000	15—One Set Furniture	125
6—Cash Present in Gold	600	16—One Solitaire Diamond Ring	100
7—Cash Present in Gold	500	17—One Breech-loading Shotgun	20
8—Cash Present in Gold	400	18—One Ladies' Gold Watch	85
9—Cash Present in Gold	200	19—One Ladies' Pair Bracelets	50
10—Cash Present in Gold	100	20—One Sewing Machine	35

To the next 20, each a solid Gold Watch, worth $100 each.
To the next 50, each a solid Silver Watch, worth $25 each.
To the next 100, each an Elegant Photograph Album, worth $5 each.
To the next 125, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth $2 each;
To the next 185, an Elegant Book, worth $1.50 each.
If a competitor should fail on the first he will stand a chance for one of our

MIDDLE REWARDS.

To the 158 persons whose names come in the middle, counting from number one to the last received, we will give the following rewards:

First Cash Present in Gold	$75	Fifth Cash Present in Gold	$100
Second Cash Present in Gold	50	Sixth Cash Present in Gold	75
Third Cash Present in Gold	250	Seventh Cash Present in Gold	50
Fourth Cash Present in Gold	175	Eighth Cash Present in Gold	25

To the next 30, each $10 in cash. To the next 20, each $5 in cash. To the next 20, each $2.50 in cash. To the next 75, each $2 in cash.

LAST REWARDS.

To those who are too late for any of the above rewards, a special chance still remains. To the 333 persons whose names come in last we will give the following rewards:

To the last name on the list we will give $500.00 in cash. To the next to the last name we will give $300.00 in cash. To the third name from the last we will give $200.00 in cash. To the next 50, each $10.00 in cash. To the next 100, each $5.00 in cash. To the next 200, each $2.50 in cash.

TOTAL VALUATION OVER $21,000.00.

Each competitor must in every case send $2 for one year's subscription to THE KANSAS MAGAZINE with their answer. No answer will be recorded unless accompanied by the cash, for which we will send, post-paid, our splendid Magazine. Present subscribers can compete by paying for another year or for a friend. The regular subscription price of our elegant Magazine is only $2 a year, so

U PAY NOTHING FOR COMPETING

for the above presents. The gifts will be sent to the successful ones, and their names published in our February issue of THE KANSAS MAGAZINE. Don't delay. The Magazine is worth much more than the money, and by answering quickly you may secure one of the larger prizes. This is the fourteenth Competition of THE KANSAS MAGAZINE, all of which have given the utmost satisfaction to the successful ones. The receiving of your magazine will be your receipt.

Every parent should encourage children to enter this contest. Besides familiarizing themselves with the Bible they secure a highly-deserving family Magazine, and also a chance for one of the rewards. We refer to over 28,000 subscribers. We enter every letter in the order and on the day received, and number the names as recorded in our subscription books; hence there can be no mistakes. We can not make corrections in answers after letters are entered. If you do not get one of the largest you may get one of the smaller rewards, and thus be amply repaid. If you don't get anything but our Magazine you will be satisfied, as it has no equal at the price. No answers will be recorded bearing postmark date here later than January 27, 1887. You must send before that date.

Send money by new postal note, money order or registered letter, express, or draft on Kansas City, Chicago or New York. Do not send checks on local banks. Canada bills are worth only 90 cents on the dollar. We pay no attention to Answers in Letters, without the Subscription to the Magazine, on Postals or Telegrams. The following receipts speak for themselves:

WASHINGTON, KAS., Oct. 22, 1886.

Received from THE KANSAS MAGAZINE, of Kansas City, Mo., the sum of ($2,500) twenty-five hundred dollars for answering their Bible Question where the word "Silver" was first mentioned in the Bible, my answer being 13th Chapter and 2d verse of Genesis. The money was this day duly paid me in full. S. E. FARROW.

ARGENTA, ARK., Nov. 6, 1886.

I have this day received from THE KANSAS MAGAZINE two thousand dollars ($2,000) as my premium for answering correctly their Bible Question—"Where was Silver first found in the Bible?"—Genesis, 13th Chapter, 2d verse. CECIL NORLIS.

The following are a partial list of the names of those who were awarded presents in our December, 1885, and March, 1886, Bible Competition: Mrs. Maria Crawley, West Markham Street, Little Rock, Ark., $2,500; Miss Maggie Mitchell, Corner Fifth and Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo., $2,000; Chas. M. Hill, Topeka, Kas., $2,500; Mrs. William Crawford, Atlanta, Tex., $2,000; B. Martin, Frog Level, La., $1,200; Benj. W. Avery, Louisville, Ark., $500; Thomas Heard, Texarkana, Tex., $750; B. Dixon, Magnolia, Ark., $1,000; Miss Dora Crawford, Atlanta, Tex., $1,250. *Write to any of these parties if you want any further proof.*

THE KANSAS MAGAZINE is an old-established Family Magazine, handsomely printed, finely illustrated, pure and elevating in tone, and a favorite in thousands of homes. To satisfy all as to its merits, we mail sample copies for 10 cents, their cost, we cannot send them free.

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which will be mailed free of postage on receipt of their subscription.

We refer to the following prominent citizens, all of Kansas City, Mo.: Major B. F. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer Kansas City Water Works; Charles D. Lucas, Recorder of Deeds; First National Bank, The Kansas City Bank Note Co., and any responsible house of Kansas City.

Mention this paper, and address all letters to

THE KANSAS

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 15, 1887

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LODGE DIRECTORY.

F. & A. M.

THE STATED MEETINGS OF INYO LODGE, No. 221, F. & A. M., will be held at the Masonic Hall, Independence, at 7 o'clock P. M., during the ensuing Masonic year as follows:

Saturday	January 16th
"	February 13th
"	March 13th
"	April 17th
"	May 15th
"	June 12th
"	July 10th
"	August 14th
"	September 11th
"	October 9th
"	November 6th
"	December 11th

Members and visiting brethren are cordially invited to attend. A. R. CONKLIN, W. M

J. J. MOORE Sec.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

A. R. CONKLIN, N. G.

D. CROUGH, R. S.

TRAVELING.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R.R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday - - - April 1, 1886

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1. Leave—		To Mound House. No. 2. Arrives—	
Mound House	9:15	a. m.	5:50	p. m.
Dayton	9:45	a. m.	5:10	p. m.
Walboka	11:55	a. m.	3:15	p. m.
Hawthorne	3:40	p. m.	11:40	a. m.
Luning	5:10	p. m.	9:50	a. m.
Soda Springs	6:10	p. m.	9:10	a. m.
Belleville	7:45	p. m.	7:55	a. m.
Candelaria Ar.	8:20	p. m. Lv.	7:05	a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—	
Belleville	7:45	a. m.	5:00	p. m.
Benton	11:35	a. m.	1:15	p. m.
Bishop Creek	1:40	p. m.	11:20	p. m.
Alvord	2:30	p. m.	10:10	a. m.
Independence	4:10	p. m.	8:30	a. m.
Lone Pine	5:00	p. m.	7:40	a. m.
Keeler	5:40	p. m.	7:00	a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

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At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

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BURDETTE

Pays a Tribute to the Memory of His Meek Mannered School Teacher.

Bennie Gibbs is one of the daring, venturesome boys in my memory of school days. His pa was a school director, and consequently Bennie defied the teachers in the Gibbon school to an extent that made him heroic in our eyes. It was always understood that Bennie was to test every new teacher to see how much "sass" he would take before he broke out and left the reservation. One time old Mr. Grayson was sick and a substitute took the school for a few weeks. The substitute was a mild looking man, of middle age, somewhat bald, with a thin neck, sandy complexion, meek voice and padlock whiskers. Not a boy of us was afraid of such a looking man as that; still, Bennie Gibbs, as usual, took the field for a reconnoisance the first morning. First he dropped a book on the floor. Then he dropped his slate. Then he pushed the big dictionary off the table. Then he whispered. Then he left his seat without permission. Then he slammed the door like an earthquake when he went into the recitation room. Then he whistled once. Then he mewed softly, like a cat. Then he whined like a dog. Then he said "Ma'am!" very loudly and pertly when the new teacher spoke to him very mildly, and we all laughed ourselves tired. Then Bennie coughed like an old man. Then it was time for recess and the new teacher looked at his watch and told us to put away our books and then he tiptoed meekly down the aisle to Bennie Gibbs' seat. He took Bennie by both shoulders and churned him up and

And churned him up and down.

down for a while and then he shook him until Bennie's hair began to fly out, and then he bent over the shrinking lad and wore out an ebony ruler on him. Then he said, in a meek, timid way, "The school may have recess," and touched the bell for us to go out. We walked out like boys walking to their own executions. That night Mr. Gibbs went to see the new teacher about it, and that meek man beat him with a chair leg until he had to be put to bed. You never saw such a man. He wasn't afraid of anybody. One day he put the president of the board of education out of the school room because he criticised the way the new man taught long division. This teacher, whose name was Moses H. Meeker, went into the Union army soon after the war broke out, and when one of our old boys, George Slocum, a Missouri boy, who had gone into the Confederate army and was serving under Price, heard that Meeker was in Grierson's cavalry, he deserted and came north and shot off three fingers of his right hand to avoid the draft. He said as soon as he heard that old Meeker had enlisted he knew the south had no chance. Meeker is a preacher now. He has been preaching in the same church for eighteen years, and never had but one row with the choir. That was the first Sunday he preached, and they do say that now, if he ordered that choir to sing the long meter doxology to "Amsterdam" or "Silver Street," they'd do it, if it burst the organ. — Robert J. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

Why He Followed.

He was going home to his wife and family. It was growing dark. He had a lonely road from the car and he was making as fast headway as he could, when he suddenly gathered a dim suspicion that a man was following him purposely. The faster he went, the faster the man went and they came to a graveyard.

"Now," he said to himself, "I'll find out if he is after me," and he started through the cemetery. The man followed him. Vague visions of revolvers behind him, sensations of sandbags and loaded clubs and things grew upon him. He dodged around a grave and his pursuer dodged after him. He made a detour of a mausoleum. Still the forbidding shadow was after him, around and around. At last he turned and faced the fellow.

"What in thunder do you want? What are you following me for?"

"Say, do you always go home like this? I'm going up to ——'s house to do a job of carpentering, and a man at the car told me if I'd follow you I'd find the place. Are you going home at all?"—San Francisco Chronicle.

He May Get It All.

"So you want my daughter?" queried a Chicago capitalist, as the young man finished his address and stood with folded arms.

"I do."

"Ethel is used to luxury, you know?"

"Yes, sir, and she shall have all that heart can wish."

"But you are a poor young man, just getting a start in Dakota."

"Am I? I guess not. Our county has issued bonds to the amount of $250,000 for internal improvements. I am county treasurer and let all contracts."

"Take her, William, and remember that integrity is the keynote to success."—Wall Street Daily News.

A Guilty Conscience Makes Cowards.

"Hey, there! You've got my umbrella. I've found it at last, have I?" exclaimed a large-sized man, in a loud and menacing tone, as he stood in a doorway on one of the principal streets one rainy morning recently while a number of pedestrians were hurrying past. A dozen men turned at once on hearing him, and came toward him, holding out their umbrellas and making profuse apologies. With the air of an injured individual, the large man selected a fine silk one from among the number, and the procession moved on again. —Chicago Tribune.

A Vermont Cat.

A. Lapell has a knowing cat in his grist mill that has been there long enough to be familiar with the business. Upon opening his place of business one morning Mr. Lapell found the cat had caught a rat and placed the same on the scales to be weighed. The slide on the weighing bar was at the exact weight of the rat—two pounds. Whether the cat climbed the scales after placing the rat on the platform and actually weighed the rat Mr. Lapell is not prepared to say.—Scranton (Vt.) Courier.

An Appropriate Diet.

"I smelt cake baking this morning, Maria. What kind was it?" inquired Mr. Jinks. "Sponge cake, dear. Shall I put some on the table for dinner?" "No," said Jinks, gloomily, "save it till some of your relations come to see us again. It'll be more appropriate."—Merchant Traveler.

HALLOWMAS EVE.

The Celebration of Halloween Instituted by the Ancient Druids.

Old superstitions die hard, and it will certainly be long before the festival of Halloween becomes as much a thing of the past as has practically become the Guy Fawkes celebration on the 5th of November. Long before the Christian faith made way among the untutored people of ancient Britain, the Druids had performed special rites on what is now known as Hallowmas Eve; fires were lit deep in remote forests, upon outlying spurs of hills, even upon the great plains that stretched between dense forests and partially cleared woodlands; mystic rites were performed, the help of the true God was implored, the machinations of evil powers were protested against. The earliest records bear witness to a universal belief that on this night the powers of darkness muster in great force, that all supernatural beings hold revel within the sphere of humanity, and that therefore it behooved all persons to be careful on this night of all nights, for any sin committed rendered the perpetrator liable to be brought under the influence of some evil spirit throughout the whole year thereafter. To this day any child born in Scotland on the eve of the 31st of October is supposed to be in possession of certain mysterious faculties, to hold—if not consciously, at least unconsciously in the midnight hours when the senses are obscured by sleep—communion with the supernatural world, and to be at all times a person whose actions, however eccentric, must be regarded charitably. Those who have read Sir Walter Scott's Monastery will remember that he has made use of this circumstance has space. "She's as flytie as a Halloween wean" is a phrase that may even yet be occasionally heard north of the Tweed, and in most of the popular accounts of wizards and uncanny folk the date of their births is generally set down as on the last day of October. When, later on, All-hallow Eve became a Christian observance, the old customs pertinent to its celebration did not pass into disuse; on the contrary, they became more and deeply established, every here and there accumulating some new superstition, or annexing some old belief that had long lingered without direct association with any special day, season or locality. Bonfires are still lit on Hallowmas Eve, though perhaps only one or two here and there among the members of the innumerable village communities who thus celebrate the great event know that the practice is a remnant of paganism; indeed, it is surprising, in the use of this as of many other popular customs, to find how few know any thing whatever of the significance of their celebrations. "We do as our fathers did before us," is sufficient to account for every thing. In Protestant countries the vigil of All-souls is no longer a religious observance, or, at any rate, is not so in Scotland, England or Germany. It may be said that Halloween, as we understand it, is only celebrated by the Teutonic and Celtic races; with the Latins it is merely a religious vigil, round its observance clinging few if any of those wild legends or superstitions that are so plentiful in Scandinavia, Scotland and Ireland. The nearest approach to the Northern solemnity, and even weirdness, is the Venetian *notte delle morti*, or night of all the dead; but the religious ceremonies attendant thereon take place not on the 31st of October, but on the eve of All-souls Day, that is, the day following. It is in Scotland and Ireland that Halloween is kept in its entirety; in the former, curiously enough, more in the east, mid-country, and Lowlands than in the remoter Highland districts; in other words more among the Scots proper than among the pure Celts. The best chronicle of Hallowmas Eve that exists is the well-known poem of Burns, containing as it does some record of the most generally practiced customs in connection with this really ancient vigil, but, considering the popularity of the subject, there is a wonderfully limited "Halloween" literature. The succeeding threefold chronicle may possibly, then, contain something novel as well as of interest to many readers. It may be that the time is not far distant when All-hallows Eve will lose its hold upon rural as completely as it has upon urban populations, when bonfires will be lit only by a few youngsters, when apples will cease to be ducked for, and when nuts will no longer be set ablaze amid the red-hot coals; but the writer, for one, believes that such a time is not yet at hand, and disbelieves that Halloween will disappear altogether as a festival.

It is not only that there would be a revolution in the child-world if such sacrilegious disuse were to become the fashion, but that there are too many older children interested in the famous eve to allow its celebration to drop altogether yet awhile. At sea, in Canada, the States, Australia, even in India, wherever a true Scottish or Irish family is located, there is sure to be one voice raised in favor of the genial old custom. Its superstitious observances must undoubtedly pass away—have, indeed, to a great extent already become obsolete—but the good-fellowship, the laughter, the nut-roasting, the apple-ducking, the candle-singeing ought long to be specially associated with the 31st of October.—*Wm. Sharp, in Harper's Magazine.*

The Severn Tunnel.

The tunnel under the estuary of the River Severn, in England, on the line of the Great Western railway, which has occupied thirteen years in construction, has at last been successfully completed. It is one of the greatest engineering achievements of modern times. The length of the tunnel proper is about four miles. For upward of two miles it passes under the estuary of the Severn, and at high tide the water over it is about one hundred feet in depth. The tunnel line, with the cuts, is upward of seven miles in length. For more than four miles the tunnel is driven through hard pennant stone. It is twenty-six feet wide by twenty feet high, and is lined with vitrified brick. The cost is £2,000,000.—*N. Y. Star.*

BILL NYE

On the Value of Documentary Proof of Self Defense.

Probably no legal phrase in common use is so little understood, and through this ignorance so fruitful of the long, tedious and expensive litigation which it is said to be the object of law to prevent, as the two harmless looking words of "self defense." In law the term embraces and describes "all the rights conferred upon the individual to protect by his own acts and agencies his property or his person against some injury unlawfully attempted to be inflicted by another." This definition should be committed to memory by every schoolboy in the land. He will then have laid the foundation for a knowledge of the law of self defense which may be of great value to him in after life.

But the chief difficulty in setting up and proving self-defense in a court is twofold.

First—We must be thoroughly convinced that a great injury to person or property is contemplated.

Second—We must be able to establish by proof that such injury to person or property was so contemplated by the assailant at the time of the self defense alleged.

In other words, the identity of the assailant and his sincere desire to do us great injury, either to person or property, must be proved beyond the possibility of a reasonable doubt in the minds of the highly intelligent jury. This is not so easy as at first appears. We must establish by some proof that is free from bias or prejudice that the defendant was just in the act of imbruing his hands in our gore or about to commit a felony when we smote him, as set up in our defense. Therefore the testimony of members of the family would have little weight with an average jury.

For these reasons, which I trust I have made quite clear, it has occurred to me that documentary evidence would be the best. Supposing that I awake in the night from a sound and innocent slumber to find the bull's eye of a total stranger shining in my eyes. I

The bull's eye of a total stranger.

see that he is ransacking the pockets of my pantaloons. I start suddenly as a wave of horror passes the entire length of the spinal column. The frenzied start squeaks the costly framework of the richly carved couch on which I recline. In an instant the gentleman whips out a small gun, tells me to move at my peril, and with his pockets full of stuff that I have toiled hard for years to accomplish, he slowly egresses. I realize that my wife would not be a competent witness on my behalf, and I have failed to provide other witnesses in my apartments. You know a man cannot think of everything. In fact, thousands of men retire every night with absolutely no one as witness or to protect them but their wives, forgetting that as a protector a wife is almost worthless, and as a witness she is even more so.

So I have written out and had printed a large number of blanks, on which appear the following questions with spaces for answers. You wake up in the dead hours of night to find a party in the room engaged in the felony industry. You ask him to be seated, and taking from your writing desk the blank alluded to, you propound the following conundrums to him, filling in the answers as he gives them:

1. What is your name?
2. Where do you reside?
3. What is your age?
4. Your weight?
5. Are you married or single; and if so, would your family be left destitute in case I should shoot you in self defense?
6. Do you die easy or do you generally cling to life?
7. Are you a natural born citizen of the United States or are you an alien?
8. If an alien, please state whether it is a family characteristic?
9. Do you use tobacco?
10. Please state what disposition you would like to have made of your remains in case you should be shot in self defense.
11. Do you drink?
12. If so, why will you persist in so doing?
13. What do you generally take?

(Intermission.)

* * * * * *

14. Do you contemplate the commission of a felony?
15. If so, state what is your favorite style of felony and your reasons for dabbling in felony?
16. Is this the first time you have ever taken part in a justifiable homicide?
17. If not, please state fully where, when and under what circumstances you took such a part, and whether or not you at that time took the offensive or defensive.
18. Do you smoke cigarettes?
19. Please breathe hard on the breast tester, not necessarily for publication, but for future analysis.
20. Have you ever been insane?
21. Are you insane now?
22. Do you ever have microbes on your brain?
23. If so, do you think that they tend to deteriorate the brain tissue, or do you think that they improve it in your case?
24. Have you any other clothes that you would prefer to be laid out in, aside from those you now wear?
25. When did you first begin to toil up toward the pinnacle of felony?
26. What amount of money would you be willing to take in order to forego and, as it were, omit this particular felony?
27. Would mining stock or ninety-day paper be taken in such a deal?
28. If unsatisfactory answers are made to both the above interrogations, will you please state fully what medical college you would prefer to endow with yourself?
29. Is the idea of a personal devil repulsive to you?
30. Would you please protrude your tongue as far as possible, and hold it there until a physician can be summoned?
31. Are you an offensive partisan?

(Sign here).....

Signed in the presence of.....

.....

The witnesses must be wholly disinterested parties, and in case either should be unable to sign his or her name two witnesses to the making of the mark must be present and sign.

By using these blanks and using them intelligently I believe that much tedious and exasperating litigation might be avoided, and that a great deal of brain fag, which is becoming so alarmingly prevalent among jurors, will be prevented. Should these lines be productive of such results, though it be in a slight degree only, I shall be proud and happy.—Bill Nye in Century.

QUEER FREAKS.

Idiosyncrasies and Peculiar Ways of Some Noted Men.

Augustus Hare, one of the cleverest divines in the English Church, when he had ended a train of hard thinking, would rise from the desk and spin around on his heel a few seconds and then resume his studies.

Dr. Johnson would never enter a certain lane in London without going between two particular posts of which there were four.

Frederick the Great in his youth was noted for his stubbornness and bashfulness, and, we are told, showed this at his sister's marriage. Instead of appearing at the ceremony in court attire he came with the servants dressed as one of their number.

Neander, the famous church historian, was unable to lecture to his students unless he had in his hand a quill pen, which he tore to pieces while he talked, and it was always necessary to supply him with a second when the first had been entirely wasted.

Charles II. of England was very fond of hunting insects, and it is related by certain historians that he was hunting a moth in the supper-room at Whitehall when the Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames and burned Sheerness.

Charles Dickens, the famous novelist, was a most untiring walker; he considered it but a trifle to pass over forty or even sixty miles of country. Should a friend visit him a walk was his (Dickens') first proposition. Tradition says in the long run he had few friends spending a whole day with him.

Archbishop Whately was one of the most philanthropic of men, and yet, when dying, he is reported to have said: "I rejoice to think that never in my life have I given a copper to a beggar with whose antecedents I was a stranger."

The Earl of Chatham was most peculiar in his habits; these, no doubt, were engendered by his hypochondriac nature. On one occasion, in midsummer, he wished to have snow, and adopted the following rather curious method of having his wished realized: The servants were ordered to have large fires in every room, the walks outside were covered with salt to make things have a wintry appearance, and doors and windows were kept shut to keep out the biting cold. How long this whim lasted the historian does not record.

William Wilberforce became so absorbed in conversation in evening companies as wholly to forget himself. He would lift himself from his chair in his earnestness, move forward a little, and gradually approach perilously near the edge. It was a tradition in fashionable English circles that he had fallen several times to the floor; but in families where he was loved it was the custom to station one of the older children behind his chair to move it forward as he moved and guard him against peril. Some who afterwards became leaders in English society retained among the pleasantest memories of their childhood the recollection of the services rendered to this brilliant and eloquent converser.

Rossini, the composer of "The Barber," when engaged with any great composition, invariably shaved himself in a most fantastic way to prevent his going out-of-doors.

George IV., King of England, was very feminine in his habits; he possessed scores of embroidered shirts, which were considered by him to be the best department of his wardrobe, and were accordingly displayed with great pomp to any particular friend of his Majesty.

Napoleon habitually watched a certain star, which he declared was his, for it never abandoned him, but was always in sight commanding him to go forward, giving as a reason for his success its own appearance.—*Chicago Tribune.*

LINCOLN'S CHILDHOOD.

A Time of His Life About Which the Great President Never Talked.

Of all these years of Abraham Lincoln's early childhood we know almost nothing. He lived a solitary life in the woods, returning from his lonesome little games to his cheerless home. He never talked of these days to his intimate friends. Once, when asked what he remembered about the war with Great Britain, he replied: "Nothing but this. I had been fishing one day and caught a little fish which I was taking home. I met a soldier in the road, and having always been told at home that we must be good to the soldiers, I gave him my fish." This is only a faint glimpse, but what it shows is rather pleasant—the generous child and the patriotic household. But there is no question that these first years of his life had their lasting effect upon the temperament of this great mirthful and melancholy man. He had little schooling. He accompanied his sister Sarah to the only schools that existed in their neighborhood, one kept by Zachariah Riney, and another by Caleb Hazel, where he learned his alphabet and a little more. But of all these advantages for the cultivation of a young mind and spirit which every home now offers to its children, the books, toys, ingenious games and daily devotion of parental love, he knew absolutely nothing.—*Nicolay and Hay, in Century.*

Air-Tight Paper Bottles.

Paper bottles were patented in America in 1883. Their sale was not extensive at first, but now that European patents have been secured, covering nearly all fields of probable competition, the controllers of the patents, we are informed, intend to manufacture the bottles in large quantities. In the item of freight alone they will effect a saving of one-third less weight than glass or stoneware, and are on the whole less liable to breakage. Paper being also an excellent non-conductor, fluids stored in air tight paper bottles will withstand a more intense degree of heat or cold than they could endure without injury in bottles of any other material.—*Boston Journal of Commerce.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The Crown Prince of Germany sells one thousand quarts of milk every day from his farm at Panetz, near Berlin. The Prince is a cowboy.

—A Goshen (N. Y.) electrician has invented a machine by which the temperature of the atmosphere can be foretold at any and all parts of the country. —*Troy Times.*

—Many think that more money can be made in California raising nuts than fruit—the former keep and carry so well. The English walnut is the favored California nut.

—Twenty years ago water was not allowed to Austrian soldiers while on the march. Now an unlimited supply is permitted, and to this fact is attributed their freedom from sunstroke during this year's autumn maneuvers, when the heat was extraordinary.

—A novelty of the amusement season in New Orleans the coming winter will be white balls, a custom borrowed from Spain and France. All the women must attend dressed in white only, with white ribbons and white laces and flowers.—*N. O. Times.*

—"I regret to state," said a college student, reporting to his literary society the condition of its library room, "that one of the back shutters has been busted off, and that the burst of Lewis Cass has lost an ear." He wondered why the society laughed at its own loss. —*N. Y. Mail.*

—American Shakers, who number about 4 000, are worried over their own wealth, which is valued at about $12,000,000. The elders begin to feel like monopolists, and that the possession of so much property is contrary to the gospel scheme which they desire to follow.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—Nashville has a citizen who, in dress and general conduct, appears to be perfectly sane, but each morning he gets up early, fills a small bag with food, a little tobacco and some stones, goes to the river and throws it in. Asked why he does this, he says: "Brother can't get any thing to eat under the water." One of his brothers was drowned.—*Nashville American.*

—One of the New York elevated roads has been compelled to pay seven thousand dollars damages to a man whose premises it passes. He claimed the main nuisance of the elevated enterprise was the "momentary flashes of darkness" which its passing trains cast into his windows. The legal light on the flashes of darkness won the case, baffled philosophy and the corporation. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

—To such a degree of perfection and effectiveness has astronomical photography now reached that among its achievements is a photograph of the cluster in Perseus, showing stars down to the thirteenth magnitude. In this particular case the negative was obtained in fifty minutes with a 6-3-inch object glass of 83-inch focal length, the view being subsequently enlarged four times and reproduced by helio engraving.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—An editor out West remarks that he has good reason to believe that newspaper men become white mules after death, because the expression of the countenance of a white mule has often reminded him of some deceased brother journalist, especially the despondent droop of the lower lip. He also calls attention to the fact that editors and white mules seldom die and are awful hard to kill.

—The grand object of many visitors to the fair seemed to be the accumulation of as many advertisting circulars as possible. They went about with their arms full, and one stout lady actually carried a market basket into which she carefully laid any bit of printed paper offered her. Perhaps she collected enough paper to pay her admission fee, or at least to set her up in tin dippers for the winter.—*Boston Correspondent.*

—Some one has looked into the future and seen the "ship of the next century." He says that this steamer will apply its motive power in a more rational method than the propeller screw represents, and that the crankshaft will be done away with. The water will be conducted not on a circuit around the ship's body, but right through it lengthwise on a straight line, and the water rejected at the stern will steer the vessel.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A young woman picking her way across the railroad tracks in Indianapolis saw a brakeman wave his hand to her from the top of a departing freight train. She smiled sweetly and waved back. Then the brakeman waved more violently, and the girl smiled more sweetly and stopped and tried to get out her handkerchief, to fittingly carry on the flirtation. The next thing she knew she was yanked off the track by a flagman just in time to escape a backing train which the brakeman had seen and tried in vain to warn her of.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Near Randolph, N. Y., recently, occurred a peculiar accident with fatal result. In company with a number of companions the ten-year-old daughter of Francis McGinity, set out to gather chestnuts on the farm of Lester Scudder. She was perched on a chestnut tree twenty feet from the ground, when the limb on which she was standing broke with a crash, and the girl was hurled head-first downward. Her clothing caught as she went down and while thus hanging for an instant between heaven and earth she cried to her companions: "I am dead; good-by." She struck on her forehead, causing the blood to issue from mouth and nose. She leaped to her feet, but in a moment fell over dead. Her neck was broken. —*N. Y. Sun.*

Deserved to Be Arrested.

"Awthuh, I've made up another one. Now don't puff that cigawette so hah'd, deah boy, or you'll wattle me, don't you know. Now, why is a cwazy bahber like a person who has a mania foh stealing things, don't you know?"

"Give it up."

"Because he's a clipped-em maniac, don't you know."

Pretty soon a policeman came along and hung a very dilapidated conglomeration of hat, cane, cigarette and overcoat over a letter box, while he went to call the patrol wagon.—*Merchant Traveler.*

FLOURING MILLS.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills
A. N. BELL, PROP.

TRY BELL'S
Extra Patent Roller Flour.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

Independence, Cal. A. N. BELL.

BARBER SHOP.

INDEPENDEN E
Shaving Saloon.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

SHOE SHOP.

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.,

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

LIVERY STABLES.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

In general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable,
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.,

BISHOP CREEK.....CAL.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

BLACKSMITH.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horsheshoeing..... $2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

JEWELERS.

FRED BURNHARDT,
Watchmaker and Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated; satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

BREWERIES.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
Munzinger, Phillippay & Co.,
PROPRIETORS.

All the appliances and conveniences of a First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.....1887.

THE STATE CREDIT.

Governor Bartlett finds himself confronted by serious problems in State finance which will at once enlist all his well-known genius for such work as their solution requires. An increase of expenditures in the last two years amounting to $2,100,000 is not a pleasant fact to contemplate. It is an increase in expenses at the rate of $1,050,000 per annum, which, unchecked, will at the end of Governor Bartlett's term have run to $4,200,000, and will for the six years that then will have passed aggregate nearly $7,000,000.

When we remember that Governor Bartlett states that this increase is in the ordinary expenses of the Government, the shock to one's sense of the proprieties of administration is increased. There has been no such increase in the State's population as warrants this swell in the cost of their government.

Its cause must be sought in the difference in motive between the executive and the legislative branches of the Government, and we expect that in the course of correcting it Governor Bartlett will frequently resort to the veto.

His record as the executive head of this city is a sufficient guide to the work that is before him. That work involves something more than a mere adjustment of outgo and income, holding expenses down to what taxation raises. This State is seeking immigration. It is calling for more people to invest in its lands, and upon them to build homes. Economists know that people are slow to seek a State whose misgovernment is testified by the excessive cost of administration, and by a constantly widening margin between income and outgo.

Our soil and climate will display their phylactery in vain, if they are shadowed by extravagance and corruption in the government of the State. Our people must make up their minds now to stand by Governor Bartlett in the application of those correctives which he knows so well how to use. It will be no light task, for he will encounter powerful and at present almost dominant influences in his own party, which have upon them the long accustomed habit of looking upon the State as somebody else's heifer, which they may milk as long as she will give down.

We know the Governor well enough to believe that he will be as fearless as he is intelligent in reforming the evil tendency to excessive expenditure.—[Alta.

Fact Versus Theory.

The speculators of Wall street and the bondholders everywhere have kept up the most dismal prophecies of the evils that would come upon the country from the continued coinage of silver. But every one of their mournful predictions is contradicted by the facts. The gold now owned by the Government amounts to $170,912,413, being the largest sum which the Government has owned since the resumption of specie payments, except on one single occasion. In addition to this the increase in the stock of gold for December was almost $7,000,000, and for half the fiscal year over $14,000,000. At the same time the stock of silver has been steadily decreasing, although coinage goes on without interruption. The plain truth is that in the every day business of life silver is more used and more useful than gold, and multitudes of people use silver while comparatively few use gold. An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory; and silver will be used for the purchase of the articles needed in every home, regardless of the theories of fanciful financiers or the schemes of speculators.

Co-Operation.

The value of "co-operation" was never better illustrated than in Ireland at the present time. From generation to generation the Irish people were at the mercy, or rather at the will of their landlords, who had no mercy, till "co-operation" was tried, and it works like a charm. Formerly the landlord made it his study to find how little was absolutely necessary to keep soul and body together in his tenants, and every bite or sup produced from the land beyond that he demanded as his own. The pig had to be fatted with the choicest potatoes and sold to pay the rent. Now all that is changed; the tenants fix a fair rate of rent for the land and offer the same to the landlord; with him it is Hobson's choice, that or nothing. All the laws of England, backed by fleets and armies, are powerless against this system of "co-operation." When millions of people act as if inspired but with one will, and that will is governed by strict justice, nothing can prevent them from being successful in whatever they undertake. Long live "co-operation" in Ireland, and may it speedily be adopted by the oppressed everywhere.

It would be little short of a crime for the present Legislature to fool away the time without passing some good law in favor of irrigation. The strong indications of a dry season ought to bring the most indifferent to take interest in the matter. The firm of Miller & Lux ought not to have influence enough in the Legislature to prevent measures of such vital interest to all the rest of the people of the State.

So far there is not much indication that the present Legislature will be any more fruitful of legislation on the irrigation question than its predecessor. A quarter of the sixty days allotted to the session has already passed, and nothing has been done.

"They may do west for a that 's done yet,
But only just, they've no' begun yet."

Till the seat in the United States Senate could be disposed of, it was not to be expected that any attention would be given to matters in which only the people at large are concerned. The average legislator won't waste much time on public business so long as he has personal ends to accomplish. The delay so far appears to rest with the Senate, the majority of that body being too deeply interested in the election of a U. S. Senator to attend to anything else.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
W. J. McILROY, Macon, Ga.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

E. Robinson, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

RED STAR
TRADE MARK.
COUGH CURE
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ST JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
At Druggists and Dealers.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 274.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bodie, Cal. Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its post-office address and principal place of business at the City and County of San Francisco, California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mojave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate placer claim, mine and mining premises, containing One Hundred and Nineteen 48-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situate in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the Surveyor General of the United States for California as survey No. 2194, lot No. 39, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven (27), north range one (1) east, San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a chalk stone monument marked "C D No. 1 N E Cor." being the northeast corner of the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, and the southeast corner of this location No. 1, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine; from which chalkstone monument, mineral monument No. 31 bears south, distant eleven (11) chains and twelve (12) links. The south corner of cement office bears north 16 degrees, 50 minutes west, distant ten (10) chains and eight (8) links. Winters Peak bears north 68 degrees 45 minutes east, and Chloride Peak bears north 1 degree 15 minutes west, thence,

1st Course—North twenty chains and twenty-four links to a stake marked "C D No. 2" at the base of low white hills, from which a stake marked "C D No. 76" at the southwest corner of location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit mine bears N. 6 degrees 26 minutes E. distant thirty-six chain; thence,

2nd Course—North eighty nine degrees forty-nine minutes west, seven (7) chains and eighty-seven (87) links to wagon road. Ten chains and five links to a stake marked C D No. 3, being the southeast corner of location No. 2, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes west along the south boundary of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, forty-nine chains and twenty four links to a stake marked C D J, at the southwest corner of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine on the dry bed of lake; thence,

4th Course—South twenty chains and sixteen links to a stake marked C D No. 33; thence,

5th Course—North eighty-nine degrees ten minutes east, nineteen chains and sixty links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 33½;" thence,

6th Course—North eighty-nine degrees forty-five minutes east, thirty-nine chains and fifty-two links to the point of beginning.

The above described Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39 is recorded in the mining records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, in Liber A, pages 168, 169 and 170, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 370 and 371.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square, set two feet in the ground, on the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W. and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67-100 chains.

The adjoining claims consist of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine and the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, on the north and south respectively.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39, posted upon the said location and to the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said mine and mining premises hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said premises or any part thereof must be duly filed in this office within sixty days from the date of the first newspaper publication hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicant.

First newspaper publication January 1, 1887.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR A MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 275.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bodie, California, Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business and postoffice address at the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mohave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate deposit, mine and mining premises containing One Hundred and Thirty nine 86-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situated in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises, now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the United States Surveyor General for California, as survey No. 2194 A lot No. 40, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven, north range, one east San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a stake marked "C. D. No. 70" from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 30 degrees 29 minutes W. Fifty-nine chains and twenty-nine links, a stake marked "C D No. 2," at the N. E. Cor. of Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine bears S. 56 degrees 26 minutes W, distant thirty-six (36) chains. Winters Peak bears N. 70 degrees 39 minutes E; Chloride Peak bears N. 2 degrees 45 minutes W; thence,

1st Course—North eighteen chains and sixty-five links to a stake marked "C D No. 69" at southwest corner of location No. 5, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

2nd Course—East along the south boundary of location No. 5 of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, nine chains and sixty-seven links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 68" at southeast corner of said location No. 5; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees fifty-two minutes east, forty-one chains and four links to a stake marked "C D No. 67;" thence,

4th Course—South twenty-two minutes west, ten chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 66;" thence,

5th Course—East ten chains and fourteen links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 65," thence,

6th Course—South twenty chains and fifty-five links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 73," from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 66 degrees 59 minutes W, thence,

7th Course—West thirty chains and forty-one links to a stake marked "C D No. 72," thence

8th Course—North twelve chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C D No. 71," thence,

9th Course—West thirty chains and twenty-nine links to the point of beginning.

The above Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, is recorded in the Mining Records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District in Liber A, pages 170 and 171, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 371 and 372.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square set two feet in the ground, at the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W, and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67 100 chains.

The only adjoining claim is the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, on the north.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, posted upon the said location, and the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said land or any part thereof must be duly filed according to law in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, California, within sixty days after the first newspaper publication of said notice hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicant.

First new paper publication January 1, 1887.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court in and or the County of Inyo, State of California, made on 20th day of December, 1886, in the matter of the estate of MARGARET F. GEORGE, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on Monday, the 24th day of January, 1887, at one o'clock P. M., at the front door of the Methodist Church, now being used as a Court House in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said deceased at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said deceased at the time of her death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Part of lot No. five (5), the fractional part of the north half of lot No. seven (7), and the fractional part of the south half of lot No. nine (9), in block No. twenty-two (22), as the same are known and designated on the plat of the town of Independence, in said county and State, as the same remains on file in the Recorder's office in said county and State.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE: Cash, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

J. J. MOORE,
Administrator of the estate of Margaret E. George, deceased.

Independence, Cal., December 26th, 1886.
o jan-22 5t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence in Lone Pine, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in the County of Inyo.

Dated December 21st, 1886.

MANUEL DIAZ,
Administrator of the estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased.

dec25

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo.

Dated December 18th, 1886.

JOHN B. MONROE,
Administrator of the estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased.

d-c25

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing and carried on between the undersigned at Independence, Inyo county, California, and elsewhere under the name of Harris & Rhine has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Nathan Rhine will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand and is authorized to collect all indebtedness due to the late firm and will pay all liabilities thereof.

ISAAC HARRIS,
NATHAN RHINE.

Independence, December 10th, 1886.
dec18

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees
One and One-half
Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

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10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

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The Inyo County Real Estate Agency,

Conklin & Mulholland,

PROPRIETORS,

BRANCH IMMIGRATION BUREAU

This establishment is instituted for the purpose of furnishing information to those who are seeking cheap and desirable homes, in the land of a climate unsurpassed, plenty of water, and whose fertility of soil is equalled in no locality.

In Owens River Valley lands can be obtained by occupancy, by purchase, or by Government entry.

WE WILL BUY,
SELL, EXCHANGE
AND NEGOCIATE LANDS
IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED

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To those who desire cheap lands for producing any and all the Cereals, Grasses, cultivated or wild any and all vegetables, the choicest and most delicate fruits, as well as the hardiest, or lands for vineyards which are unsurpassed, and which can be obtained by the acre, hundreds or thousands of acres, we say come to

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the most fertile and desirable portion of California, which means that it has no equal on the Globe.

Now Is The Time, When Lands are Cheap and Can Be Obtained.

WE HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING CHOICE TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY:

The New York Butte Ranch, comprising 400 acres all grass and tillable lands, a large and fine two story frame dwelling house, stables and corrals, perfect water right in abundance, a large orchard of apple, peach and other varieties of fruit trees, and a vineyard.

The Eight Mile ranch, North of Independence on the Main road, good dwelling house, 30 acres in alfalfa, with one hundred inches of water.

Houses and lots, stables, business houses and unimproved lots in town of Independence.

Four ranches, the Cartago and Olanche properties, pasture and alfalfa lands, comprising 1200 acres, with plenty of water, a number of dwelling houses and stables, 150 acres in alfalfa, fruit trees, vines etc.

120 acres of land, all fenced, adjoining the town of Independence.

10,000 acres in Tulare county. The finest grazing lands on the Coast.

Hotel and saloon properties in the town of Bishop Creek.

Valuable gold, silver and lead mines, patented and unpatented.

Furnaces, Mills and Machinery.

The Rex Montes, Arctic and Bomerang, patented mines together with the Rex Montes quarts mill, in perfect running order, with water power, five stamps with room for ten, with all necessary well built buildings.

Four acres in the town of Independence all set with choice apple, peach, apricot, nectarine, pear plum and quince trees, grape vines, black berries, shrubbery, good dwelling house and stable and one-sixth of all the water flowing down Pine and Pinyon Creeks.

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SELL EXCHANGE
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.....1887.

Farmers in the San Joaquin valley are rather despondent by the prospect of a dry season.

Additional interest will be given to irrigation legislature by the prospect of a dry season.

Barnes and Kehoe have leased a portion of their White Hill mines to Wilmot and Whittaker.

A few days ago John C. Irwin sold to S. A. Densmore seventy-five head of stock cattle. Price not stated.

Mr. Page, of Truckee, arrived at Independence last Wednesday. He comes in search of land for himself and others.

Mrs. D. Crough returned home last Wednesday from Tuolumne county, where she had been visiting the past two or three months.

Mr. E. Chenot put men to work a few days ago on another new building. This will be used as a wareroom for grain and other bulky goods.

The smokestack of the upper mill at Belleville fell last week, crushing in the roof of the mill, and doing damage to the extent of $10,000.

Last week the United States Senate confirmed the nominations of Mr. J. W. P. Laird and Mr. A. W. Eibeshutz as Register and Receiver of the Land Office at Independence.

Reno is to be supplied with electric light. An effort is being made to have the wire extended to Virginia City and the light supplied there also.

The firm of Robinson & Roper, butchers of Independence, has been dissolved. Mr. Robinson has bought the interest of Mr. Roper, who retires from the business. See the notice of Mr. Robinson in another column.

Edward Murphy died at Carson last week. Ed was well known in Candelaria and had many friends there. He was a son of ex-Attorney General Murphy, of Nevada. He died of Brights disease of the kidneys. Ed was an amiable and steady young man.

Every miner on the Pacific Coast has good reason to rejoice over the election of William M. Stewart to the United States Senate from Nevada. Again and again Mr. Stewart has shown his high ability and hearty good will to serve the interests of the miners.

The people of San Bernardino have petitioned the Legislature for another Superior Judge. The population and business of the county have increased so largely during the past year or two, that the one Superior Judge of the county is no longer able to attend to all the business of his court.

In his final message to the Legislature of Nevada, Governor Adams strongly urged the need of a proper system of irrigation for the State. There are millions of acres of land in Nevada, which, if irrigated, could be made highly productive and capable of affording sustenance to a largely increased population.

Joseph Loryea, Secretary of the Candelaria Mill and Mining Company, died in San Francisco January 5th, from the effects of a surgical operation. He had been ill for a long time and some weeks ago went to San Francisco to place himself under treatment of surgeons.

Mr. Bertrand Rhine returned to Independence last Wednesday, after an absence of nearly two years. He will remain and assist his father in his business. Bert is heartily welcomed back again by all old friends and will speedily make more new ones. Miss Sophie Rhine also came with her brother.

Mr. Collins, of Warm Springs, went to Kern county at the beginning of the week. He is making arrangements to move all of his stock of cattle and horses to his new home as soon as possible. Mr. Sanger went on similar business a week or two before. These gentlemen are making great improvements and will soon have fine homes and valuable estates.

Charles Rudofsky has made the first wine from grapes grown by him at Georges Creek. New though it be, the wine is of very fine quality, and gives promise of becoming with age a wine of rare excellence. More than one expert has declared that along the foot-hills in Owens valley will yet be produced the most valuable wine in the State.

In his inaugural address, Governor Bartlett expressed astonishment that the expenses of the State Government for the last two years exceeded the expenses of the two preceding years by $2,100,000. He intimated very strongly that this vast increase of outlay was caused by wasteful and extravagant expenditure of the public money, and said that the remedy to supply the deficiency should not be by increased taxation, but by greater economy in the public offices. As a Governor, friends and opponents appear to agree that General Stoneman was a dismal failure in every way. Like Missus Gummage, everything seemed to go "contrairy" with him.

Disappointment to the public and mortification to the party in power, resulted when it was discovered that a stupid blunder had been committed that prevented the inauguration of Governor Bartlett at the time first appointed. Certified copies of election returns, as the law requires, had not been sent from three counties. The blunder was only discovered when the returns were being read in the Legislature, and when a great number of people had met to witness the inauguration. The ceremonies were broken off and postponed for a few days till the missing returns turned up when the Governor was duly installed into office.

Thanks.

To the people of Independence.

The Bishop Creek Brass Band desires to express its thanks to the Young Mens Social Club, to O. I. Mairs, and to the people of Independence generally, for the generous treatment accorded its members during their recent visit there. The many kind courtesies shown will be remembered with pleasure.

Adopted by unanimous vote of the Band.

J. W. CLARK, President.

W. A. CHALFANT, Secretary.

New Business House.

Mr. John Fiehman is putting up a new building at Keeler, and as soon as it is finished he will open a general merchandising business. Work was begun on the building last Monday.

Technicalities.

Last Monday the bond of Mr. Eibeshutz, as Receiver of the Land Office, was returned from Washington for correction of one or two technicalities. The changes were made as directed and the bond sent back. It is to be hoped that there are no more obstacles in the way of removing the office from Bodie to Independence.

Always Pleasant.

Mr. and Mrs. Barnes will give a party at the Lake View Hotel, on St. Valentine's Eve., Feb. 14. Reduced fares will be given on the railroad. The new building being put up by Mr. Fiehman will be ready for use as a ball room on that occasion. There will be ample hotel accommodations for everybody. The parties given by Mr. and Mrs. Barnes are always pleasant and always well attended. There will be a crowd at the next one.

Repealing a Piece of Folly.

The last Legislature of Nevada enacted a law for the punishment of any person who would invite another to drink spirituous liquor of any kind. The Act was commonly known as the "Anti-treating Law." The passage of the Act was a very dull joke, and the law was a dead letter from the hour of its enactment. A bill has been introduced in the present Legislature for the repeal of this piece of foolishness. The cause of temperance reform is often seriously injured by ignorant and over-zealous temperance people.

Fruits, Trees and Vines.

The number of fruit trees in California, as collected from the Assessor's reports, are: Apples, 2,700,000; peach, 1,200,000; pear, 1,500,000; plum, 500,000; orange, 1,600,000; lime and lemon, 500,000. The acreage planted to grapevines is estimated at 70,500. It is highly probable that these reports fall far short of the actual numbers. It would be interesting if the State officials would give the increase in the trees and vines for the past five or six years. The future increase is certain to be much more rapid than the past. All over the State more land is being devoted to fruit culture.

Their Only Hope.

Lincoln county, Nevada, has a great area of good land, and large crops of wheat, oats, barley and other products can be raised; and yet the county is in a state of bankruptcy. The great natural resources of the county are of no value without a railroad. It is useless to raise crops where they cannot find a market. Settlers will not go there, and much of the country is without an inhabitant. Realizing that there can be no improvement without a railroad, the representative of the county in the Legislature has succeeded in getting a bill passed by the Senate to exempt from taxation for seven years any company that will build a railroad into the county.

School Report.

The following is the report of the Independence school for the month of December, 1886:

Pierce Johnson 91	Lester Laird 89
Ernest Laird 90	Sarah James 90
Mary Mulholland 89	Alice Rose 84
Ethel Hardy 88	Nettie Roper 87
Lorin Auger 91	Elsie Eibeshutz 93
Emily Conklin 91	Lizzie Thompson 90
Ettie Wood 90	George Hardy 89
Alice Zink 89	Clifford Baxter 89
Charlie Rose 87	Irving Woodin 86
Norma Mairs 86	Clara Willett 85
Rosa Roeper 83	Julian Eibeshutz 92
Arthur Robinson 91	Ettie Roeper 85
Johnnie Baxter 85	Bertie Levy 85

Rollin Laird 90.

R. L. PEELER, Teacher.

Follow a Good Example.

The cruel disregard of human life shown by the striking workmen of the street car lines in San Francisco, is certain to deprive them of all sympathy from the public; and without public support there is not the least chance for them to succeed in their struggle against the companies. Last week a charge of dynamite was exploded under the Larkin street line, in a thickly settled neighborhood. By this brutal act the lives of many innocent people, even women and children, might have been sacrificed. The villains who exploded the dynamite knew this very well, and if they are discovered and caught the heaviest punishment the law allows should be given them. Proper enforcement of law is the only safeguard for life and liberty, and its violation should be swiftly followed by punishment. Chicago has shown how to deal with dynamiters; the example should not be neglected.

A Dread Disease

A few weeks ago Mrs. Conklin was taken with diphtheria. Doctor Woodin was called in and treated her till she is now almost entirely recovered. Last week Dora Shepherd, the little daughter of John Shepherd, of Georges Creek, was taken ill with the same disease, and here again Doctor Woodin was called in. The child seemed to be at the point of death a few days ago, but the Doctor succeeded in checking the disease, and it now seems that his little patient will come out all right. Fortunately the Doctor had large experience with this dread disease in the East and knows how to treat it successfully. By his wise precaution in secluding his two patients there is little danger of the further spread of the disease. Though there is but the one case at Georges Creek, yet it has been thought prudent to close the school for the present.

Fatal Accident.

On Thursday Edward Gahan went down the Sweetwater road for a load of pine logs from a mountain side, about 7 miles north of Bridgeport. After getting his load he started down the hill to the road. J. W. Towle, with a team, was below him, having gone down the hill, after helping Gahan load, to turn his team out of the road. He heard Gahan shout to his horses, and upon looking back he saw Gahan's foot slip from the brake, causing him to fall from the wagon. At the same instant the wagon turned over upon him, crushing him to death. He was dead before Towle could get to him. Sam. McNaughton, George Kinney, George Vansjickle and Ed. Murphy were present and assisted Mr. Towle in removing the wagon from the body, which was placed in Towle's wagon and brought to town. The body was terribly mangled. Edward Gahan was a native of Canada, and aged 54 years. He was an old resident of this place, and was esteemed and respected by all acquainted with him. He was unmarried.—*Chronicle-Union.*

Misplaced Shot.

Last Thursday Charley Robinson and a friend of his went hunting quail. A short distance from town Charley was sitting down in the tall grass, out of sight of his friend, when a flock of quail started up and the friend blazed away. Charley flopped over in the grass quick enough to escape getting any of the shot in the upper portion of his body, but he did not escape altogether; the nether part of his body was made to look like a big currant dumpling, and his mother had quite a job for some hours picking out the shot. After the sores heal up Charley won't mind the marks, as they won't be in sight.

A Remarkable Well.

The greatest flowing artesian well yet heard of is in Kern county. The *Californian* says: "The artesian well bored recently on the land of Mrs. Adelaide J. Moore, in this county, throws out 2,500,000 gallons daily, and is surpassed in the amount of its flow by few, if any in the State. It supplies water enough to irrigate 1,500 acres. The pipe has a diameter of eight inches and the water spurts nineteen inches above its top. The well was bored by B. F. Mull and is on Sec. 4, township 26 south, range 23 east, Mt. D. B. and M.

Work For Prisoners.

How to employ State prisoners, so that the product of their labor should not interfere with that of honest workmen, is one of the most difficult problems in prison management. The Colusa *Sun* makes a wise suggestion on the subject; but the labor of the convicts might be used anywhere in the State on work like that proposed by the *Sun* in the Sacramento valley. Here is what is suggested; "The immense bodies of tules bordering the Sacramento river in the lower part of Colusa, in Sutter, Yolo and Solano counties, are easy of reclamation, and the price of land will justify an effort. The State can help this work along without expending any money. If we had a few men of brains in the Legislature, who would make an effort at benefitting the State, instead of bending all their energies to securing what little spoils that lays around the capital, we might hope for something.

The State is feeding and guarding men by the thousand in her prisons who are doing nothing of any benefit. Now if the State will furnish one thousand men and feed and guard them, this work can go on. The land owners can easily do the rest, and the State will be out nothing. State prisoners are now at work on the Mississippi levees. We have studied the Sacramento river for the last thirty years, and know its every characteristic. We know that the water can be handled, and handled easily. We have estimated that the land can all be reclaimed for $20 an acre. If the State will furnish the labor above indicated, it will be done for that figure or less. The land reclaimed will give work to thousands of men and support thousands of families. It will add directly many millions to the taxable property of the State and indirectly many millions more. In fact, the increased taxes from such reclamation would more than support the State Prison.

We have heard it urged that it would be cruel to put men to work in the tules—it might injure their health! What a pity! Good, intelligent, *honest* men have to work in worse places. It would make the heart of the philanthropist (?) sore to see a thousand men compelled by the State to work on levees, but he could see thousands of honest men, compelled by their necessities, to work on so unhealthy a work as the Panama Canal, and think it all right. We do not believe in cruelty to prisoners, but we do believe in making them useful. Putting them to work on levees would stop all the little trouble about what little they do interfering with free labor. We do not think that there is much in the objection made, but this would stop cavil. A thousand men furnished with the proper tools could work a revolution in a few years.

We do not care here to discuss any plan of reclamation in detail. We have done that heretofore, and can do so again if we can get the Legislature strained up to action. The work is thoroughly practical. We would be willing to risk our life on overcoming engineering difficulties. If the State will provide the men and the law, we can soon convince the land owners that it is wisdom for them to do their part.

Interstate Commerce.

In the discussion on the Interstate Commerce Bill in the Senate, Mr. Stanford took a leading part. The pith of his argument was about as follows: Suppose a new line of railroad built part way across the continent, from New Orleans to El Paso, for instance. Between these two points a rate of freight is established which is quite satisfactory to shippers. Call this rate thirty dollars per ton; a rate that pays the railroad only a fair profit on the capital invested. No one at either end of the new line makes any complaint of this rate; the people of New Orleans and of El Paso are equally well satisfied. Again, suppose the same line extended from El Paso to San Francisco. Here it is brought into competition with water carriage by way of the Isthmus and around Cape Horn. In order to get any through business between New Orleans and San Francisco, the railroad must carry freight at very low rates, say ten dollars per ton. On this the railroad may earn only one dollar per ton, and must carry twenty-one tons all the way through in order to earn as much as it would gain for carrying one ton to El Paso. The passage of the bill under discussion would prohibit the railroad from earning the dollar on the through ton of freight. The dollar earned in this way enable the railroad to maintain itself. Deprived of this source of revenue, the railroad is able to continue a reasonable rate of freight to El Paso. Instead of the intermediate point being injured by the low through rate, it is made a sharer in the small gain of the railroad on freight carried between terminal points. Mr. Stanford argued that Congress should not attempt to deprive people of what advantage they may have by living and doing business at points that may have the advantage of both railroads and water communication. Congress should not say, that because a railroad must carry twenty-one tons of freight all the way from San Francisco to New Orleans, in order to earn as much as it would from carrying one ton to El Paso, therefore it must not carry the twenty-one tons at all. The Senator argued that such would be the effect of the bill.

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Three fine mules for sale; each four years old, rising five. All trained to harness and gentle. Terms: Cash on delivery. Address JAMES HINES, Independence.

New Open.

I have fitted and newly furnished the house on the corner of Market and Washington streets, where I am prepared to accommodate the public with first-class Board and lodging. Large and comfortable rooms for families. Suppers furnished on short notice. Board by the day or week at regular prices. V. G. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Bull For Sale.

"Silver Brick" a thoroughbred Holstein bull, calved June 5th 1886. Out of "Black Queen" by "Saratoga," both imported from Holland and registered in the Holland Herd Book. Silver Brick is a direct descendant of "Rooker," beautifully marked, a square, bulky animal, unusually heavy of his age, bred from the best strains of the famous milk breed, with pedigree perfect. His sire, Saratoga, was imported direct from Holland, is an animal of remarkable prepotency, whose half breed progeny require an expert to distinguish them from thoroughbred stock. Although under age he was awarded a special premium at the Nevada State Fair, his sire took first premium two successive years. He is offered for sale for $250, as his owner does not need two bulls. Apply to Sam Davis, Appeal Office, Carson City, Nev.

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MISCELLANEOUS

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I, W. H. JENKINS, being a one-fifth owner in the Stevens ditch, give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the said Stevens Ditch Company, from and after this date.

Monday, January 10th, 1887.

W. H. JENKINS.

Notice.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE INTEREST of my late partner, Julius Roper, in the late butchering firm of Robinson & Roper, of Independence, I hereby give notice that I will pay all bills due by said firm and collect all outstanding bills due the same.

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—AND—

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District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

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—AND—

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YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELALNEOUS.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11-tf

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

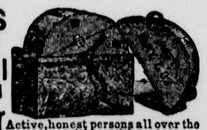
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE, Camp Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer



Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, SPRINGLAND, Mo., says: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN H. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, ILL., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $100."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.,

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,

PEANUTS,

WALNUTS,

TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.;

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.

n476tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3

International Immigrant Union.

Secure A Homestead For Your Family.

CALIFORNIA.

INYO COUNTY—Owens River Valley

THE INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANT UNION intends to colonize the Valley of Owens River, Inyo county, one of the prettiest valleys in the great west, containing about 100,000 acres and well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, as well as of the various fruits. The soil is about the same as the best ever known in California or Oregon, and the facilities for irrigation unsurpassed.

The Company offers to locate settlers upon 80, 160, 320 and 640 acre farms, the settlers obtaining the same from the Government at $1.50 per acre under the Desert Land Act, paying for the same 50 cents per acre upon filing his or her application, and the balance, $1 per acre, at the end of three years, or before if water is brought upon the land in sufficient quantity to irrigate the same. Any person, man or woman, 21 years of age, can locate a tract of 640 acres.

International Immigrant Union,

126 Washington St., Chicago, Ills.

WM. H. MARTIN, Manager.

THE DAVIDSON CO., N. W., Agents, St. Paul Minn.

Office in San Francisco;

No. 401 CALIFORNIA STREET.

Rooms 29 and 3-13.

CHURNING SONG.

To and fro, to and fro, slowly swings the churn;
To and fro, to and fro, crimson roses burn;
Drowsy scarlet poppies sway
Where the morning breezes play;
To and fro, to and fro, waves the nodding fern;
O'er the clover, far away,
Laden bees and perfumes stray,
Mingled with the catbird's lay;
To and fro, to and fro,
In the sunny glow.

Rocks the cradle to and fro, (while the churn I swing);
In the maple, rocking slow, children of a king;
Monarchs of this castle fair,
Horsehair builded, hung in air;
Golen robins, to and fro, flash on vivid wing;
From the nests the young birds call,
Oak leaf shadows, soft and small,
Like the moment's footsteps fall;
To and fro, to and fro,
Swift they come and go.
—Lillian M. Thompson.

VARIOUS FORMS OF VERTIGO.

Symptoms Which Sometimes Scare Persons Badly—Not Often Dangerous.

Vertigo is from a Latin word that means to turn.

It denotes an ailment characterized by a sudden feeling of dizziness, and at times by actual failing. Sometimes surrounding objects seem to the person attacked to whirl around, or the floor (or ground) to rise up. The fact that vertigo is often one of the earlier symptoms of apoplexy, frequently fills the person with terror, lest that deadly disease may be impending. But in the majority of cases it has no such significance, not even as indicating a tendency.

One form of vertigo, a very persistent form, is due to irritation of certain nerves within the inmost chamber of the ear, the so-called labyrinth. This was what Dean Swift suffered from so long, and, to the physicians of his day, so unaccountably. One of its symptoms is temporary deafness. This distinguishes it from all other forms.

Another form connects itself mainly with the eye. Of this kind is the feeling of giddiness which some people have when, being on a train at rest, another train slowly passing deceives them into the idea that it is their own train which has begun to move. The giddiness occurs at the moment when the false and the true sensations become confused together.

In the case of the near-sighted, the internal muscles of the eye, often being unduly strained in their efforts to converge the eyes sufficiently for the sight of near objects, suddenly give way, when the eyeballs turn out and the letters run into each other. This is accompanied with a feeling of giddiness, eyeache, headache, and sometimes nausea.

A third form connects itself with some slight disorder of the stomach, and occurs most often when the stomach is empty. There is a sudden swimming in the head, objects seem to revolve, and the person totters, and perhaps falls.

A fourth form is purely of nervous origin, and is due to nervous exhaustion. It may be caused by intellectual overstrain, long-continued anxiety, physical excesses, or the immoderate use of tobocco, alcohol, or tea. Elevated positions may bring on an attack. It rarely results in actual falling, but oftener in the feeling of being about to fall.—Youths' Companion.

A FAMOUS DIARY VILLAGE.

Cheese and Butter Industry of Northern Holland—A Glimpse of Brock.

One boatload of excursionists, such as is seen every Sunday on the bay of San Francisco, would drive all Holland from Helder to Rotterdam and from The Hague to Zutphen, to the verge of distraction. The voyagers are of the tranquil sort. If there is any hilarity it is a foreign element. They do not generally exceed twenty or thirty, chiefly inhabitants of the villages that border the canal, or farmers from the houses that appear here and there on the face of the country like islands, and as some of these are surrounded by a dyke, and a ditch with a drawbridge, islands there are indeed capable of being defended like a medieval castle, against all comers. There is probably on the boat a man interested in dairy produce, who tells you in a melancholy tone that cheese has fallen. This is sad, for if there is one thing more than another that the causal traveler is interested in, it is the price of cheese.

Cheese and butter are closely related to the prosperity of the North Holland canal, because several villages along it are engaged in that industry. One of these is Broek, which lies about midway between Amsterdam and Monnikendam, and has for untold ages been famous for its dairies and its neatness. Formerly everybody went to Broek, for fear that if he did not when he got home all his friends would ask him in chorus, "Have you been to Broek?" and he would reluctantly be compelled to answer, "No." Broek lies along its main dyke and scattered over considerable space behind it. It has the usual allowance of small canals, several neat shaded streets, and a church or two, for it has some 1,600 inhabitants who live by butter and cheese alone.

We did not land at Broek, but as we glided along almost under the shade of its trees we made an acquaintance with it that was sufficiently intimate. It turned for our benefit its back doors to the canal, and about them were hanging dairy utensils shining in the adulterated sunlight. It also left its stable doors open, that travelers might gaze therein and remark, though the spotted cows were grazing in the meadows, the porcelain stalls in which they pass the winter and the appliance for attaching their troublesome tails to the spotless ceiling. Travelers have recovered from their commonplace infatuation regarding Broek, and are now contented to study Dutch cleanliness in a generic way in towns less noted for that virtue, and simply as an incident of passage. The fact is, personal neatness is less exceptional in Europe than it was fifty years ago.—Amsterdam Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Effects of Electric Light.

The light from an electric light tower in Davenport, Iowa, falls full upon a flower garden about 100 feet away, and during the past summer the owner has absorved that lilies which have usually bloomed only in the day have opened in the night, and that morning glories have unclosed their blossoms as soon as the electric light fell on them.—New York Sun.

STRAIN OF SHORT-HAND WRITING.

Subtleties of Stenography—Nerves Must Be Kept in Excellent Trim.

McElhone, chief of the corps of official reporters of the house of representatives, is a man of a great deal of culture, who has a remarkable library. He probably reads more than any man connected with the house of representatives. Among the curiosities of his library he has a great many rare books upon the profession of short-hand, in which he is so greatly skilled. He received recently from one of the states a request to aid in furnishing them information as to the history of short hand, and he has of late been consulted, with the same object in view, by short-hand societies in Europe. Speaking upon this subject the other day McElhone said: "The short-hand writers of our day are mistaken in thinking that they are the masters of a new art. Short-hand is centuries old. It was an art known in early Roman history. The Catholic councils from a very early time were reported in short-hand. There was a period in the history of England when the art of short-hand writing was a part of the education of every gentleman. Pepys' diary was wholly written in short-hand, and had to be translated before it was published."

I was talking some time ago with another one of the most experienced stenographers at the national capital. He said: Short-hand is an art. Public men, however, seem to think that anybody can write short-hand, and they sometimes say it is mere mechanical work. I have given twenty-five of the best years of my life to this art, and am learning something to this hour. Seldom a day passes that I do not discover something new about the intricacies and subtleties of stenography. There is another thing about short-hand that is not generally understood. A man of bad or irregular habits can not be a permanently successful short-hand writer. Success in this profession depends upon the nerves, and a man with broken nerves will become a poor writer. You will find that the best writers in the two houses of congress are compelled to take long seasons of rest to tone up their nerves, and to recover from the tremendous strain of a session of congress. I have often heard Mr. Murphy and Mr. McElhone, who are at the head of the official corps of stenographers in the senate and house, respectively, say that they need all the rest of the long vacation to recover from the arduous exertions which they are required to put forth during the sessions of congress.

"As for myself, I am affected in short-hand writing by the simplest things. I am obliged to be careful even with my eating in order to keep my nerves in proper condition. I can not eat corn beef and cabbage, for instance, and read my notes with the facility that I like. (This stenographer redictates all of his notes to short-hand amanuenses, who are themselves accomplished writers.) Often, when I have been traveling over the country with investigating committees, when they have accepted invitations to lunches and dinners, I have been compelled to decline the invitations, in order to keep my nerves in good trim for the work of the day. Some of the congressional reporters are so broken down at the end of a long session that they have to take trips to Hot Springs to recuperate. Some of them make it a point not to do any short-hand writing during the vacation, in order that their nerves may secure the proper tone for the winter work. Some have had the idea that the phonograph might ultimately take the place of the short-hand writer, and that every lawyer or public man could have one of these instruments in his office and talk into it, and then send the little strips away to be written out. But the phonograph has not met the expectations of its inventor in that particular. The voices of most people are not strong enough to talk into the phonograph for any considerable period, and that instrument has not the faculty which the stenographer has of giving the proper answers to the direction—"please repeat the last work."—Washington Cor. Inter Ocean.

Fatigue Weakens the Memory.

Fatigue of every form is weakening to the memory. Impressions received when we are tired are not permanently fixed in the mind, and their reproduction is often impossible. Fatigue is the result of an excessive activity of any faculty, continued until its stored-up nutriment is exhausted. After a period of rest, and a return to normal conditions, the memory also returns. A very interesting illustration of the result of fatigue upon memory has been given by Sir Henry Holland. He says: "I descended on the same day two very deep mines in the Hartz mountains, remaining some hours under ground in each. While in the second mine, exhausted by fatigue and inanition, I felt the utter impossibility of talking longer with the German inspector who accompanied me. Every German word and phrase deserted my recollection; and it was not until I had taken food and wine and been at rest for some time that my memory returned."

A fact like this, and many others which might be mentioned, goes to show that there is a close relation between memory and nutrition.—How to Strengthen the Memory.

Oysters That Grow on Trees.

The boat soon reached the mangroves, and, pushing in as far as possible, we found ourselves surrounded by the life of the tropics. As the tide was out, we could reach up from the boat and gather over our heads the oysters which were growing in great clusters on the roots and branches of the trees. The clear water was filled with ashes of strange forms and brilliant colors, and they were perfectly fearless, so that they could be examined without difficulty, as they chased and captured their food among the submerged roots. The bottom was thickly covered with beautiful sea anemones, and everywhere, on the bottom, on the roots and branches of the trees, and on the rocks at the water's edge, we found a wealth of mollusks and crustacea, which soon taught us to regard the mangrove-thickets as rich collecting grounds.—Prof. W. K. Brooks in Popular Science Monthly.

Peculiarity of the Soil.

A peculiarity of Oglethorpe, Ga., is the marked division between the red and gray lands. The line between them can be plainly seen and can be followed its entire length. Even in roads it is so distinct that it can be marked out to the inch.—Chicago Times.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A wealthy New York physician declares it as his belief that "the oyster is the most healthy article of food known to man."

—The Chinese claim to have discovered the art of sneezing and to have practiced it two thousand years before any other nation caught on.

—The Chamberlain (D. T.) *Democrat* says that beets and carrots have grown to such a size in Brule County this year that farmers are compelled to use stump-pullers to pull them from the ground.

—Patsey Collins, while shoveling grain in the top of a big Niagara Falls flouring mill, fell into the hopper, slid for eighty feet through a spout eight by ten inches in size and shot out, with six tons of grain, into a car standing on the track below.—*Buffalo Courier.*

—A young medical student in Sacramento tried the earth-cure on a sick man and came within a shave of having the lamp-post cure tried on him. He hadn't got the patient covered higher than his hips when he gave up the ghost.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—The naturalist Karl Plotz died recently in Greifsward at the age of seventy-two. He was perhaps the greatest European authority on butterflies. His works comprise thirty volumes, with more than ten thousand illustrations from his own hand.

—The Women's Christian Temperance Union of Cambridge, Crawford County, Pa., persuaded the store-keepers of the village to stop keeping cigarettes after the exhaustion of the present supply, and then bought up the supply and cremated it.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The life insurance agent had been talking steadily for only an hour or so, when the victim, perceiving a chance to get a word in edgewise, remarked: "Do you know you remind me of sudden death?" "How so?" "Nobody is safe from either of you."—*Texas Siftings*

—The first Massachusetts ship was built in Medford in 1633, and was of sixty tons burden. This was the beginning of shipbuilding in New England. The same year a water mill was built at Dorchester, and another by Mr. Damner at Roxbury. These were the first water mills in New England. —*Boston Budget.*

—A St. Louis man going through one of the poorly lighted streets felt a rat up his trousers' leg, and pounded the victim successfully with his cane. When he got the animal settled and came to a light, he drew out his fine gold watch, which had slipped down his trousers' leg. It was something worse for the pounding. Poor old Missouri.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—A triple wedding occurred a few days ago at Verdigris Valley, Neb. The three and only children of Mr. and Mrs. Tomce were at high noon united in marriage to their hearts' mates. Over five hundred guests were present. The grooms and their best men wore badges and bouquets of orange blossoms and the brides and their attendants wreaths of orange blossoms.

—Thomas Caldwell, of West Troy, N. Y., recently traded horses with George Brewer, of Smokey Tavern, and shortly after the trade discovered that the animal he had traded for was balky and wind-broken. He then traded with the father of Brewer for a three-year-old colt, which he also discovered was of no use. Then he borrowed a rig from a farmer and went home disgusted.—*Troy Times.*

—The use of morphia by physicians to suspend pain which they can not cure is said to have become an abuse. A Pittsburgh man has been found to have one thousand and forty hypodermic injection punctures in his body. Many are said to take the injections for the soothing effect when nothing in particular ails them, and thus fall into a habit worse than drinking, which is the natural consequence.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—Some one in Hudson, N. Y., has written to the Toronto *Globe* as follows: "As I am a very rich man and can easily afford it, I have decided to give the whole of North America to my wife, believing from my knowledge of a woman's nature that she will govern you all wisely and well. As I am the legal husband of every woman in the world, this includes every woman on the Continent.—Ezra, King of England, North America, the World and the Church."

—While the orchestra was playing the prayer from "Rienzi" in the Louisville Music Hall the other day a vigorous baby struck in with a lung solo right in one of the most delicate passages. Conductor Damrosch stopped the orchestra and sat down. When the little one had been quieted he remarked that while it was a good thing to give children a musical education, there was such a thing as beginning too early in life. Then he resumed his baton and the prayer was resumed.

LUCK OF A PORTUGUESE FROM FAYAL.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 15 (*Special*)—A Portuguese from Fayal bought a ticket of The Louisiana State Lottery, and after carrying it in his pocket for fourteen months, gave it to a fellow countryman who has been in America only a few weeks. The latter investigated, and found that the ticket had drawn $15,000. The money arrived in this city to-day, and the Portuguese will sail in a few days for Fayal.—*New York Tribune's Special, Nov. 16th.*

A young man from Fayal, who has been in San Francisco five weeks, has drawn $15,000 in a lottery, and will go home in the barkentine "Moses B. Tower," to sail this week. The ticket has been purchased for $1.10, and held fifteen months by a Portuguese in California, who got tired of it and presented it to the fortunate man. The money has arrived in this city, and Messrs. Loum Snow & Son, agents of the barkentine, have deposited it in a bank for safety. The owner of it takes it very coolly, and does not wish to have his name printed. —*New Bedford (Mass.) Standard, Nov. 16.*

An exchange asks how it would do to stop the pay of salaried Master Workmen during strikes ordered by them.

Mr. Ed. P. Wells, Thetis P. O. Stevens Co., Wash. Terr., was entirely cured of rheumatism by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He says: "I consider it a wonderful remedy and will always speak a good word for it."

The resurrected winter overcoat has made its appearance and the air is permeated with the pungent aroma of camphor.

Architect Edmund Legendre, 419 Sutter street, San Francisco, Cal., states that having suffered for a long time with a severe cough, and falling to obtain any relief from doctors and the numerous preparations he took, he became alarmed. Tried Red Star Cough Cure, and one bottle entirely cured him.

READY FOR EMERGENCY.

A realizing sense of danger always characterizes a wise and courageous man. Whether the danger is present, as on the battle-field, or prospective, as when one is threatened with a deadly malady, a judgment as to the proper course to be pursued is always formed. Here is an instance of the latter kind of acumen: "I have just caught a severe cold, writes *Robert Armstrong*, of *O'Bannon, Kentucky*, to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., "and send check for another supply of your Compound Oxygen. My *asthmatic trouble has disappeared*, and I have nothing of it, as heretofore, when I take cold. I eat and sleep well. *I am, in fact, a new man*, and attribute my health to the use of Compound Oxygen." The efficacy of this treatment in cases of Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma and Neuralgia passes all belief. Write for a free pamphlet on the subject and study up the theory of cure for yourself.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

Old Party—If I had 50 cents and gave it to you to get changed in order to give you a penny, what would be left? Street Arab—An old man!

A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition for 1887 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1887 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

"Pa, do 'pro' and 'con' mean opposite things?" "Yes, son." "Is that the reason why they speak of 'progress' and 'congress?'" "N-n-n—yes, son."

"DON'T PAY A BIG FEE!"

65 Cents pays for a year's subscription to the Weekly *American Rural Home*, Rochester, N. Y., without premium—"the cheapest and Best Weekly in the World," 8 pages, 48 columns, 16 years old. For **One Dollar** you have one choice from over 150 different Cloth-Bound **Dollar Volumes**, 300 to 900 pp., and paper one year, post-paid. Book postage 15c. Extra. 50,000 books given away. Among them are: Law Without Lawyers; Family Cyclopedia; Farm Cyclopedia; Farmers' and Stock-breeders' Guide; Common Sense in Poultry Yard; World Cyclopedia; Dancison's (Medical) Counselor; Boys' Useful Pastimes; Five Years Before the Mast; Peoples' History of United States; Universal History of all Nations; Popular History Civil War (both sides).

Any ONE book and paper, one year, all post-paid, for $1.15 only. Paper alone, 65c. Satisfaction guaranteed on books and Weekly, or money refunded. Reference: Hon. C. R. Parsons, Mayor Rochester. Sample papers 2c. RURAL HOME CO., Lrd.

Without Premium, **65c.** a year! Rochester, N. Y.

"Mamma," asked little Carrie one day, "can you tell me what part of Heaven people live in who are good but not agreeable?"

A Sore Throat, Cough, or Cold, if suffered to progress, results in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" reach directly the seat of the disease and give instant relief.

The standard medicine, Irish May Flower.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

The Wholesale Druggists of San Francisco will supply the trade with Irish May Flower.

WHY WILL YOU DIE?

SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA, OR BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP for the cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility, Malaria, and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the bood. Certificates can be presented from many leading physicians, ministers, and heads of families throughout the land, endorsing SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP. We are constantly in receipt of certificates of cures from the most reliable sources, and we recommend it as the best known remedy for the cure of the above diseases.

Ready Remedy, Irish May Flower, 75 cts.

An Ithaca, N. Y., juryman wrote his verdict thus: "My verdick is no kos of ackshun."

AN IMPORTANT ARREST.

The arrest of a suspicious character upon his general appearance, movements or companionship, without waiting until he has robbed a traveler, fired a house, or murdered a fellow-man, is an important function of a shrewd detective. Even more important is the arrest of a disease which, if not checked, will blight and destroy a human life. The frequent cough, loss of appetite, general languor or debility, pallid skin, and bodily aches and pains, announce the approach of pulmonary consumption, which is promptly arrested and permanently cured by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Sold by druggists.

Mr. Tack has been elected Vice President of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. His rulings ought to be pointed.

"I owe my Restoration to Health and Beauty to the CUTICURA REMEDIES"

DISFIGURING Humors, Humiliating Eruptions, Itching Tortures, Eczema, Psoriasis, Scrofula and Infantile Humors cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and removes the *cause*.

CUTICURA the Great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

Sharp, Sudden, Sciatic, Neuralgic, Rheumatic and Nervous Pains instantly relieved by CUTICURA ANTI-PAIN PLASTER. 25c.

Some merchants give short weight to customers because they have long waits for their bills.

"I DON'T WANT RELIEF, BUT CURE,"

is the exclamation of thousands suffering from catarrh. To all such we say: Catarrh can be cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It has been done in thousands of cases; why not in yours? Your danger is in delay. Enclose a stamp to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for pamphlet on this disease.

An old school doctrine—that the teacher is a tyrant.

GET RID OF THAT BAD TASTE.

When you wake up in the morning with a bad taste in your mouth, with your throat and tongue dry and a yellow coating on your teeth and gums, don't imagine it was all caused by what you ate the night before. Of course everybody does that and everybody "swears off" from again eating such food. The trouble is that your liver is clogged, your kidneys are overworked and your bowels are not doing their duty. Take from three to ten of BRANDRETH'S PILLS and note the sudden and wonderful change in your system.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 22, 1887.

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Mother Wanted to See Him.

Young husband (to wife)—Didn't I telegraph you not to bring your mother with you?

Young wife—I know. That's what she wants to see you about. She read the telegram.—Texas Siftings.

The Lime Kiln Club.

"Am Pardon Johnson in de hall this eavenin'," asked the president, as he turned his gaze toward the stove, behind which Pardon is sure to be seated if the thermometer marks less than eighty degrees above.

"Yes, sah."

"Den please step dis way until I spoke a few words wid you. Pardon, I understand dat you am studyin' to be a doctah."

"Yes, sah."

"Dat's good news, an' Ize personally glad ca't. Dey am sartin things about the doctah business which you should allus keep in view. In de fust place, look dignified an' act wise. Many a man who doan' know 'nuff to come in when it rains has kept de fact from de public by lookin' as if he knew all dat had happened in dis world eber since de fust sun rose an' sot."

"Yes, sah."

"If you am called in a case an' you find you doan know wheder de pusson has got smallpox or de measles, doan gin yerself away too quickly. Gin de case a few days to develop, an' it will turn out to be one or the odder. After it turns out you want to remark dat you war' suah of it fum de fust."

"I understands."

"Neber gin up a case. De doctah who admits dat he can't do a pashient any good loses prestige; de doctah who hangs by till de patient goes under ground kin say dat nobody could hev saved him."

"I was intendin' to say dat, sah."

"Keep your prescriptions an awful secret, Pardon. If you should tell a sick man dat you had given him a Dover's powder or some Peruvian bark he would neber get well. Your only safety am in deceivin' your pashients. If de medicine works all right dey will git well and praise your skill; if it works de odder way de undertaker an' sexton will hide he fack under ground."

"Dat's what I'm calkerlatin' on."

"An', lastly, Pardon, enter into partnership wid some druggist as soon as you make your start. People who am foolish 'nuff to fall sick mus' expect to pay well fur deir medicines. De hundred per cent. profit which de druggist calkerlates on kin jist as well be made a hundred an' forty, an' de extra goes to you. An' some more lastly, doan' hev nuffin' to do wid patent medicines. If a pashient of yours has a bruise doan' permit him to buy his salve or liniment off de shelf. You kin git $2 for writin' him out a prescripshun fur de werry same thing."

"I learned dat de werry first week, sah."

"Exactly. Ize glad to see you hev tumbled to all de little rackets, an' on behalf of dis club I bid you good speed."—Detroit Free Press.

A Nice, Quiet Trip.

"The queerest wedding trip I ever heard of," said the station master at the west side depot, "took place one day last week. The couple were from a little corn and hog station down on the Burlington, and they came up on one of the morning trains. They went into the waiting room up stairs and remained there the whole day. At noon they brought out a bit of lunch and ate it together. Only once or twice did the groom venture beyond the station walls, and the cries of the hackmen quickly frightened him back. The bride had a great curiosity to go over closer to the river, so she could see the shipping, but the groom was afraid to leave the station for fear of getting lost. Notwithstanding the seeming monotony of the day they were as happy as clams all day long sitting a-hold of each other's hands. When evening came they took the night train for home, where they were doubtless received as a hero and heroine after their adventures while taking in the wonders of Chicago."—Chicago Herald.

Faultless but Soulless.

A correspondent asks Bill Nye what he thinks of his composition, specimens of which he sends him, and the humorist answers: "In the first place, your style of composition is like the present style of dress among men. It is absolutely correct, and, therefore, it is absolutely like that of nine men out of every ten we meet. Your style of writing has a mustache on it, wears a three-button cutaway of some Scotch mixture, carries a cane and wears a straight, stand-up collar and scarf. It is so correct and so exactly in conformity with the prevailing style of composition, and your thoughts are expressed so thoroughly like other people's methods of dressing up their sentences and sand papering the soul out of what they say, that I honestly think you would succeed better by trying to subsist upon the quick sales and small profits which the drug trade insures."

Pigs' Feet are "Crubeens" in Ireland.

Mrs. Whitkins determined to get a green girl, just from the ship, and bring her up by hand, so that she would do things exactly to suit her. This is one of her experiences of the first day.

She took Bridget to the window and, pointing out the butcher's shop opposite, said: "Now, Bridget, go over there and see if the butcher has got pigs' feet."

Bridget stayed a long time and then came back with this information: "Shure, ma'am, I cuddent see the shape av his fate; he kept behind the counter all the time."—Exchange.

Their Special Use.

"Yes, Bobby," said the minister, who was dining with the family, "everything in this world has its use, although we may not know what it is. Now, there is the fly, for instance. You wouldn't think that flies were good for anything, yet——"

"Oh, yes, I would," interrupted Bobby. "I know what flies are good for."

"What, Bobby?"

"Pa says that they are the only thing what keeps him awake when you are preaching."—Texas Siftings.

Preferred Coffee Beans to Cloves.

"I must always keep plenty of coffee in the house," said Clara on the eve of her marriage to her mother. "I know Charley is very fond of it, for when he takes me to the theatre and goes out between the acts I smell it on his breath."—New York Sun.

ARMY PANICS.

Some of the Most Remarkable Incidents of This Kind on Record.

Napier, in his "Peninsular War," devotes but some eight or nine lines to an account of the most remarkable recorded incident of this nature, in which Robert Crauford's celebrated Light Division—consisting of those three distinguished regiments, the Fifty-third, the Fifty-second and the Ninety-fifth—were seized and put to flight by an attack of fear so sudden and causeless that the historian makes no attempt whatever to ascribe a reason for it. "The Light Division," he writes, "encamped in a pine wood, where happened one of those extraordinary panics attributed in ancient times to the influence of a god. No enemy was near, no alarm given, when suddenly the troops, as if seized with a frenzy, started from sleep and disappeared in every direction; nor was there any possibility of allaying this strange terror; until some persons called out that the enemy's cavalry were among them, when the soldiers mechanically ran together, and the illusion was dissipated." It seems odd that so diffuse a writer should have seen fit to say so little of so extraordinary an occurrence, more especially when we remember that this same Light Division was the flower of the British army in the Peninsula, and that he writes of it not many pages before as "composed of three regiments singularly fitted for difficult service. Long and carefully disciplined by Sir John Moore, they came to the field with such a knowledge of arms that six years of warfare could not detect a flaw in their system, nor were they ever overmatched in courage and skill."

In South Africa the disaster of Isandlhwana gave the soldiers' nerves a severe shaking, and it often happened that false alarms at night led to the rousing of whole camps, and sometimes even to a reckless discharge of firearms. In some cases friendly natives or even comrades were taken by the the excited imagination of a sentry for enemies; in others, unoffending cattle, even a bush or a shrub, became the innocent cause of a fusillade sufficient to have dealt widespread destruction to a host of Zulus.

An odd incident, illustrative of the slightness of the cause—or even, perhaps, of the absence of any cause at all—that gives rise to a panic, occurred on the night of Tel-el-Kebir, amidst a small corner of the force that was bivouacking on the battlefield. The narrator had crawled into a marquee, in which, with other commissariat stores, were the rum casks from which the troops had received their liquor ration after the fatigues and excitement of the day's fight and the previous night-march. Besides one or two commissariat issuers in charge of the stores, several "odds and ends" of other corps had found their way into the marquee, preferring to rest under its shelter, amid the casks and biscuit-boxes, than udder the open sky with the sand for a bed. Suddenly, in the middle of the night, when all were sleeping, a noise and commotion began in the bivouac outside. Before the inhabitants of the tent were sufficiently awake to understand its cause, the curtains were thrust aside by a red-coated soldier, who shouted to us to get up: "The Arabs are in the camp—they are upon us!" Then he disappeared as rapidly as he had come. Every one sprang to his arms, and probably experienced that especially uncomfortable sensation that is caused by a vague feeling of an unseen, though imminent, danger against which one is ignorant how to guard. Outside every one around was aroused and up, eagerly striving to discover from what quarter attack was to be expected. Nothing, however, more unpleasant occurred than the advent of a staff-officer asking the cause of the confusion. Probably the truth never did reach headquarters. Afterward, however, a report gained ground—no other or better reason was ever forthcoming—that the alarm arose from the screams of a sleeping soldier, who, overwrought, perhaps, by the horrors of the day, had been fighting his battle over again in his dreams!—*Chambers' Journal*

HOW TO READ.

Advisability of Writing a Short Abstract After the Perusal of a Work.

Nobody can be sure that he has got clear ideas on a subject unless he has tried to put them down on a piece of paper in independent words of his own. It is an excellent plan, too, when you have read a good book, to sit down and write a short abstract of what you can remember of it. It is still a better plan, if you can make up your mind to a slight extra labor, to do what Lord Stafford and Gibbon and Daniel Webster did. After glancing over the title, subject or design of a book, these eminent men would take a pen and write roughly what questions they expected to find answered in it, what difficulties solved, what kind of information imparted. Such practices keep us from reading with the eye only, gliding vaguely over the page, and they help us to place our new acquisitions in relation to what we knew before. It is almost always worth while to read a thing twice over, to make sure that nothing has been missed or dropped on the way, or wrongly conceived or interpreted. And if the subject be serious, it is often well to let an interval elapse. Ideas, relations, statements of fact are not to be taken by storm. We have to steep them in the mind, in the hope of thus extracting their inmost essence and significance. If one lets an interval pass, and then returns, it is surprising how clear and ripe that has become which, when we left it, seemed crude, obscure and full of perplexity.

All this takes trouble, no doubt; but, then, it will not do to deal with ideas that we find in books or elsewhere, as a certain bird does with its eggs—leaves them in the sand for the sun to hatch and chance to rear. People who follow this plan possess nothing better than ideas half hatched and convictions reared by accident. They are like a man who should pace up and down the world in the delusion that he is clad in sumptuous robes of purple and velvet, when, in truth, he is only half covered by the rags and tatters of other people's cast-off clothes.—*John Morley.*

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Moses Iverson, aged eighty-five years, and Miss Aggie Rux, aged eighty years, both colored, were married a few days ago in Stewart County, Georgia.

—Amos Ferguson, an eccentric old man known as the "Bard of Chautauqua," is dead. He lived near Jamestown, N. Y., and translated the Bible into verse.

—Miss Sedoher Rhodes and Miss Cora Smith, two beautiful and accomplished young ladies of Grand Forks, D. T., are said to be the best lady shots in the Territory.

—Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, says his name has no handle to it, either clerical or professional. He is simply Mr. Moody, and he shrinks from the interviewer.—*Chicago Mail.*

—Solomon Bernstein, a boy fourteen years old, who landed at Castle Garden the other day from the steamship Rugia, has three hands and only one perfect leg. The other terminates at the knee in an eight-fingered hand.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—James Bell, the yachtsman who has fired the brass Long Tom in challenge to all America for a race in 1887, is a rich shipbuilder of Glasgow, Scotland. His wife is a sailor, too, and their three young children even are "old salts."

—The first check Jay Gould ever received was for seven dollars, and he gave a man fifty cents to tell him what to do to get it cashed. Since that occasion he has had the nerve to enter a bank all alone and present his paper to the paying teller.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—It is said of Hon. Hannibal Hamlin that if he meets a man of his own age he can tell him by name, tell who his father was, whom he married and where his children are, while if the acquaintance be a man a generation younger than himself he not only knows his ancestor and whom he married, but also whom he wanted to marry and didn't.—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

—Emeline Jones, a coal-black woman of gigantic proportions, was the cook who engineered the dinners for which the late Carlton Club of New York was famous. She learned the art by which she thrived on the Eastern shore of Maryland; and she could cook a canvas-back duck in such a manner that a Senator who had one taste of it would have promised his vote upon any bill rather than not get a second mouthful.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A fifteen-year-old girl visited Bracebridge, Can., recently, and distinguished herself in various ways. She visited the public school, and had the courtesy of the teaching fraternity extended to her on the ground that she taught a private school at her home in Midland. She hired livery rigs and ordered goods which she never called for with great industry, and generally exhibited such remarkable enterprise that it was thought well that a constable and magistrate should wait upon her and advise her to return home, which advice she judiciously accepted.—*Toronto Mail.*

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—The Boston *Traveler* attempts to be funny as follows: "What might be considered the shortest way to spell dog?—K9."

—Marketman—Why did you return that pair of fowls yesterday? Customer—Because I thought you had better send them to a home for aged couples.—*Boston Transcript.*

—"Mr. Hardup, it's a pity you couldn't follow the earth's example," said Cashby to an impecunious friend. "How do you mean?" "Why, settle once in a while."—*Merchant Traveler.*

—"Have you 'Blasted Hopes?'" asked a young lady of a librarian with a handkerchief tied over his jaws. "No, ma'am," said he, "it's only a blasted toothache."—*Carl Pretzel's Weekly.*

—Young Blinks takes his country cousin, who is in the city on a visit, to see a base ball match. Ball hits c. c. in the eye. "Gosh all fish-hooks. What hit me?" Blinks—That's a fowl. Country Cousin—A fowl? I thought it was a mule.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—At the last meeting of the Brotherhood of Unmitigated Liars, Bill Bledso stated that he was the most inveterate liar in Heppner. He told the truth, thereby violating one of the rules of the society, for which he was fined sixteen dollars, to be applied to the Ananias monument fund.—*Exchange.*

—"I hope there are no cannibals around here," said a stupid traveler to a United States frontier girl as she was mixing a batch of bread. "There are plenty of 'em," returned she, pouring some cornmeal into the pan. "We most always eat a little Indian with our bread."—*Leeds (Eng.) Mercury.*

—At a recent revival meeting down in Virginia an old farmer arose to his feet and paralyzed the congregation with the following preface to his "experience:" "Dear friends, I am glad to have this opportunity to mingle together and to spend these happy hours where I couldn't if I wasn't."—*Washington Critic.*

—"Funny, wasn't it, about that Missouri bank which went into liquidation the other day having fifteen thousand dollars more assets than liabilities?" "I prefer to wait for particulars," replied the other. "What particulas?" "I think the President was either too honest to speculate or too lame to skip. The machinery slipped a cog somewhere."—*Wall Street News.*

—A Hartford gentleman who is quite a man to carry on in his family and "run" the other members, was in his usual mood at the tea table, the other evening. "I declare, if these aren't the worst biscuit I ever saw. If I couldn't make better ones, wife, I believe I'd sell out housekeeping altogether." "Very well," said the wife, "any time you think you can do better, let me know and I'll clear out." Up spoke the enfant terrible of the family. "Then papa'll have to get a step wife, won't you?" It is safe to say there will be no "step wife" in that family.—*Hartford Post.*

RIEL'S GRAVE.

The Neglected Resting-Place of the Half-Breed Leader in the Northwest Territory.

No visit to this interesting region is complete without crossing over Red river from Winnipeg to the suburb of St. Boniface, the home of Archbishop Tache. There are two men of Winnipeg who, by their personal merits and a long course of wise actions for the benefit of this region, have become pre-eminent in their influence over the people of the Canadian Northwest. Sir Donald A. Smith, whose Winnipeg home is at Silver Heights, on the banks of the Assiniboine, was for many years the head of the Hudson's Bay Company in this country and his influence over the people in the wide domain extending from the boundary to the Arctic circle and from the great lakes westward to the Rocky Mountains has been very marked. Archbishop Tache, whose province extends over the same wide territory, is the revered spiritual adviser of the French and Indians, and also a sage counselor for the whole country. These two men for a long period have been a reliance of the Government in dealing with these remote peoples, and they were mainly instrumental in settling the original troubles in Manitoba which resulted in its being made a Canadian province. Riel very properly objected to some suggested modes of settlement, because, as he said, the people of this region desired to be equal to and not subordinate to Canada; they did not wish "to be the colony of a colony." Crossing over the substantial bridge spanning the Red river between Winnipeg and St. Boniface, the attractive cathedral is in full view. The river sweeps grandly around from the west to the north, and on the edge of the outer bank is a road. A plain white fence borders this road, with foliage behind it, from among which stands up the cathedral of St. Boniface, with its tall, shining, tin-covered spire, a reproduction of those seen on the lower St. Lawrence. Above this is the large, square academy building, which is a school of the Sisterhood of Gray Nuns from Montreal, and adjoining it is their convent. Below the church, embosomed in trees, stands the modest residence of the Archbishop, a low, square-roofed house, yet comfortable in its appointments. St. Boniface College is behind. The buildings are constructed of the cream-colored stone found near by and which is used so extensively in Winnipeg. The church is of modern build, erected in 1860, to succeed the original church then burnt. It has a famous chime of bells, first sent out from London to the old church, destroyed when the church was burnt, the fragments collected and sent back to London for recasting, again sent out, and, after meeting various mishaps, finally safely brought overland by ox teams from St. Paul, on the Mississippi river. They are known here as "the traveling bells of St. Boniface." But the most interesting part of the place is the grave of Riel in the church yard. It is a flat grave inclosed by a plain wooden fence, with a cross, also of wood, stuck in the ground and bearing the words "Louis David Riel," without mark. His widow, who recently died, is interred alongside without any mark, and, in fact, the graves show no evidence of any care being taken of them. The death of Riel by the extreme penalty of the law, while still a cause of great irritation among the French of Lower Canada, has probably ended all prospect of French half-breed domination in any part of the Northwest, where the English rule, mainly through the instrumentality of the Canadian Pacific railway, has now established its supreme authority.—*Winnipeg Cor. London Times.*

FOR THEATER GOERS.

How to Act in Order to Be Known as a Veteran Patron of Art.

The latest rules adopted by theatergoers by mutual agreement are as follows:

Always go late.

Saunter slowly down the aisle.

Make as much noise as possible taking seat.

Raise your hand and beckon to usher for programme.

When you get it attract attention by the way it is flourished before looking at it.

At first be inclined to sneer and jeer at the play, and whisper "chestnut" or cocoanut in an audible voice.

When the curtain goes down on the first act and great applause follows, get up and go out, apparently disgusted.

Return in the middle of the second act, and smile when all those who have to get up to let you pass grumble.

Ask some one if you have lost any thing by not seeing the first part of the second act, and if so, what was it in detail.

At the end of the second act yell bravo! and make a demonstration of applause that will deafen everybody around you, and bring the actors before the curtain.

Don't go out between the second and third acts, but remain and bore everybody in hearing by making a gushing criticism of the fine points made by the actors who won your hearty approbation.

Work your opera glass to its fullest capacity during the third act and applaud vigorously every fine point made by your favorite actor, even if it mars a pathetic scene.

Go out between the third and fourth acts with a great deal of bustle and assurance, and come in after the curtain has gone up, with the unmistakable smell of liquid refreshment upon you, and a hilarious disposition to be prodigal with applause.

Be sure and leave before the last act is over, just as the hero is dying and speaking in a low tremolo voice, and don't forget to snap your opera glasses in casing them, and stumble over the knees of those who ignorantly desire to see the curtain go down.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—The old turnpike still in use between Lancaster and Harrisburg, Pa., was laid out in 1734, about one hundred and fifty-two years ago.

A RECEIPT FOR COLD FEIPT.

For nothing at all we will give a receipt
For pleasantly warming in winter your feipt.

First see that the shoes or the boots you may wear
Are polished each morning with scrupulous cear.

This reason is founded on science, you know,
And will, if it's followed, relieve you of wow.

Don't purchase a tight-fitting boot or a shoe
But get a size larger, or, better, get toe.

Be sure they are stout ones and perfectly whole,
Made low in the heel, thick, broad in the wsole.

Then oiling them, go without rubbers, which sweat
And make your feet tender to coldness and weat.

Some folks woolen stockings prefer, but they should
Wear socks made of cotton, as those are more good.

For feet, like your face which in winter is bare,
Grow tough when exposed to the frost in the are.

No chilblains will itch you or give you an ache
If, when it is bed time, iced water you'll tache,

And plunge your feet in it—then rub 'em with might
Until they grow scarlet and—probably wight.

Now toast 'em awhile by the grate, and, I guess
You'll find this receipt for cold feipt a success.

N. B.

Some husbands, who think they're as sharp as a knife,
Will warm their cold feet on a poor, sleepy kwife.
That's cold blooded murder for which women wise
Can get a divorce from such marital tise.

—H. C. Dodge in Detroit Free Press.

A WOMAN RECEIVING A LETTER.

She took the letter in her hand,
The envelope she keenly scanned;
The address several times she read.
"I wonder who it's from," she said;
"I know the writing very well,
But whose it is I cannot tell."
With curiosity she burned,
And straightway to the postmark turned.
"The postmark! that will end the doubt."
'Twas blurred; she could not make it out.
A dark cloud o'er her visage stole,
And keenest anguish wrung her soul.
The address she again perused:
"Who can have written it?" she mused.
She could not with the problem cope,
And so she broke the envelope.
Her last resource, she had no better—
And then she knew who wrote the letter.

—Boston Courier.

No Sandpaper There.

Detective John Webb was passing the Bates street end of the vegetable market three or four days ago, when a stranger accosted him with:

"Say, I came in town the other day to git my boots fixed, and I was looking around this place a little and lost a silver dollar out of a hole in my pocket."

"But you didn't come back to look for it, did you?"

"Yes I did. I think I lost it right over there, where I dodged a wagon. Have you heard of any one picking up a dollar?"

"No, sir."

"Seen any advertisement in the papers?"

"No. You'd better save your time."

"Why?"

"Why, man, you aren't green enough to expect to get that dollar back, are you?"

"Of course I am. Wasn't it mine? Didn't I lose it?"

"Well! Well! Some one ought to sandpaper your head!"

"They had, eh?" queried the man, as he searched around in the street. "I lost it just about here, while I was jumping out of the way of a wagon. If anybody tries to rub any sandpaper on my head I'll!"——

He made a dive into the dirt and fished up a silver dollar, and as he hold it between his thumb and finger and danced around he cried:

"Here she is—this is the very one! I know it by the nick I cut on the edge. Ought to have my head sandpapered, had I? Well, you just bet I know my gait, and I'm $1 ahead! It's lucky for me, though, that you didn't find it. You look just like a man who'd have chucked it into his pocket and let me go to ruin. Sandpaper! How would you like to bite a file?"

And the abashed detective couldn't say a word in his own defense.—Detroit Free Press.

Peculiarities of Cities.

A Chicago young lady was gazing at the Bartholdi statue. "Grand!" she exclaimed; "superb! lovely! too sweet! but, George," she said, turning to her escort, "how very small the feet seem."—New York Sun.

ONE FOR ST. LOUIS.

Landlord of hotel—I see we have a newly married couple here—Mr. Hiram Deeper and bride—but the register doesn't say where they are from. Clerk—I heard him ask her at breakfast this morning: "Would you like some of them molasses, Susie?" Landlord takes pen and writes "St. Louis" on register opposite their names.—Chicago Tribune.

Wanted Quinine.

"Give me about a dollar-'n-a-half's worth of quinine," said a sad-looking young man to the druggist. "Why, what do you want so much for?" "Well, you see, I've been around to see my girl, and I've just got the worst case of shake I ever heard of. Make that an even $2 worth, will you?"—Arkansaw Traveler.

Diogenes Again.

Brother Jonathan—I say, old man, if you are in dead earnest about finding an honest man, and care to be guided by my experience, let me inform you you're on the wrong track.—Life.

Brevities.

Kate Field asks: How many women marry a good man? One at a time, Kate, except in Utah.—New Haven News.

Another peaceful Indian has been discovered in Montana. He has been petrified for over 1,000 years.—New York Graphic.

"Some men are born great." Yes, but gracious! how some of them do shrink.—New Haven News.

The rear support of the street car is called the dasher because so many people dash after it.—Philadelphia Herald.

Gentleman in restaurant at table, with a broken soft boiled egg before him—Waiter, how long do you keep your eggs? "Until they are eaten."—Paris Joke.

The poets are apostrophizing Bartholdi's statue. Liberty! what rhymes are committed in thy name.—Life.

It is said that the kingdom of Bavaria has 4,500 hook and ladder companies, and 250,000 firemen. It seems hardly credible, but the Bavarians are inordinate smokers, and maybe the authorities thought that where there was so much smoke there was sure to be some fire.—Harper's Weekly.

AVOID LAW-SUITS.

Litigation an Expensive Method of Settling Business Difficulties.

Seldom is either party to a great lawsuit satisfied with the result. Even to the one who obtains a favorable verdict, the long list of expenses, vexatious delays and uncertainties more than offsets the fruits of victory. Few men would appeal to the law in the settlement of business disputes could they realize the possible delays of the law, the exorbitant charges of attorneys and other expenses incidental to the successful prosecution of a suit.

Again, if the merchant or manufacturer would, before commencing a suit, pay a visit to the court-house and casually examine the men of whom the juries are composed, he would hesitate to submit his grievances to such a tribunal for adjustment. In every large city there are hundreds of political strikers, hangers-on, men without legitimate employment, whose names are placed on jury lists, who have few or no qualifications for the place. The jury system, as conducted in our cities, is a failure in the consideration and settlement of complicated business matters or in the solution of difficult mechanical problems, such as frequently arise in the trial of certain cases.

With the average jury, the true merits of a case do not always control the verdict. Prejudice, a popular lawyer, an accident, a confused witness, the appearance or occupation of the parties to the suit, politics, religion, are all incidental factors in shaping a verdict in the minds of ignorant, untrained, weak-minded jurymen. Justice and equity do not always prevail in the appeal to twelve men.

Business law-suits are too frequently born of heated passion, misunderstanding, ignorance of all the facts of the law governing the case, false pride in maintaining an opinion of a threat, an overbearing disposition, or perhaps a disinclination to look calmly at both sides of a question. There are cases in the lives of many men when a law-suit can not be avoided, but they are few.

Fifty per cent. of all disputes could better be settled by reference to experts or those versed in matters similar to those in dispute. Many a suit would be dropped were the plaintiff able to count the cost at the commencement. Many a suit would be avoided were the parties in interest willing to weigh calmly both sides of the question, and to do unto their fellow men as they would be done by.

Think of a business man, whose time is almost invaluable to him in his regular round of duties, hanging around a court-house day after day, awaiting the coming up of his case, witnesses under pay, costs accumulating, patience being exhausted, and all perhaps to settle the point whether his neighbor owes him fifty dollars more or less.

An appeal to the courts of law is akin to buying a lottery ticket, though the result is not known so speedily. The victim's sufferings are longer drawn out, his money is taken in smaller but more frequent installments. A suit at law destroys a man's equilibrium, makes him nervous, irritable, ugly, prevents him from giving the needed thought and attention to his legitimate business, and generally ends in loss and disappointment. The lawsuit is seldom worth its cost, even to the one who obtains the verdict. Avoid it whenever possible to do so without prejudice to your property or character.—*Manufacturer's Gazette.*

FALLING IN LOVE.

The Surest Guide for the Ultimate Happiness of Races and Individuals.

Short men as a rule prefer tall women, while tall men admire little women. Dark pairs by preference with fair; the commonplace often runs after the original. People have long noticed that this attraction towards one's opposite tends to keep true the standard of the race; they have not, perhaps, so generally observed that it also indicates roughly the existence in either individual of a desire for its own natural complement. It is difficult here to give definite examples, but everybody knows how, in the subtle psychology of falling in love, there are involved innumerable minor elements, physical and mental, which strike us exactly because of their absolute adaptation to form with ourselves an adequate union. Of course, we do not definitely seek out and discover such qualities; instinct works far more intuitively than that; but we find at last, by subsequent observation, how true and how trustworthy were its immediate indications. That is to say, those men do so who were wise enough or fortunate enough to follow the earliest promptings of their own hearts, and not to be ashamed of that divinest and deepest of human institutions, love at first sight.

I do not doubt that, as the world goes on, a deeper sense of moral responsibility in the matter of marriage will grow up among us. But it will not take the false direction of ignoring these, our profoundest and holiest instincts. Marriage for money may go; marriage for rank may go; marriage for position may go; but marriage for love, I believe and trust will last forever. Men in the future will probably feel that a union with their cousins or near relations is positively wicked; that a union with those too like them in person or disposition is at least undesirable; that a union based upon considerations of wealth or any other consideration save considerations of immediate natural impulse, is base and disgraceful. But to the end of time they will continue to feel, in spite of doctrinaires, that the voice of Nature is better far than the voice of the Lord Chancellor or the Royal Society; and that the instinctive desire for a particular helpmate is a surer guide for the ultimate happiness, both of the race and of the individual, than any amount of deliberate consultation. It is not the foolish fancies of youth that will have to be got rid of, but the foolish, wicked and mischievous interference of parents or outsiders.—*Grant Allen, in Fortnightly Review.*

WEBSTER'S OXEN.

The Great Orator and Statesman Enjoying the Quiet of His Farm.

When Mr. Webster came to Marshfield he found the land poor and the soil thin. But this was no obstacle to him. He was accustomed to say that he did not want to buy good land, preferring to take that which was considered of little value and show that it could be made productive by cultivation. One method of accomplishing this result—a method in which he was a pioneer—was by purchasing great quantities of menhaden and spreading them upon his fields, an experiment that extended its fragrance into adjoining townships, and linked the statesman's name with vile odors for many miles around. In his various efforts of this kind, however, he was remarkably successful, and the soil which had been reluctant to yield its increase to other hands, in his became generous in its bounty. A favorite crop with him was corn, of which he generally raised six or seven hundred bushels. Another was yellow turnips; of these he sometimes planted as many as ten acres, obtaining from one thousand to one thousand and five hundred bushels. The harvesting of them was regularly begun on the morning after the State election, which fell on the first Tuesday of November. Notice was sent out to the surrounding region a few days previously and all who wished were invited to come and participate in the pulling, receiving three bushels of turnips for a day's work. Mr. Webster indeed had great faith in turnips as food for stock, his faith being based upon an experiment made one fall with three yoke of oxen. These did well upon the diet set before them, and were so eager for their meal that it was difficult to cut up the roots fast enough to satisfy them. The farm yielded two hundred tons of fine English hay and supported about fifty head of young stock, from eight to fifteen cows, and eight or ten yoke of oxen. Of oxen Mr. Webster was always fond, and was as good a judge of them as could anywhere be found. He knew all his own by name, kept track of their ages and peculiarities, and frequently wrote home from the National capital directing such and such a yoke to be sold and replaced by others in order to keep his stock always at the best. On his return from Washington they were among the first objects of his thought, and sometimes, after entering the house and greeting the members of his family, he would, without sitting down, go out to the barn to see those dumb members of his larger family, going from one to the other, patting and stroking their faces and feeding them from his hands. Equally fond was he of showing them to his guests. On one occasion, as he stood thus with a friend, feeding them with ears of corn, his son Fletcher amused himself by playing with the dog. "My son, said Mr. Webster, "you do not seem to care much for this. For my part I like it. I would rather be here than in the Senate. I find it better company." Every one remembers how, only about a week before his death, he had them driven up into the lane before the house in order that he might see them for the last time. Such glimpses as these are worth whole volumes in revealing to us the real character of the man.—*Providence Journal.*

CARE OF THE FEET.

A Course of Treatment Recommended to Ladies Suffering From Corns, Etc.

Ladies whose feet has become misshapen from excessively narrow boots can do much to remedy the difficulty by care and pains. Select easy, roomy shoes and stockings of soft fabric. Bathe the feet thoroughly in water comfortably warm, never allowing it to grow cold enough to feel chilly, and wipe them thoroughly dry with a soft towel—coarse crash is almost poison to sensitive skins, and often causes irritation and a small eruption like rash. Then rub into them thoroughly about the joints or injured parts cold cream, or what is better, glycerine, perfectly pure, and mixed with double the quantity of water. Especially should it be diligently applied in the joints of the great toes if they are enlarged or painful. Wipe off with a damp cloth and dry carefully, after which powder the feet thoroughly with rice flour powder. Brush off all that comes away easily and put on the stocking, being careful that no semblance of a seam comes over the sensitive joint. Adjust the shoe carefully—never "jump into" any article of wearing apparel—smooth the boot over the foot and ankle, if it is a high top, and be certain that it is comfortable.

These cautions may seem trifles, but the feet are ill, and all conditions of recovery must be observed. Take care that they do not get very cold or in the least damp. The ankle should also be protected by gaiters or leggings, if there is any necessity for going out in wet weather. The difficulty is in inflammation of the joint membranes, and has had many serious results. At night the feet may be wiped off with a damp cloth, and the glycerine and powder repeated. Ladies who adopt this plan will never find soft corns coming between the toes. For hard corns there is nothing better than a little judiciously-applied caustic, which should just touch the hardened part of the corn, never the surrounding flesh. Repeat every other day, first soaking the feet in warm water and gently scraping the surface of the corn until it will finally come out altogether. Great care must be taken to keep the caustic from the whole flesh, and the foot should never be damp, as the application will spread rapidly. Such a course of treatment, patiently followed, has in several cases restored to quite passable shape and comfort feet that were considered as hopelessly deformed.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

—A curious case of subterranean dwellings and storehouses came to light on the English coast recently. A clergyman, while drawing water from a deep well, lost the bucket, which had swung to one side half the way up from the surface of the water. Going down thirty-two feet he found an opening into passages and chambers, one passage leading toward the shore, but not finished. The chambers are eight feet high, and were evidently used at one time by smugglers.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22.....1887

GRATIFYING PROSPERITY.

Rapid Increase in Wealth and Population.

The fifth annual report of the Secretary of the State Immigration Association gives certain facts that illustrate the prosperity of the State. The year just closed is in striking contrast with that of 1880 or 1881, when depression existed in almost every branch of industry. Now there is activity and growth in all directions. Within a few years thousands of new homes have been established on Government land that for years before was regarded as valueless for general agricultural purposes; large private holdings have been subdivided and improved; new railroads have been built and projected and new towns have been established. As illustrating the growth of the State it may be mentioned that seventy one new postoffices have been established in little less than a year. As further proof of the change that has been wrought in the short term of five years, we find the taxable property of the State has largely increased. In the report of Surveyor-General James W. Shankland, of August 1st, 1882, we find that the assessed value of property, real and personal, for the year 1881, as compared with that of 1885, is as follows:

For 1881.		
Real estate	$489,018,222	
Pers'n'l prop'ty	156;422,844	
Total.....		$645,471,066
For 1885.		
Real estate....	$639,275,352	
Pers'n'l prop'ty	171,212,282	$810,487,634
A gain of.....		$165,016,568

This is an immense gain to make in three years; in the year just past the gain was certainly greater than during any of the preceding years. The increase in taxable property has been relatively greater in Los Angeles county than in any other county, viz, from $20,021,557 in 1881 to $39,293,272 in 1885. The report make very favorable mention of Inyo county and refers intending settlers to the samples of the products of the county on exhibition in the rooms of the Association.

Destroying Fruit Pests.

In answer to many inquiries in reference to remedies for the destruction of fruit pests, Professor Hilgard, of the State University, recommends whale oil soap. He says this is not only the best vehicle for other insecticide substances, but that it is a good destroyer of many insects when used by itself. Some users buy the oil and make the soap themselves, in accordance with the common process of making the soft soap at home. The result is not always satisfactory, for the reason that the various brands of "lye" differ widely in strength.

Matthew Cooke, in his excellent book on the repression of injurious insects, prescribes that one pound of soap dissolved in one gallon of water shall constitute the basis of the washes. Some have found this wash unnecessarily strong while others have found it too weak to accomplish anything.

In a bulletin issued in February last (No. 52) were given the analysis of sundry brands of "lye," from which it appeared that they differ in strength as much as 500 per cent; so that a person using the proportions prescribed for one kind, would, in using the other, make his wash too strong or too weak, as the case might be, to that precise extent; either wasting his work or perhaps scorching his trees.

An examination of the several brands of whale-oil soaps in the San Francisco market has revealed similar differences between them. In this case the inert substance present to excess in some samples is simply water, which was found to range, in different preparations *sold at the same price*, from 21 to as much as 82¼ per cent. Curiously enough, the most highly watered article was among the most salable; the reason being, probably, that while the article having nearly 80 per cent of soap and 20 of water is somewhat difficult to dissolve and has to be boiled, the one in which these proportions are reversed can be made into a wash by simply stirring it in cold water. But apart from this inconvenience, the one is actually worth fully four times as much as the other, for the purpose it is intended to subserve; provided that the user will take the trouble to put in the water himself, instead of having it shipped to him from San Francisco.

Sheep License.

One of the sheep men who was forced to pay license under the law established by the Supervisors of Mono county sued the county to recover the amount of tax paid by him. The case was tried in the Superior Court and Judge Hakes gave judgment in favor of the county. The *Chronicle-Union* says:

The case went to trial, and after the plaintiff closed his evidence the District Attorney moved to dismiss the case on the ground that the evidence presented did not show facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The case was ably argued for two days by District Attorney W. H. Virden for the county and J. E. Goodall and Wm. O. Parker for the plaintiff. On Wednesday Judge Hakes took the matter under advisement and at eleven o'clock on Thursday morning he rendered his decision in favor of the motion thus nonsuiting the plaintiff. This is a very important decision to this county, involving the return of about $1,400, money collected for sheep licenses, and a claim if successful, of a hundred dollars damages in each case, besides the costs of suit, perhaps one hundred dollars more in each case, and as there would be seven-seventeen cases the county would be stuck to the tune of $5,000 including the $1,400 collected. The constitutionality of the Ordinance was not touched upon by Judge Hakes.

Should no appeal be taken to the Supreme Court the sheep license will continue to be collected in Mono county without further trouble. If an appeal should be taken and the law declared to be unconstitutional all the money collected would have to be returned.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR (COURSLY VEGETABLE) Is generally acknowledged to be the Standard Liver Medicine. It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH AND BOWELS. AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

Endorsed by the use of 2 Millions of People, as THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE for Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.

ONLY GENUINE has our Z Stamp in red on front of Wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., SOLE PROPRIETORS. Price, $1.00.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

E. Robinson, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

RED STAR TRADE MARK. COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

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THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY

For Pain. Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. At Druggists and Dealers.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 274.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bodie, Cal. Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its postoffice address and principal place of business at the City and County of San Francisco, California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mojave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate placer claim, mine and mining premises, containing One Hundred and Nineteen 48-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situate in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the Surveyor General of the United States for California as survey No. 2194, lot No. 39, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven (27), north range one (1) east, San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a chalk stone monument marked "C D No. 1 N E Cor," being the north east corner of the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, and the southeast corner of this location No. 1, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine; from which chalkstone monument, mineral monument No. 34 bears south, distant eleven (11) chains and twelve (12) links. The south corner of cement office bears north 16 degrees, 59 minutes west, distant ten (10) chains and eight (8) links. Winters Peak bears north 68 degrees 45 minutes east, and Chloride Peak bears north 1 degree 15 minutes west, the nce,

1st Course—North twenty chains and twenty-four links to a stake marked "C D No. 2" at the base of low white hills, from which a stake marked "C D No. 70" at the southwest corner of location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit mine bears N. 86 degrees 26 minutes E. distant thirty-six chain; thence,

2nd Course—North eighty nine degrees forty-nine minutes west, seven (7) chains and eighty-seven (87) links to wagon road. Ten chains and five links to a stake marked C D No. 3, being the southeast corner of location No. 2, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes west along the south boundary of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, forty-nine chains and twenty four links to a stake marked C D J, at the southwest corner of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine on the dry bed of lake; thence,

4th Course—South twenty chains and sixteen links to a stake marked C D No. 33; thence,

5th Course—North eighty-nine degrees ten minutes east, nineteen chains and sixty links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 33;" thence,

6th Course—North eighty-nine degrees forty-five minutes east, thirty-nine chains and fifty-two links to the point of beginning.

The above described Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39 is recorded in the mining records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, in Liber A, pages 168, 169 and 170, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 370 and 371.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square, set two feet in the ground, on the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W. and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67-100 chains.

The adjoining claims consist of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine and the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, on the north and south respectively.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39, posted upon the said location and to the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S Land Office at Bodie, Mono county California, for further description of the said mine and mining premises hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said premises or any part thereof must be duly filed in this office within sixty days from the date of the first newspaper publication hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER, Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicant.

First newspaper publication January 1, 1887.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR A MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 275.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BODIE, CALIFORNIA, Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business and postoffice address at the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mohave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate deposit, mine and mining premises containing One Hundred and Thirty-nine 86-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situated in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises, now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the United States Surveyor General for California, as survey No. 2194 A lot No. 40, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven, north range, one east San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a stake marked "C. D. No. 70" from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 30 degrees 20 minutes W. Fifty-nine chains and twenty-nine links, a stake marked "C D No. 2," at the N. E. Cor. of Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine bears S. 51 degrees 26 minutes W, distant thirty-six (36) chains. Winters Peak bears N. 70 degrees 30 minutes E; Chloride Peak bears N. 2 degrees 45 minutes W; thence,

1st Course—North eighteen chains and sixty-five links to a stake marked "C D No. 69" at southwest corner of location No. 5, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

2nd Course—East along the south boundary of location No. 5 of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, nine chains and sixty-seven links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 68" at southeast corner of said location No. 5; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees fifty-two minutes east, forty-one chains and four links to a stake marked "C D No. 67;" thence,

4th Course—South twenty-two minutes west, ten chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 66;" thence,

5th Course—East ten chains and fourteen links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 65," thence,

6th Course—South twenty chains and fifty-five links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 73," from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 66 degrees 39 minutes W. thence,

7th Course—West thirty chains and forty-one links to a stake marked "C D No. 72," thence

8th Course—North twelve chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C D No. 71," thence,

9th Course—West thirty chains and twenty nine links to the point of beginning.

The above Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, is recorded in the Mining Records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District in Liber A, pages 170 and 171, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 371 and 372.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square set two feet in the ground, at the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W, and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67 100 chains.

The only adjoining claim is the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, on the north.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Depesit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, posted upon the said location, and the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said land or any part thereof must be duly filed according to law in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, California, within sixty days after the first newspaper publication of said notice herefof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER, Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicants.

First new paper publication January 1, 1887.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court in and for the County of Inyo, State of California, made on 20th day of December, 1886, in the matter of the estate of MARGARET F. GEORGE, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for cash, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on Monday the 24th day of January, 1887, at one o'clock p. m., at the front door of the Methodist Church, now being used as a Court House in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said deceased at the time of her death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than or in addition to that of the said deceased at the time of her death, in and to all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Part of lot No. five (5), the fractional part of the north half of lot No. seven (7), and the fractional part of the south half of lot No. nine (9), in block No. twenty-two (22), as the same are known and designated on the plat of the town of Independence, in said county and State, as the same remains on file in the Recorder's office in said county and State.

TERMS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE: Cash, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid to the Administrator on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

J. J. MOORE, Administrator of the estate of Margaret E. George, deceased.

Independence, Cal., December 25th, 1886.

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NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence in Lone Pine, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in the County of Inyo.

Dated December 21st, 1886.

MANUEL DIAZ, Administrator of the estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased.

dec25

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo.

Dated December 18th, 1886.

JOHN B. MONROE, Administrator of the estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased.

d-e25

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing and carried on between the undersigned at Independence, Inyo county, California, and elsewhere under the name of Harris & Rhine has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Nathan Rhine will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand and is authorized to collect all indebtedness due to the late firm and will pay all liabilities thereof.

ISAAC HARRIS, NATHAN RHINE.

Independence, December 10th, 1886.

dec18

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees One and One-half Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1030 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

The Inyo County Real Estate Agency,

Conklin & Mulholland,

PROPRIETORS,

BRANCH IMMIGRATION BUREAU

This establishment is instituted for the purpose of furnishing information to those who are seeking cheap and desirable homes, in the land of a climate unsurpassed, plenty of water and whose fertility of soil is equalled in no locality.

In Owens River Valley lands can be obtained by occupancy, by purchase, or by Government entry.

WE WILL BUY,
SELL, EXCHANGE
AND NEGOCIATE LANDS
IMPROVED OR UNIMPROVED

Make Entries of Government Lands Under Homestead, Pre-emption, or Timber Culture Entries.

Give Any Information Legal or Otherwise, In Person or by Letter.

CORRESPONDENCE —SOLICITED.

To those who desire cheap lands for producing any and all the Cereals, Grasses, cultivated or wild any and all vegetables, the choicest and most delicate fruits, as well as the hardiest, or lands for vineyards which are unsurpassed, and which can be obtained by the acre, hundreds or thousands of acres, we say come to

Owens River Valley,

the most fertile and desirable portion of California, which means that it has no equal on the Globe.

Now Is The Time, When Lands are Cheap and Can Be Obtained.

WE HAVE FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING CHOICE TOWN AND COUNTRY PROPERTY:

The New York Butte Ranch, comprising 400 acres all grass and tillable lands, a large and fine two story frame dwelling house, stables and corrals, perfect water right in abundance, a large orchard of apple, peach and other varieties of fruit trees, and a vineyard.

The Eight Mile ranch, North of Independence on the Main road, good dwelling house, 30 acres in alfalfa, with one hundred inches of water.

Houses and lots, stables, business houses and unimproved lots in town of Independence.

Four ranches, the Cartago and Olanche properties, pasture and alfalfa lands, comprising 1200 acres, with plenty of water, a number of dwelling houses and stables, 150 acres in alfalfa, fruit trees, vines etc.

120 acres of land, all fenced, adjoining the town of Independence.

10,000 acres in Tulare county. The finest grazing lands on the Coast.

Hotel and saloon properties in the town of Bishop Creek.

Valuable gold, silver and lead mines, patented and unpatented.

Furnaces, Mills and Machinery.

The Rex Montes, Arctic and Bomerang, patented mines together with the Rex Montes quarts mill, in perfect running order, with water power, five stamps with room for ten, with all necessary well built buildings.

Four acres in the town of Independence all set with choice apple, peach, apricot, nectarine, pear plum and quince trees, grape vines, black berries, shrubbery, good dwelling house and stable and one-sixth of all the water flowing down Pine and Pinyon Creeks.

CONKLIN & MULHOLLAND
Independence, Inyo Co Cal.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

—

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

—

NATHAN RHINE.

n252m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

—

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England,

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

—

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

—

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten gefertigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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NOTHAN SHE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 356 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for persoual or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

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227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement, and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 22 .....1887.

Here at Independence the work of making garden was begun this week. Lettuce onions and other hardy vegetable are being planted.

Recent developments at Cerro Gordo promise rich results. Mr. Chapin and others have found what appear to be extensive deposits of high grade ore.

The Inter-State Commerce bill has passed the Senate of the United States. California will not be benefited by this law, but it may be a benefit to other States and Territories.

A new forty or sixty stamp quartz mill to be run by water power, is to be built in Six-Mile Canyon, Virginia City, in the Spring. The *Chronicle* says there will be several such mills built.

Dispatches say that the rainfall of Wednesday and Thursday was copious and general over the State. There is rejoicing everywhere over the brightened prospect, and assurance of good crops.

Mr. T. C. Boland put carpenters to work this week, making improvements on his buildings at Keeler. Tom is an enterprising merchant, and won't be left behind in the march of improvement.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Enos and their three children arrived at Independence last Monday. The family makes a desirable addition to our new settlers and are sure of a hearty welcome from all their neighbors.

C. S. Preble, and C. S. Young, late Superintendent of public instruction for Nevada, have bought the Reno *Gazette*. Mr. Fulton made the *Gazette* an excellent paper and doubtless the new proprietors will not let it degenerate.

In no other part of the State can so much good land be bought for the same amount of money as in Owens valley. No where else can be found such safe investment for money, and such certainty of securing a good home for a moderate outlay,

Already Mr. Nathan Rhine has to make additional room in the new store. It was bought that the building would give ample room for years to come; yet it has only been occupied a few weeks and last Wednesday carpenters were set to work making a large extension.

All over the country newspapers declare that by the election of Mr. Stewart to the United States Senate Nevada will have the ablest delegation in that body of any State in the Union. Several other States have each one able Senator, but no other State has such a pair of Senators as John P. Jones and William M. Stewart.

Last Tuesday evening a slight rain set in. By next morning it increased to a good steady pour that continued all day. Thursday morning the clouds had cleared away and it was then seen that a great deal of snow had fallen on the mountains on both sides of the valley; here are stored up the fertilizing waters for the coming season. In darkness and storm, not less than in the joyous sunlight, the mercy and wisdom of the Great Creator are seen.

Over in San Bernardino county last week a fellow named Lew Maginnis made vile remarks about the wife and daughters of a man named Hock Hurley. The latter overheard the talk of the dirty brute, stepped forward and told him he must fight. Maginnis deserved to be shot like a sheep killing dog but Hurley gave him an even chance. Seven shots were fired. Hurley was unhurt, but he put lead enough into the brute to make him have a still tongue in future.

All through the contest over the election of a United States Senator, only one argument has been offered in favor of the choice of Mr. Hearst for the position, namely, that he had spent a great deal of money to help his party in the late election. There is no escaping the conclusion that this is simply putting up a seat in the Senate to be sold to the highest bidder. There are many democrats in the State who by education, talent, experience and character would have done honor to California in the Senate, and would have served her in a way Mr. Hearst is utterly incapable of doing.

So far it would appear that the present Legislature is as utterly unfit to deal with the irrigation question as any of its incapable predecessors. A few bills on the subject have been introduced, but not one of a comprehensive character. Such efforts might be compared to a lot of doctors, each one trying to cure a separate small pox postule, but not one of them having the least idea of trying to effect a radical cure of the patient. A bill ought to be passed providing for a thorough survey of all the sources of water in the State; and then storage and distribution could be undertaken in a systematic way. Nothing else will result in permanent good.

Mr. James Berdan and wife and Miss Moore, sister to Mrs. Berdan, of Salinas, Monterey county, are at Independence. In consequence of some correspondence from Independence Mr. Berdan came here with the intention of settling. He says he finds the country better in every way, in soil in climate, in variety of productions and in markets than had been represented to him, or than he had expected. He is determined to make his home here. It affords no small pleasure when strangers who come here say, as they all do, that the correspondence that induced them to come, so far from being exaggerated, does not tell all that may be said in favor of the county.

Last Saturday Remi Nadeau died at Los Angeles. His death was caused by Brights disease. He was aged sixty four years. The deceased was well known in Inyo county; he is reported to have left a large fortune. An old merchant of Inyo says when Ramie Nadeau first came to the county all the property he had was a pair of oxen and a wagon. He engaged to haul goods to the Eclipse mine and started upon the trip; his wagon broke down and he was unable to get another, but he had agreed to deliver the goods and did it. He went and cut down a tree, chopped off all the limbs but two, which were left sticking out like shafts; piled his goods upon the trunk of the tree, hitched up his oxen and dragged the goods to the mine. About that time the big strike of ore was made at Cerro Gordo; an immense amount of freighting was to be done; Nadeau was the man for the occasion went into the business, and, this merchant says, made a half a million dollars in a few years.

Mrs. Scott, of Boston, arrived at Independence last Monday, on a visit to her daugater Mrs. Weichart.

A narrow guage railroad runs northward from Reno into Plumas and Lassen counties in this State. It is rumored that the C. & C. road is about to be extended from Mound House to Reno so as to connect with this road. The extension would be of very little value to Owens Valley unless the other road was extended into Oregon and the C. & C. continued South to a connection with Los Angeles.

Mules For Sale.

Three fine mules for sale; each four years old, rising five. All trained to harness and gentle. Terms: Cash on delivery. Address JAMES HINES, Independence.

Kearsarge Mine.

Mr. Gray, who is operating at the Kearsarge, has recently struck some valuable ore. Sacks of the ore sent to San Francisco were found to carry $30 per ton in gold and from $1000 to $1200 per ton in silver. Mr. Gray contemplates running a tunnel 1500 feet long; as the mountain is excessively steep the inner end of the tunnel would be about the same depth from the surface. There is good indication of a valuable and extensive mine there.

Improvement.

It is always gratifying to notice improvements. Mr. John Baxter is doing work that will attract the attention of every one coming to Independence from the north. At his place there is a fine row of trees on each side of the road; he has already cleared away a long stretch of unsighly, rickety old fence of rails, boards, posts, poles and rubbish in general, and put up a handsome picket fence. He has ground cleared as a site for a new dwelling house and will put up a good building. When these improvements are completed the approach to town on that side will be through a handsome, well-shaded avenue. When the fine orchard that borders the road is in full bloom in the spring, or when the trees are laden with blushing peaches in the early summer or with golden apples later in the season, there will be few more attractive places than the home of Mr. Baxter. This fine home and valuable property is all the fruit of about ten years honest industry. Others may do as well.

A Home Production.

Last Spring Mr. J. J. Smith had some broom corn planted at Bishop Creek. It made a good crop in quantity and turned out a first-class article for brooms. Some of the broom was sent to San Francisco and put on exhibition at the rooms of the State Immigration Association. Competent judges pronounced it to be first-class. Mr. Smith is now making brooms of the same material; some of these can be seen in the stores at Independence; and their superiority to any imported brooms is at once apparent on comparison. Mr. Smith is evidently a very expert workman. Dealers and users should patronize this home product; every article we can make or produce at home should have the preference over what is imported. Every dollar we can keep at home, the community is that much the richer. Dealers are requested to send in their orders as early as possible. Address J. J. Smith, Bishop Creek, Inyo county, Cal.

Terrible Murder.

A terrible murder was committed at Carson last Sunday. The *Union* of Monday says: "About ten o'clock last night "Old Bayley" an aged negro well known in this vicinity from his residence here for 20 or 25 years was most foully murdered. The facts as near as can be found, are these. Bayley and wife had been conversing, when she went to bed Bayley was left sitting near the window between it and the stove, when the contents of a shotgun was poured into his head through the window at a distance of only a few inches, the powder burning his flesh, blowing his head nearly off, killing him instantly. The ground being frozen no tracks or trace of the assassin could be found. A young negro who was working for Bayley, named Geo. Moore has been arrested on suspicion, but nothing appearing against him will be released soon. Coroner Friend, Dr. Lee and a jury went out this afternoon to his place near the Poor Farm, where the murder occurred to hold an inquest. The officers have no trace whatever of the perpetrator of this, the foulest of murders ever perpetrated in Ormsby county.

Valuable Stock.

Mr. W. S. Enos has brought some very valuable stock to Independence. Among the rest are three thoroughbred Durham bulls and ten high grade bulls. These will all be placed with the herd owned by Mr. Enos. One of the three thoroughbreds is known by the name of Duke of Sacramento; his color is red; he is a very fine looking animal and no less can be said of the other two. All are recorded in the herd books. The graded animals, except to an expert, appear to be quite as valuable as the others.

Perhaps even greater attraction will be found in some horses brought here by Mr. Enos. One of these is by far the most noted blood ever brought into the county.

Albenton is a bright bay, without white, foaled April 14th, 1883; bred by Leland Stanford, Palo Alto, Cal. He is 16 hands high, and has size, style and finish. Was sired by Gen. Benton (the sire of six in the 2:30 list, and the sire of the fastest four-year-old in the world, Sally Benton, 2:17¾) He is also the sire of Arab, that made a record last season of 2:17¼; and is now offered to be matched against any horse in the world.

The dam of Albenton is Abbie, by Almont (the sire of 32 in the 2:30 list); he by Alexander's Abdallah, (the sire of Goldsmith Maid); second dam, Norma [the dam of Lucy Cuyler, one-half mile to wagon 1:05, and a mile in 2:15¼]. She was by Alexander's Norman [the sire of Lulu, 2:15, and May Queen, 2:20]. Albenton has been handled but little, on account of his age and large size, but showed a quarter as a yearling, close to a 2:40 gait, and received the first premium at the California State Fair, 1885, for the best 2-year-old standard trotter, over colts by Sultan and other noted sires.

It is the intention of Mr. Enos to let this splendid horse make the coming season to a limited number of approved mares. Terms will be made known at the proper time. The presence of Albenton will be of great interest to all our horse breeders and to all lovers of fine horses. Mr. Enos has also brought a first-class Clydesdale stallion. It is his intention to have the best animals of the various breeds, and to aim at producing the very best animals of the several kinds.

Taken Up.

Members of the Independence base ball club, say that the challenge issued by the Big Pine club has been accepted. The prizes to be contended for are the honors of victory and a purse of two hundred dollars; the game to be played at Big Pine on Saturday, February 5th.

New Open.

I have fitted and newly furnished the house on the corner of Market and Washington streets, where I am prepared to accommodate the public with first-class Board and lodging. Large and comfortable rooms for families. Suppers furnished on short notice. Board by the day or week at regular prices. V. G. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Dead.

After a long illness J. W. Smith died at Bishop Creek at 9:30 o'clock yesterday [Friday] morning. Deceased was an old and honored citizen of Inyo county. He was elected Sheriff a few years ago on an independent ticket. He was a native of Canada, aged about 49 years. The funeral will be conducted under the auspices of the F. & A. M., of which he was a member but up to the hour of going to press arrangements had not been completed.

Typhoid Scarlet and Yellow Fevers, Measles, Diphtheria, Small-pox, Cholera, etc.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid will destroy the infection of all fevers and all contagious and infectious diseases. Will keep the atmosphere of any sick-room pure and wholesome, absorbing and destroying unhealthy effluvia and contagion. Will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it. Use Darbys Prophylactic Fluid in every sick-room.

Bull For Sale.

"Silver Brick" a thoroughbred Holstein bull, calved June 5th 1886. Out of "Black Queen" by "Saratoga," both imported from Holland and registered in the Holland Herd Book. Silver Brick is a direct descendant of "Rooker," beautifully marked, a square, bulky animal, unusually heavy of his age, bred from the best strains of the famous milk breed, with pedigree perfect His sire, Saratoga, was imported direc from Holland, is an animal of remarkable prepotency, whose half breed progeny require an expert to distinguish them from thoroughbred stock. Although under age he was awarded a special premium at the Nevada State Fair, his sire took first premium two successive years. He is offered for sale for $250, as his owner does not need two bulls. Apply to Sam Davis, Appeal Office, Carson City, Nev.

Hogging.

One of the Nevada legislators is a mean "cuss," if the correspondent of the *Enterprise* tells the truth. He says: One legislator struck it big yesterday and last night. He got after the faro game in Cap Avery's "Hole-in-the-Wall" saloon, putting in $110, and during a seance of about ten hours he played so unlucky that he walked off $1,100 loser. Then he concluded to start a little old faro game of his own, having a hundred or two left, so he hired a professional friend to run his game for him in the rear of another saloon as he didn't know how. The result was that his friend won over $1,400 from $100. And now this legislator objects to honorably giving half his winnings to the man who won the same. He offered him $5, but this was refused, and the agent proposes going in for what he can get. This is an interesting feature among sporting men.

Errors Corrected.

A correspondent at Big Pine sends a clipping from a Chicago paper in reference to a part of Inyo county, with a request that some errors therein be corrected. Among other things the article makes certain statements about Death Valley that are as far from sober fact as the description of the Valley of Diamonds in the story of "Sinbad the Sailor." It is not true that "poisonous gases issue from fissures in the rocks that are fatal to life." During about nine months in each year many men work in the valley at the borax mines. During the months of July, August and September work is suspended; the heat is then too great for men to work out in the open plain where the borax is mined or dug; but this is the only reason for suspending the work. Men who know Death Valley well are confident that in parts of the valley the finest oranges, bananas and other tropical and sub-tropical fruits may be grown. The Chicago paper is wrong in its statements about the character of Death Valley and it is still more in error by giving the impression that the whole of Inyo county is of the same character. In reality there is more difference between the climate of Owens valley and Death Valley, than the climate of Chicago and that of Winnipeg. Owens valley is much cooler than Death Valley in Summer, than Chicago is warmer than Winnipeg in the Winter. Two high mountain chains and two valleys separate Death Valley from Owens valley; then the former at its lowest depression is about 240 feet below the level of the sea, while the latter has a mean elevation above the sea of about 4,000 feet. At Lone Pine station, near the south end of Owens valley, the top of the rail of the Carson and Colorado railroad is 3,760 feet above sea level. A branch station of the United States Signal Service is located at Keeler on the east side of Owens Lake. The highest temperature recorded at the station for the year 1886 was 104°; the lowest temperature 31.4°. The atmosphere is comparatively dry and clear at all seasons, consequently changes of temperature are less felt than where the air is moisture laden, as at Chicago. There is no healthier country in the world than Owens valley, as many are ready to attest who came here invalids, apparently on the brink of the grave, but who are now hale and hearty, and have every appearance of living to a good old age.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I, W. H. JENKINS, being a one-fifth owner in the Stevens ditch, give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the said Stevens Ditch Company, from and after this date.

Monday, January 10th, 1887. W. H. JENKINS.

MISCELLANEOUS

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Sawyton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Luning	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Sodas Springs	6.10 p. m.	9.0 a. m.
Basalt	7.45 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m.	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Basalt	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Sodas	11.35 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Sheep Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alkali	2.20 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.20 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passing trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (36 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles); Silver Peak, Montezuma, Adda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc., etc.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDIR, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

Notice.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE INTEREST of my late partner, Julius Roper, in the late butchering firm of Robinson & Roper, of Independence, I hereby give notice that I will pay all bills due by said firm and collect all outstanding bills due the same.

SOCIAL DANCE
And Supper!

A Social Dance and Supper will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Barnes

....AT THE....

Lake View Hotel

KEELER,

—ON THE EVENING OF—

St. Valentine's Day,

FEBRUARY 14, 1887.

TICKETS (including Supper) $3.00

☞ A general invitation is extended to all.

Wheeler & Wilson
Sewing Machine.
New No. 8.
"THE BEST!"
Sales Made on Installment Plan.
Old Machines Exchanged for.
Farm Produce Taken in Payment.
This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really
First-Class Machine.
Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.
I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.
Independence, Cal.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

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260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advise—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Independence Hotel,
Independence, Cal.
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
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FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. MEN ONLY. NERVOUS DEBILITY ORGANIC WEAKNESS Decay, and numerous obscured diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted drop, vanish and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.
PROF. HARRIS' Pacific A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, PHYSICAL DECAY, in Young & Middle Aged Men.
TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS, LIVES SAVED, THOUSANDS CURED.
TREATMENT, One Month, - $3.00; Two Months, - 5.00; Three Months, 7.00.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS, 506½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliances. WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY
EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES, Queens, Comb Foundation, and Bee hives, at Oak Creek Apiary.
Above Carter Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.
W. M. MUTH RASMUSSEN, Bee Keeper.

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—Dealer in—
Graystones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
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Working Classes ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

The Man Who Spends Money
For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELALNEOUS.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
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DRESSED LUMBER.
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MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

FRUIT TREES
All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.
—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.
Call and Look Over My Stock.
AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.
S. A. DENSMORE, Camp Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer. Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.
JOHN C. EVANS, SHOTLAND, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will set up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house. If they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."
JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, ILL., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $1000."
I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.
J. WORTH, 1716 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.,
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Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
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EDWARD CHENOT,
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INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
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DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞ Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

TOM BOLAND,
KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.
Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies
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BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

International Immigrant Union.
Secure A Homestead For Your Family.
CALIFORNIA.
INYO COUNTY—Owens River Valley
THE INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANT UNION intends to colonize the Valley of Owens River, Inyo county, one of the prettiest valleys in the great west, containing about 100,000 acres and well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, as well as of the various fruits. The soil is about the same as the best ever known in California or Oregon, and the facilities for irrigation unsurpassed.
The Company offers to locate settlers upon 80, 160, 320 and 640 acre farms, the settlers obtaining the same from the Government at $1.50 per acre under the Desert Land Act, paying for the same 50 cents per acre upon filing his or her application, and the balance, $1 per acre, at the end of three years, or before if water is brought upon the land in sufficient quantity to irrigate the same. Any person, man or woman, 21 years of age, can locate a tract of 640 acres.
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THE DAVIDSON CO., N. W., Agents, St. Paul Minn.
Office in San Francisco;
No. 401 CALIFORNIA STREET,
Rooms 29 and 3-13.

CHARACTER OF THE EAR.

A Significance Beyond the Mere Registration of Sound—Characteristics.

The generally accepted theory that a large ear denotes generosity and a small ear the reverse is a shallow conclusion based upon the most superficial observation. The configuration and position of an ear mean much more than its size. Large ears rather more often than small ones are unelaborate, presenting no well defined elevations and depressions, which smooth surface indicates both a want of perception and delicate understanding. This same smooth surface, whether the ear be large or small, usually indicates the very refinement of selfishness. It is true that among the large, smooth-eared people are found the doers of good; but observation will, as a rule, disclose the fact that such action has its source in self-gratification, and not in an unselfish willingness to endure for the good of others.

An ear which is rather long, has a less bluntly defined elevation, is thick, highly tinted, soft-lobed, set well forward on the head, and is indeed what the casual observer would call a handsome ear, indicates that its possessor belongs to that by no means small class who look out for the interests of all save those who have real claims upon them. They govern, if at all, by a mesmeric power, and never for the good of the governed. They are likely to be grasping, and also strangers to the grace of gratitude. Incapable of lasting regard, they are also incapable of inspiring it.

A thin ear indicates keen susceptibility, both as to sound and mental and physical impressions. When such an ear projects out from the head it indicates a narrow alertness, a quick perception, not of things in their entirety but only in a line straight on. A thin ear lying closer to the head indicates breadth as well as susceptibility.

A small, soft ear, with no decided lines, a triangular-shaped yielding lobe, and a flat rim only partially developed is a hysterical ear, and belongs to those whose emotions predominate. They love intensely, but not long, and hate in the same way. They are of the shallow extreme type, with whom nothing endures.

An ear long from its upper margin to the lower edge of the lobe and rather narrow, with very decided depressions and elevations, will register sound with accuracy and be able to distinguish all the small inequalities not only of music but other things. Such an ear indicates delicacy of perception, but invariably belongs to one devoted rather to methods than results. On the other hand, an ear which is broad rather than long, with the same indentations and elevations, would indicate ability to comprehend things in their entirety and appreciate motive and spirit rather than minutiæ.

An ear the cartilage of which is soft and elastic, easily punctured and torn, indicates a weak physical, mental, and moral nature; while an ear of strong cartilage with perfect, clear cut lines belongs to a character strongly defined throughout. This fact is recognized by the Sioux Indian tribes, with whose customs I was familiar as a child. It was quite a general practice among them to puncture the ear all around the outer edge for the inserton of different objects. When the ear was found soft so that the bits of lead, rare stones, etc., which were inserted as ornaments, tore out, the possessor was regarded, if a young squaw, as a ne'er-do-weel, unlikely to be enduringly obedient, and so make that lifelong drudge, a good Indian wife; and if a brave, as one on whom his tribe could not count, either on the hunt, in council, or in war.

The ear which denotes a creative temperament has numerous and clearly-defined indentations, and is never fully developed and perfect in its shape. An ear which is highest in its indications and really the most beautiful is one lying close to the head, neither too narrow nor overbroad, gracefully rounded, with clear, perfect curves, strong lines, and firm, delicately-tinted cartilage.

The conformation of the human ear is so infinitely varied that it is quite impossible to lay down hard-and-fast rules by which to read its different significations, but with the outline given a little patient observation of people whose striking characteristics are well known to the observer will. I venture to say, convince the person taking such cognizancs that the human ear has a signification beyond the mere registering of sound.—Antoinette V. Wakeman in Chicago Times.

First Washington Newspaper.

The first newspaper printed and published in Washington City was The Gazette, the first number of which appeared on June 15, 1796. It was edited and published by Benjamin More, a bookseller, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at $4 per annum, and was really a good paper for that day, well made up and neatly printed. The editor complained bitterly from time to time of the want of patronage and finally, after thirty-five weeks of existance, it was discontinued.—Ben: Perley Poore.

Smallest Heavenly Bodies.

The two satellites of Mars are pronounced by Newcomb by far the smallest heavenly bodies yet known. Their diameters can not be stated with any degree of accuracy, but that of the outer satellite may be as small as five miles while that of the inner satellite probably lies between ten and forty miles.—Boston Budget.

The Hindoo Peasant's Wages.

The average Hindoo peasant does not, as things are, earn sufficient to procure life's necessaries; and a very large proportion of what he does earn is taken from him by the government in the form of taxation. As a result we get the widespread disease and physical deterioration of the people and constantly recurring famines, each one more serious than its predecessor.—London Letter.

A Benefit of Ill Health.

But perhaps the greatest benefit of ill health is the solicitude of our friends, the discovery that they care a great deal more for us than we dreamed or dared to show; and is not the discipline that wakens the sensibilities and "touches us to finer issues" a blessing?—Harper's Bazar.

At Victoria's Jubilee.

On the occasion of her semi-centennial jubilee as a monarch, June 20, 1887, Queen Victoria will be surrounded in Westminster abbey by 300 princes, dukes, earls, archbishops, peeresses and ladies of high nobility.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

MINE OWN.

Some sob "Mine own" above a daisied mound
Whose narrow darkness clasps their all in all;
I, having naught to lose, have nothing lost,
Nor mourn I when the dead leaves round me fall;
And when the summer's gauds forgot to shine,
I need not weep, for they were never mine.

Thou art not mine—thou never hast been mine—
I watch thy happy love through shadows black;
Better 'twould be to wait beside a tomb,
Knowing that heaven's peace would give thee back.
I walk alone to meet the coming night,
And the long years roll on beyond my sight.
—Julie K. Wetherill in New York Grapic.

STOLEN BY CUBAN BANDITS.

Sons of Rich Parents Held for a Ransom—Fear of a "Venganza."

A young Cuban was lately "secuestrado" by banditti, and afterward restored to his parents for 92 tentenes—near $500. It is quite common, in the country in Cuba, for young men and boys—usually the sons of rich parents—to be "secuestrado," which is being captured and held in concealment by banditti until such sums as they choose to demand of the parents be paid them. The sum exacted is more or less large, according to the reputed wealth of the parents.

The "secustre" is sometimes done in the boldest, most positive but most polite manner, thus:

The banditti find out—often through secret information furnished them by some person or persons living in the neighborhood of the coveted captive—what the movements of the family are and when to make the attack. The latter point settled, they ride up to the house, dismount, enter, salute the family in the most polite manner, and demand a certain sum of money or the son as hostage till the required sum be paid. Fault of money, which is generally the case, the son is carried off. The parents dare not refuse to let him go, for, unlike Sheridan, "they are afraid," as on the least show of resistance politeness takes wings and disappears, and daggers and pistols without coffee appear on the scene.

When the prize is not captured in the highly refined and civilized (?) manner, but is caught wandering off by himself in some lonely spot, the parents are notified of the capture by receiving a note from the banditti—no doubt a B. L. M.—demanding money. This, in return, is sent at once; the son is rostored to the happy bosom of his delighted family and no questions are asked.

The parents, considering themselves only too lucky in getting their child safely restored to them, dare not pursue the highway kidnappers or bring them to justice, even if they know their exact whereabouts, as they fear a "venganza." This—a revenge—is, indeed, quite often serious. In some cases whole plantations, crops, houses and all perish by fire to gratify a "venganza." In fact "venganzas" seemed to be feared to such an extent that many offences which would not be tolerated elsewhere are often unresented by individuals here.—Cuba Cor. New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Not Captivated by Country Life.

In truth, there is no country life in America, in the English sense of the word. There are plenty of wealthy people with little or nothing to occupy their time. But they have not taken to the soil, and that pleasant autumn round of hospitality which the American lady so admires in England is practically unknown in the states. Hospitality of the most lavish description is practiced by our kindly kinsfolk. But it is exercised in town, or at the seaside, where happily, hotel life is rapidly being displaced by "cottage" or villa housekeeping. If the well-introduced tourist visits New York or Boston any time between June and October, the chances are that he will find the brown-stone fronted house to which his letters are addressed closed. The ladies, at all events, will be at Newport, or Saratoga, or Atlantic City, or Long Branch, or at their summer place on the Hudson. The head of the house, if still in town, will take a running trip now and then to see them, or, if the place is close at hand, will come in and go out twice a day. If less wealthy, they may be found at a seaside hotel, or a "mountain resort," or as "summer boarders" in a farm-house. But anything like a gated migration to a country-house in the midst of the owner's own woods and fields and coverts, not to return until April or May, is almost unknown.

The reason of this is mainly that the Americans have not yet been captivated by country life. They lavish fortunes on their town houses, and build yachts which are marvels of luxury. But the idea of laying out an estate and living on it does not attract them. They buy "real estate"—to keep and sell at a profit, not to enjoy it. The institutions of the states are against this. As the entire estate of a father must be equally divided among his heirs, the accumulation of land is surrounded by difficulties, and the country is advancing so rapidly that the chances are in favor of the owner being tempted to sell his park for a city site or to run a railway through his garden. Nor must it be forgotten that the English landowner, with his inherited rank and responsibilities, has bonds binding him to the soil which are unknown to the wealthiest American. The latter has no farms to look after, no tenants to arrange with, no "position in the county" to keep up.—London News.

The Indian Idea of Drunkenness.

Said a friend who has passed many years among the Indians: "Every one knows that whisky is the worst enemy an Indian has; and, because they display such a strong desire to get hold of it, most people imagine that they have an inordinate love for it. Now I have had an excellent opportunity for coming to a fair conclusion, and it is my opinion that their appetite for liquor is no stronger than that of a white man. The whole trouble is that the Indian considers it an honor to get drunk. Where this outrageous idea originated no one knows. They themselves can not explain it. To us it seems most strange that a human being should consider it an enviable distinction to become intoxicated. I have known young Indians, to whom whisky was distasteful, to get drunk simply to rise in the estimation of their comrades. And yet," continued my informant, "there is nothing which will so quickly stop a quarrel between Indians as to tell them that they act like drunken men. Is it not a strange contradiction?"—Pioneer Press "Listener."

WORD PICTURES.

Prose Poems by Murray on Immortality and the Man Charles Dickens.

Apropos of the readings of W. H. H. Murray, the following selections may prove of interest. They are from a volume published in 1873 by Lee & Shepard, and are fairly characteristic of the man and fair samples of his pulpit utterances. While new to many, to some they will be as welcome as the face of an old friend, while all will, no doubt, recognize in them the hand of a master in word painting.

There is a bird that mariners call a "frigate bird," of strange habits and of strange power. Men see him in all climes; but never yet has human eye seen him near the earth. With wings of mighty stretch, high borne, he sails along. Men of the far North see him at midnight moving amid auroral fires, sailing along with set wings amid those awful flames, taking the color of the waves of light which swell and heave around him. Men in the tropics see him at hottest noon, his plumage all incarnadined by the fierce rays that smite innocuous upon him. Amid their ardent fervor he bears along, majestic, tireless. Never was he known to stoop from his lofty line of flight, never to swerve. To many he is a myth; to all a mystery. Where is his perch? Where does he rest? Where was he brooded? None know. They only know that above cloud, above the reach of tempest, above the tumult of transverse currents, this bird of Heaven, so let us call him, on self-supporting vans that disdain to beat the air on which they rest, moves grandly on. So shall my hope be. At either pole of life, above the clouds of sorrow, superior to the tempests that beat upon me, on lofty and tireless wing, scorning the earth, it shall move along. Never shall it stoop, never swerve from its sublime line of flight. Men shall see it in the morning of my life; they shall see it in its hot noonday; and when the shadows fall, my sun having set, the last they shall see of me shall be this hope of gain in dying, as it sails out on steady wing, and disappears amid the everlasting light.

I can not close until I have alluded to him who has so lately died across the sea. While all the pulpits of the land were speaking, this was silent, because I felt that better words than I might speak would tell how America mourned above his bier. But since a division of utterances has occurred and lest my silence should be misunderstood, I speak. I join no dispute above Charles Dickens' grave touching his personal habits, his errors or his theological views, the circumstances and conditions of his life were too unlike mine for me to be his judge. That the man loved his fellowmen, I know; that he loved his God, I hope, and have faith to believe. In thought I stand uncovered beside the tomb in which his body sleeps, in silent sadness that so sweet and gentle a spirit is taken from the earth. In reverent gratitude I thank the Lord that He did bless mankind with the birth of such a mind. I thank Him as for a blessing vouchsafed to me personally. I feel that I am a better man than I should have been had no Charles Dickens lived. More than once has he lightened my burdens by his words; more than once warmed my heart towards men; more than once assisted me to hate hypocrisy and detest wrong. Did all other hands bring thorns, mine should bring the sweetest rose of all the fields, and plant it on his grave.

Where else in all the pages of our mother tongue as in his works can you find humor so refined, wit so keen, yet so free from coarseness, that a mother might read it to her children before they say their prayers? Where will you find a warmer heart, a freer hand, a spirit more generous to confess an error or a wrong? Never more will the bells ring at Christmas eve but that to me a note of sadness will mingle with their chimes; for he who taught the world the lesson of the festival, who, using it as a text, preached, as no pulpit ever preached, a sermon of charity and love—the hand that touched the bells of England and made the whole world melodious with Christmas chimes, is cold and motionless forever! Farewell, gentle spirit! Thou wast not perfect until now. Thou didst have thy passions and thy share of human errors, but death has freed thee. Thou art no longer trammeled. Thou art delivered out of bondage, and thy freed spirit walks in glory. Though dead, thou speakest. Thy voice is universal in its reach. The ages will be thy audience. Thy memory will be as a growing wreath above thy grave. It will take root in the soil that covers thee, and, with the years, renew its blossoms and its leaves perennially.—*Boston Globe.*

—When a young man has had the honor of a thrashing from a beautiful young woman he gains a certain distinction as a masher, which he pays for by being laughed at. But the lady is laughed at, too. It is a big joke all round, with a square show for gossips. The successful use of the whip is something that is beyond the reach of the girls. To attempt it is dangerous; first, because it is an unwomanly and rowdylike act, and, secondly, because the girls who try it, as a rule, are not good girls.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—A Chicago expressman says that the oddest thing he ever received by express was a grave. It was in a box about four feet long, covered with glass. Inside was the earth of a child's grave—the turf, flowers, headstone and all. It was going from this State to California? Some man had moved out there, and had the body of a dear child taken up and shipped to him. The thought struck him that he would like to have a little of the sod from the old homestead, and so he sent for the top of the grave.—*Chicago Mail.*

—The punishment visited upon murderers among the Esquimaux is unique. Captain Gordon, of the Arctic steamer Alert, recently arrived at Halifax from Hudson's Bay and Straits, reports that, at Cape Chidleigh, one Esquimau had been "removed" in cold blood by another to whom he had become obnoxious, and the latter, "in accordance with the unwritten laws governing the Esquimaux, now lives with and supports the two wives and families of the murdered man."

Minister—Do you bet on horse races, deacon? Deacon—No, parson I bet on horses.

Mr. Arthur Shurtleff, Parker, Dakota, writes that he suffered for two years with a lame knee, which was entirely cured by the use of St. Jacobs Oil. He considers it a most wonderful remedy. It conquers pain.

The latest gem in the line of coroner's jury verdicts comes from Dakota, where a jury found that "she came to her death from a felonious desire to reach a happy hereafter."

Mr. L. D. Vinson, Cashier D. & I. R. R., has tried and endorses Bed Star Cough Cure.

HOMES FOR THE HOMELESS.

The co-operative system inaugurated seven years ago by publishers of the OMAHA WEEKLY BEE, whereby the patrons of that paper share directly in the income from advertising, has been a marked success. Last year The Bee Publishing Company divided among its subscribers, real estate, machinery, implements, musical instruments, silverware, clothing, books and other articles, valued in the aggregate $43,137.00 These premiums were for the most part paid for in advertising, which, owing to the extensive circulation of the paper, had become so valuable as to command three dollars per inch for each insertion. Three farms, covering in all 200 acres—80 acres in Kansas, 80 acres in Iowa and 40 acres in Nebraska—procured in trade from the J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, of Racine, Wisconsin, were among last year's premiums to patrons of the WEEKLY BEE.

This year the BEE'S premium list excels all its previous efforts. Three good farms, each 80 acres, located respectively in Woodbury county, Iowa, and Howard and Hail counties, in Nebraska, are on the list. The most valuable among these is the Hall county farm, with house, well and other improvements. This farm is near Grand Island, a rapidly growing city of over 7,000 population. There are also among this year's premiums, a Minnesota Chief Threshing Machine, with horse power complete, several harvesters, 20 fanning mills, 12 plows and many other farm implements; 2 gold and 40 silver watches, from the Waltham and Elgin factories; 1 grand piano, 2 parlor organs, 35 sewing machines and thousands of other articles, aggregating in all $45,518.00. Every subscriber guaranteed a premium worth at retail at least $1.00.

Sample copies, with full premium list, mailed free. This is no swindling scheme, gotten up by adventurers, but a perfectly legitimate division of profits, by responsible publishers of a reputable paper that ranks as the leading journal West of Chicago and is now in its sixteenth year. No intelligent person would expect that every subscriber will receive a $1,500 farm, a $1,000 piano, or a $650 threshing machine, but all have an equal chance in the distribution which is always conducted by the subscribers present, usually numbering many hundreds.

The enormous increase of its circulation is, however, by no means entirely due to this co-operative premium scheme. Its consistent and aggressive championship of the rights and interests of the farmer, mechanic and laborer, and its fearless opposition to monopolies and monoply methods has made the BEE popular and influential.

The subscription price of THE WEEKLY BEE is Two DOLLARS per year. Direct your remittance by money order, postal note or registered letter, to THE BEE PUBLISHING CO., OMAHA, NEB., who will mail to you a numbered and registered premium receipt. Each subscriber should also give explicit directions as to postoffice address.

The degree that Harvard conferred on Princeton seems to be somewhere about 260 Fahrenheit.

A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition for 1887 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1887 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

A private hobby of Secretary Whitney is said to be chicken-raising. This looks very much like a bid for the colored vote.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

WHAT SENATOR NELSON THINKS OF ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

SENATE CHAMBER, ALBANY, N. Y., April 4, 1885.

On the 27th of February, 1883, I was taken with a violent pain in the region of the kidneys. I suffered such agony that I could hardly stand up. As soon as possible I applied two ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, one over each kidney, and laid down. In an hour, to my surprise and delight, the pain had vanished and I was well. I wore the plasters for a day or two as a precaution, and then removed them. I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my family for the last ten years, and have always found them the quickest and best external remedy for colds, strains and rheumatic affections. From my experience I believe they are the best plasters in the world. HENRY C. NELSON.

A CASE NOT BEYOND HELP.

Dr. M. H. Hinsdale, Kewanee, Ill., advises us of a remarkable cure of Consumption. He says: "A neighbor's wife was attacked with violent lung disease, and pronounced beyond help from Quick Consumption. As a last resort the family was persuaded to try DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. To the astonishment of all, by the time she had used one-half dozen bottles she was about the house doing her own work. I saw her at her worst, and had no idea she could recover."

"Seal of North Carolina" Plug cut is the Boss smoking Tobacco. It is kept by every first-class dealer in town.

FIVE dollars saved yearly in boots and shoes by using Lyon's Heel Stiffeners; costs only 25c.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give immediate relief.

Try Germea for Breakfast

THE
SETH THOMAS
WATCH
Best Watch in America for the Price.

S F. N. U (First Series) No. 235.

A BOON TO WOMEN

A WOMAN'S GRATITUDE. Mrs. F. OATS, of *Shumway, Ill.*, writes: "When I had used Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' one week, I could walk all over the door-yard, and I could get into a wagon and ride two miles to see my neighbors. I had not been able to walk out in the door-yard for six months. After using the 'Favorite Prescription' two weeks, I rode in a wagon ten miles; my neighbors were all surprised to see me up and going about and helping to do my housework, **after doctoring with thirteen of the best physicians we could get**—and the last one told my husband that I would never be able to do my housework any more. I am thankful to my God that I wrote to you, for I had suffered from 'Female Weakness' until I had almost given up in despair."

TERRIBLE PAIN. Mrs. F. E. WILCOX, *Friendship, N. Y.*, writes: "For five or six years I had been badly troubled with female weakness and terrible pains across the small of my back and pit of the stomach. Three bottles of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' acted like a charm, and cured me completely, to my great joy."

MARVELOUS BENEFITS. Rev. SIDNEY C. DAVIS, *Galien, Michigan*, writes: "I wish, in this letter, to express my gratitude for Mrs. Davis and myself for the great good which has been accomplished in her case by the use of your proprietary medicines. When she began to take them, in January last, she could not endure the least jar, could walk but a very few steps at a time, and could stay up only about thirty minutes at a time. Now she not only sits up almost the entire day, but can walk around, call on her neighbors, two and three blocks away, and not feel any injurious effects at all. When we consider that she had kept her bed the greater part of the time for fourteen months, and would lose repeatedly the advance she had made, her progess now seems marvelous. We had almost lost confidence in medical practitioners, and advertised remedies, but have found in your Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets' the properties needed, and which we believe will bring about a complete and final recovery."

BED-FAST FOR MONTHS.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with backache, or nervousness, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder. While the physician is ignorant of the cause of suffering, he encourages his practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patient is no better, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made. A proper medicine directed to the cause would perhaps have entirely removed the disease, thereby instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

DOCTORS FAIL. "**Female Weakness" Cured.**—Mrs. SARAH A. LOVELY, *Greenfield, Adair Co., Iowa*, writes: R. V. PIERCE, M. D. *Dear Sir*—"Having been ill a number of years, and having tried in vain almost every advertised remedy, as well as having paid nearly a hundred dollars to our local physicians, without benefit, I was finally induced to consult you. You advised me to send for your medicines I accordingly sent for your 'Medical Adviser,' six bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' six of your 'Favorite Prescription,' and six vials of your 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' When I first began using these I could not stand on my feet. In ninety days I could walk a mile, and do light housework; whilst in six months I was completely cured, and my health has remained perfect ever since. I recommend you and your medicines wherever I go and loan your 'Adviser' to my friends. Two of our most prominent physicians who have read your great work 'The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,' pronounce it the best family doctor book they have ever seen."

"DO LIKEWISE." Mrs. E. F. MORGAN, of *Newcastle, Lincoln Co., Maine*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and inclosing a stamped envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

A THOUSAND THANKS. Mrs. CAROLINE BYERS, *corner Duke and Argyle Streets, Halifax, N. S.*, writes: "Dr. R. V. PIERCE, I thank God, and thank you a thousand times, for the relief that your valuable medicines, the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets' have given me. I am perfectly cured of a chronic sickness that had troubled me for years. How my heart is overflowed with joy and gratitude towards you, my tongue can never express."

DOCTOR'S MISTAKE. Mrs. HENRY PATTERSON, of *New York City*, writes: "I had been under an eminent physician's care for eight months for what he called 'spinal disease.' I became worse during all this time, when, chancing to see a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser at the residence of a friend, I read that part devoted to 'Woman and her Diseases.' I soon became convinced that my disease was a uterine affection, which, as you say, caused *sympathetic* backache, inward fever, nervousness, and general debility. I commenced the use of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' applying also the local treatment which he recommends in the *Adviser*, and in three months I was well and strong."

"ALL RUN DOWN." Mrs. V. H. PETERSON, of *Lockport, N. Y.*, had suffered for three years from "female weakness," was greatly emaciated and "all run down" as she expressed it, and Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and "Golden Medical Discovery" promptly cured her, as they have thousands of similar cases.

OVER-WORKED WOMEN.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dress-makers, general housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics.

NOT A "CURE-ALL." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It promptly cures nausea and weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, eructations of gas, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. "Favorite Prescription" is sold by druggists under **our positive guarantee.** For conditions, see wrapper around bottle. **Price Reduced to $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.**

EVERY INVALID LADY should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of diseases peculiar to women. Illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates. It will be sent, post-paid, to any address for **$1.50.** A large pamphlet, treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps. Address,

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE. G. W. LOYZ, *Trudhomme, La.*, writes: "For four years I suffered from liver complaint and attacks of bilious fever; loss of appetite, nausea, constipation, sometimes diarrhea, pain in the back of the head, right side and under the shoulder-blades, fullness after eating, general debility, restless nights, tongue coated, etc. After taking four bottles of 'Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' I find I am as well as I ever was.

GIVEN UP TO DIE. **Liver Disease.**—MERRIT STREET, Esq., Druggist, of *Bluff Springs, Ala.*, writes: "Miss ELIZA GLENN, of this place, had been sick for more than a year with a severe affection of the liver, but when she was at the lowest, she bought three bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' from me, and, although before using the medicine she was given up to die by all the attending physicians, her father assures me that she has now fully recovered."

A BAD CASE. SAMANTHA GAINES, *Lockport, N. Y.*, writes: "For six or eight years previous to 188, I had been troubled with a severe pain in the small of my back, also across my shoulder-blades, with considerable bloating of the stomach from wind; was so nervous at times I could hardly sleep; also troubled with dizziness and hard breathing spells. I was induced by my step-daughter, Mrs. Warner, of Olean, N. Y., to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' The effects were marvelous. After taking three bottles I was entirely cured."

MALARIAL FEVER. Mrs. CAROLINE SIMMONDS, *Medina, N. Y.*, writes: "I have been troubled with symptoms of malaria, with fever, for three years, but after using three bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' I am happy to say that I am entirely cured, and to-day I am perfectly well and able to do my own work."

GENERAL DEBILITY. S. L. FISHER, *Sidney Plains, N. Y.*, writes: "Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y. *Dear Sir*—My wife suffered for several years from general debility. She had become a confirmed invalid. The physicians who attended her failed to help her, and it seemed as if she must die. On reading one of your Memorandum Books, it occurred to me that your 'Golden Medical Discovery' might help her. I procured a bottle, and, after its use, a change for the better was noticeable, and after using five bottles, she was a well woman. I have recommended it to several, and in every case, it has produced good results. I can never feel too grateful to you for the saving of my wife's life."

DYSPEPSIA CURED. **Dyspepsia.**—LUCY A. WOOD, *Taylor's Store, Va.*, writes: "After many years of great suffering from the evils of dyspepsia, I was induced to try your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I cannot express the gratitude I feel for the great good it has done me. I do not suffer any pain from eating, and I enjoy life as well as anybody can wish."

DIARRHEA AND COUGH. Mrs. CURTIS BOGUE, *West Enosburg, Vt.*, writes: "Two bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery 'cured my cough and chronic diarrhea. It has worked like a charm in my case. It is truly wonderful. I walked over a mile last week to recommend your medicines."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

ABSCESS OF LIVER. ISAAC GIBSON, *Kenwood, Pa.*, writes: "My wife is getting well fast. When she began to use your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' our best doctors in Indiana County said she would die. They said your medicine would do her no good; that she had an ulcer on her liver as large as half a loaf of bread. Well, sir, to our surprise, when she began using your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' she commenced spitting up phlegm for some two weeks, and then commenced spitting up corruption and blood (it looked like what comes out of a blood boil) for some ten days. She now has been well for weeks."

SCROFULOUS SORES. Mrs. A. L. CORY, *Hadley, Crawford Co., Kansas*, writes: "My son, aged fifteen years, was taken down last January with swellings on his right shoulder, left hip and knee. He lay helpless for five months, when great abscesses formed, four of which continued to discharge at the time he commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery' under your advice. Now, after having used four bottles of the 'Discovery,' he is almost well and walks three-fourths of a mile to school every day. A scrofulous sore on his arm, which ran constantly for two years, has healed completely under the influence of the remedy named."

Boils and Carbuncles.—J. ADAMS, Esq., *Toledo, Ohio*, writes: "I have used nine bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and the result is I am to-day free from boils and carbuncles for the first time in many years."

"Fever-Sores."—Mrs. A. H. CRAWFORD, *Linn Grove, Buena Vista Co., Iowa*, writes: "I am the person who wrote to you two years ago for advice respecting fever-sores on my leg. I took six bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and was cured."

Constipation and Ulcers.—Mrs. A. D. JOHNSON, *Georgetown, Ky.*, writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' relieved me at once. I had a very bad sore on the back of my left hand for five months, and it cured that, as well as constipation and indigestion, from which I was suffering very much."

Scrofulous Tumor and Sore Eyes.—Mrs. S. E. GRAYDON, of *Greenwood, S. C.*, writes: "My daughter has been entirely cured of scrofulous sore eyes and a large tumor on her neck, by the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have great faith in all your medicines."

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

The nutritive properties of cod-liver oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by Golden Medical Discovery. It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

LUNG DISEASE. **A Wonderful Cure.**—DANIEL FLETCHER, Esq., *Gloucester, Mass.*, writes: "Nearly five years ago, I was taken sick with a disease regarding which the three physicians who attended me were unable to agree. One of the foremost physicians in Boston called it a tumor of the stomach, and treated me for that, nearly killing me with physic; another, a homœopathic physician, thought I had consumption. When taken sick, I weighed 157 pounds. I suffered from a heavy cough, night-sweats, kidney troubles, etc., and was reduced so rapidly that my physicians gave me up. They were unable to help me in the least. At that time I weighed but ninety pounds, and had not been able to lie down, but had to sit up in order to breathe. I had been confined to my room for six months, expecting to die. I was so bad at times that I could not allow any one to come into my room, as I could not talk; nor was I able to walk. I picked up one of your memorandum books on the floor of the hotel where I was boarding, and after reading it I began taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and the first bottle brought me around so that I could walk around the room all day. I soon began to build up, and gained so rapidly that it astonished me. I have taken no other medicine since then, and have used perhaps twenty bottles in all of this medicine. I stopped taking it in August, one year ago. I feel that it has saved my life. I now weigh about 160 pounds, and I think, and my friends with me, that this medicine saved my life. It certainly is worth its weight in gold, and I consider it a wonderful remedy from its effect in curing all my ailments."

REDUCED TO A SKELETON. **Consumption Cured.**—W. J. HARTLEY, *Vera Cruz, Ala.*, writes: "I met with an old friend of mine not long since, and he told me of the very low state of health he had been in and he applied to our best doctor, but gradually grew worse under his treatment; was reduced to a skeleton, had a fearful cough and was thought to have consumption. While in this low state he made a visit to see his relations, and while in a distant town, he purchased a bottle of medicine called, 'Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,' and took it, and by the time it was used he was as well as he ever had been. When I saw him, he looked to be in the bloom of health. His statement caused a great deal of inquiry, as he is a man of high standing."

SAVED HIS LIFE.

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS. JOSEPH F. MCFARLAND, *Athens, La.*, writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

Consumption Cured.—J. ANTHONY SWINK, *Dongola, Ills.*, writes: "For five years I suffered very much from a terrible cough and debility. More than a year since I commenced to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has completely cured me. I thank you for the splendid health I have since enjoyed."

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JANUARY 29, 1887.

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PAT'S LOVE EPISODE.

His Persistent Courtship Has a Spooney Termination.

"She's consintid at last! Fur two years I'd thoht a dale ov Nelly McCusker, only I had nothin' ov an Irish bye's bouldness to up and tell her that same! But yisterday sez I to mesilf: 'Pat Murky, now's yer toime, or niver!'

"Nelly was in the pantry washin' the dishes an' sumthin' shouted: 'Ax her! She's too busy to look at yer, onyway.'

"So I starts on wid: 'Troth, Nelly, it's a bad loife for a bye to be livin' alone.'

"'Yis,' sez she, wid nary a twinkle, 'Mike Ryan, that's jist bin sint to prison, is in a bad way, indade.'

"'Och,' sez I, 'there's many a bye that's lonely livin' rite wid his friends an' naybors. Sure an' I'm lonesome mesilf.'

"Cud ye luv a bye loike me."

"'How can I b'lave that,' sez she, 'whin ye've got a fiddul?'

"'Fidduls,' sez I, 'are cheerin', but I've got me two eyes set on somethin' cheeriner.'

"She forgot to ax me what that sumthin' wus, so I trotted off by another road, sayin':

"'Faith, Nelly, I'm goin' back 'cross the pond in Marchuary.'

"'Indade!' sez she, flurtin' the dishrag. 'An' it's a pity ye iver cum over!'

"'Yis,' sez I. 'Jane sed that same in her last lether.'

"'An' who's Jane?' axt Nelly, gettin' red loike the crabs on the table besoid her.

"'She thinks a power o' me,' sez I, onheedin'.

"'Shure an' that's quare. Is she young—as me?'

"'Yis.'

"'An' better lookin'?'

"'Paple moight think so.'

"'An' is she waitin' fur ye?'

"'Yis.'

"'She'll be changin' names, sure, I reckon?'

"'Yis.'

"'What's her name now?'

"'Jane—Murky!' cried I, wid delight.

"'Thin, sho's your sister?' sez Nelly, cross ez her mistress. 'Well, it ain't much matter, seein' ez how I've got a bye wotchin' fur me over in Ballycoran.'

"'What's his name?' axt I, turnin hot an' cold to wunst.

"'Barney Flynn,' sez she.

"'About me size?'

"'Yis.'

"'An' does he luv ye?'

"'Nixt to the Vargin.'

"'Is he coming to Americky, sure?'

"'No.'

"'Why not, bedad?'

"'Och, Pat, he's married alriddy!'

"'The spalpeen!' says I.

"'Don't give him hard names,' sez she. 'Barney Flynn's me step-bruther!'

"Then she lafft that purty laugh o' hern an' I wint up close.

"'Nelly,' sez I.

"'What, Pat?'

"'Cud ye luv a bye loike me?'

"'Troth an' I wudn't thry.'

"'Why not, darlint?'

"'Faith, I wus niver axt to.'

"'Thin I'll ax ye now.'

"'Don't do it,' sez she. 'I'm that full o' work I couldn't reply for a month,' an' the dishes flew'd ivry wich way es she sed it.

"But I sat down on the stip.

"'I kin wait,' sez I.

"'The misthress wull cum an' foind yez here.'

"'I'll be plazed to mate her.'

"'I'll tell her ye're a robber.'

"'Begorra, that's just what I am, fur I'm afther Nelly McCusker's heart.'

"'Ye'll be arrested.'

"'I have bin alriddy, and yer blu' eyes did it!' sez I. 'Cum, Nelly, lock me up in yer warm heart foriver.'

"'Och, it's boulted, an' I've lost the key.'

"'Thin I'll cloimb in at the winder.'

"'She hung her curly hed fur a minit, an' when she lookt up I axt her to be my woife.'

"'I'll guv ye foive secinds,' sez I. 'Ef ye wull, just fetch me the big pewter spoon ye've bin wipin'; ef you won't, thin put it back in he drawer.'

"Thin here's the spoon!"

"'She peeped at me over the top av it.'

"'D'ye mane what ye say, Pat?'

"'Yis, darlint,' says I.

"'Thin here's the spoon!'"—New York Mercury.

He Knew Their Weak Point.

Newly elected member of congress (to a committee of the Women's Suffrage association)—I will present your bill, ladies, before the house, but you must remember that every voter must be 21 years old, or over that age, to vote.

Middle-aged Committeewoman—Oh, dear me, girls, we never thought of that; we had better let it go for a few years until we are old enough.—Texas Siftings.

Proof.

"They wouldn't let me work, Susan, 'cause I'm out with them Knights, an' wasn't a 'union' man."

"Lawks, Jabez, I can stand your being out wid 'em nights, but jes take your penshun papers round an' show 'em you was a Union man an' always will be."—Harper's Weekly.

Shopping in the Country.

"No, ma'am; those are two articles we don't keep; but the oysters, I think, you will find at the postoffice, and bananas you can get across the way, at the barber's."—Harper's Bazar.

HOME AND FARM.

—Lemon juice and sugar, mixed very thick, is useful to relieve coughs and sore throats. It must be very acid as well as sweet.—*Chicago Journal.*

—Save all worthless heads of cabbage and the waste leaves for the cows. They will appreciate and eat them greedily and materially increase their flow of milk as a result of the extra feed.—*Indianapolis Sentinel.*

—Experiences teaches that the earlier in an animal's age full feeding is resorted to the better it is both for its vigorous health and rapid growth. Thus will the best returns be secured, whether the animal is intended for early sale or raising.—*Boston Post.*

—It will take at least five pounds of corn fed to a pig in a pen to make one pound of pork. When allowed to have all the grass it will eat, one pound of corn fed to a pig daily will make it thrive, and two pounds a day will cause it to fatten. The grass system is the cheapest and it makes the best meat.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—German mustard will keep a year. Eight tablespoonfuls of mustard, four tablespoonfuls each of salt and white sugar, a saltspoonful of cayenne, four tablespoonfuls of melted butter, the juice of one raw onion (a large onion squeezed through a lemon squeezer), and mix with vinegar.—*Boston Budget.*

—A new breakfast cup, or rather a favorite one of Napoleon's r vived, is to blend coffee and chocolate together, pouring each from the pot held two feet high above the cup. It is more restorative than coffee alone, and less rich than chocolate alone, and is held to be a happy marriage of the two. The invention was made, it is said, by Voltaire.—*Exchange.*

—For Cabbage Salad: Choose tender cabbage, and after removing stalk and ribs, cut the leaves into the finest strips possible. Cut some fat ham or bacon into very small dice and fry them until they begin to brown. Set the frying pan back from the fire, and add to the bacon equal quantities of vinegar and water and a little salt and pepper. Pour all this warm over the cabbage and serve.—*Boston Budget.*

—It is estimated that a bushel of apples makes four gallons of vinegar of such a strength that it frequently needs the addition of considerable water before it can be used as a condiment. The cost of production is not great, and a good article rarely ever sells for less than twenty-five cents per gallon. Such being the case there should be no waste of small or knotty apples as is usually the case.—*N. Y. Times.*

—It is the greediest cows, and these are always the best, which are most apt to choke with fallen fruit. Even they are not liable to injury if not fed when ravenously hungry and given plenty of time. It is mainly the haste with which fruit surreptitiously obtained is swallowed that induces danger. If a cow is choking, distend her throat with some solid substance, and then with the hand remove the obstruction.—*Michigan Farmer.*

—Quince Bread. Allow one apple for every six quinces. Boil the quinces and apples in water until they are soft; then peal them, remove the cores and press the pulp through a sieve. To every pound of pulp allow one pound of sugar. Clarify the sugar and then put in the pulp, adding a little finely-grated lemon peel. Boil until perfectly stiff, stirring constantly. Then put the mass in moulds or paper cases and dry in a cool oven. The "bread" must be stiff enough to cut in slices.—*The Caterer.*

LATE EXPERIMENTS.

Experience With Grasses at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Prof. E. M. Shelton, of the Kansas State Agricultural College, reports that his experience with orchard grass indicates that larger yields of pasture and hay are obtained from a given area of ground when it is allowed to have its own way, unchecked by crowding; and that it is mistaken practice to sow very thickly in order to counteract the tendency to grow in tussocks. About a bushel and a half of seed are therefore enough for an acre. He has obtained excellent results by adding to this quantity of seed three quarts of red clover seed, both growing well together. He finds no amount of tramping or close grazing at any season to injure a well-rooted orchard grass sod. It is one of the earliest grasses to start in the spring and the latest to succumb to frost in autumn. He remarks that lucerne should not be pastured or mown during the first season, as it makes a feeble growth at first, but it is a good practice to run the mower occasionally over the surface high enough to miss the lucerne and cut off the tops of the weeds; after this it will take care of itself and of all the weeds within its reach. Prof. S. thinks it the most valuable for Kansas. Irrigation makes it invaluable. Very close grazing late in autumn is apt to be fatal to it. In answer to the inquiry as to the relative merits of red clover and lucerne, he remarks that while clover yields hardly more than one-half the hay or pasturage afforded by lucerne, yet in point of quality lucerne is greatly inferior. The stalks are nearly solid and quite woody, and there is much waste in feeding the hay. Speaking of the Texas bluegrass (*Poa arachnifera*) Prof. Shelton remarks that it is of a much coarser habit than the common blue-grass, that it will withstand the climate of Kansas, but he does not know "that it can be propagated from seed at all. We have plants of this grass, raised from seed, of two years' growth; the upper leaves were rendered brown by the last severe winter. It forms a dense sod, but has shown no tendency to throw up seed stalks. Our winters at the North are probably rather severe for its best success." Prof. S. strongly recommends sowing grass seed alone, after a generous preparation of the soil; holding that when sown with grain the grass operates as a weed on the grain, and the grain is a weed to the grass, and that after the young grass has been retarded and dwarfed by the grain, it suffers more from mid-summer heat when the grain is cut, than with a strong early growth, with no other plants to rob the soil of moisture.—*Ohio Farmer.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—The minutes of the last Presbyterian General Assembly show that 115 of their churches last year received additions of 50 and over each.

—Two or three clergymen in Brooklyn introduced the practice of giving brief talks to the children before beginning the morning sermon.—*Brooklyn Union.*

—Rome papers report that the Pope intends to establish a great university in the Lateran Palace. The head of the Universitias Leonina is to be the Jesuit Cardinal Mazzella.

—The Chinaman in America is being more and more cared for. According to the New York *Tribune* "twenty-two Chinese missions have been established in New York and Brooklyn since 1878, and are in a flourishing condition. What is more, a large proportion of the convert 'stick'"

—In an article published in the *Nouvelle Revue*, a French traveler declares that there is scarcely a village in Syria without a Protestant church; more than one may be found even in the gorges of Mount Hermon. At Beyrout there is a German hospital and American university, where the most practical sciences are taught, especially that of medicine.

—"A Century of Protestant Missions," is the title of a book published in England by the Rev. James Johnston. It makes the startling estimate that while 3,000,000 converts have been added to the churches, there are now 200,000,000 more heathen in the world than there were when Protestant missions began a hundred years ago.—*N. Y. Witness.*

The *Illustrated Christian Weekly* follows up the remarks of President Eliot, of Harvard, in denunciation of the tendency to extravagance that seems to be increasing among collegians with some appropriate remarks of his own. Owing to this extravagance, the scale of expenditure is raised to all, and it will cost the frugal student of to-day from 50 to 100 per cent. more than it did their equally frugal fathers to take a college course in similar comfort.

—In Brazil are found the best schools in South America. They are divided into three grades—the primary, the secondary, and the technical schools. The first two correspond to the various grades of our public schools. There is but one institution in the country corresponding to our college, namely, "College Don Pedro II." in Rio de Janeiro. The lower schools are free, and the law even demands compulsory attendance.

—The Bishop of Rochester does not approve of the popular clamor for brief sermons. "Do not," he advises his ecclesiastical subordinates, "readily give in to what is often only a worldly cry for short sermons. You need a great deal more experience than you can claim now for making a fifteen minutes' sermon that shall be really useful. Either so much will be compressed into it that it will become loaded and obscure, or what is perhaps more likely, so little will go into it that it will be impossible to endure it."

—The figures laid before the Methodist conference show the steady growth of the Methodist Church in Canada. The membership is placed at 197,479. There are 1,610 ministers and probationers. The church has property to the value of $9,975,043. The number of Sunday-schools is 2,675, with an attendance of 191,185. Sabbath-school papers have a circulation of 229,639. The work of temperance, according to the report of the statistics committee, has been carried on energetically, as is witnessed by the fact that 46,280 Sunday-school scholars have taken the total abstinence pledge.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Etiquette is natural kindness put into thoughtful acts.—*Texas Siftings.*

—Architectural points of a newspaper. Its columns.—*New Age.*

—You can not expect a girl of the period to stand fire because she is accustomed to face powder.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—How is it possible to expect that mankind will take advice when they will not so much as take warning?—*Swift.*

—A Colorado jury found that the death of a gambler, who had been killed in a shooting affray, resulted from "lead poisoning."

—What you remember of what you read, and what you save of what you earn, represent your actual value.—*Washington Critic.*

—The peppermint farmers of Wayne County, N. Y., are worried over the decline in peppermint oil, which sells for $2.60 to $2.65 a pound. This is quite a peppermint drop.

—"Ugh! it's cold this morning," said Sniggs to Higgs. "I saw ice on my sidewalk as I came down town." "Indeed," said Higgs, "was it paid for?" Tableau.—*St. Paul Herald.*

—"If pigs were to grow on trees what would be a good name for them, Snooper?" "For what, Joggins, the pigs?" "No; the trees." "Don't know; what would?" "Porky pines."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—Old Party—Hey, officer, I want to go to Chicago; is this my train? Typical Metropolitan Policeman—Begorra, oi don't know; the men of some railroad company is fornist on the carr, an' oi suppose it's their prawperty. Have yees lost a train inywheres?—*N. Y. Mail.*

—School-teacher — Come, Bobby, surely you can spell Kentucky—K-e-n-t—Now think what comes after t? Bobby (in deep thought)—Well, I don't know which you mean. There's George for sister Belle, Tommy Brown for me, and the man pop always tells he will settle with in the morning.—*The Judge.*

—A crier in a Massachusetts town, whose duty it was to announce auctions, lectures, etc., was needed one day, and those who went to find him were greeted by the following rather equivocal sign nailed upon his door: "No crying for three weeks on account of the death of wife."

—We must learn to accommodate ourselves to the discovery that some of those cunningly-fashioned instruments called human souls have only a very limited range of music, and will not vibrate in the least under a touch that fills others with tremulous rapture or quivering agony.—*N. Y. Examiner*

THE TURKEY.

Thanksgiving a Day that Gives Special Zest to the Life of the Weary.

That we should have a season of Thanksgiving in which to express our gratitude to Him, the Giver of all good, is a duty doubly binding upon us. Not only has He given us all that is needed for existence, but He has added thereto manifold things with the sole end and intent of making that existence pleasurable. If man, in his obstinacy or obtuseness, sometimes fails in the full enjoyment of them, the fault is his. Desire, capacity and reason have been given him that he may the better appreciate the blessings bestowed; and if he makes bad use of three such attributes, the conclusion is plain that he would not make good use of a dozen others if he had them.

There are some discontented mortals in the world—and, perhaps, it would not be a world without them—who declare they have nothing to be thankful for; that Thanksgiving was made for the rich, not for the poor. An assertion we will not dispute; but, the possession of dollars does not constitute riches, nor the want of them poverty. There is many a man, rich indeed in all the wealth the world can bring him, who gets very little out of his dollars, unless it be anxiety and misery, and these are not exactly the kind of riches for which he feels like being thankful. No. The truly rich, indeed, are the ones for whom Thanksgiving was intended and made, and of these he is richest who is contented with the least. Men—and myriads of them—have found and could tell the world the solemn difference that lies between true and false riches—could they come from the grave to do so.

But our philosophy is running away with us and making us forget a very important adjunct to Thanksgiving,—or rather something more than an adjunct, for it has become, we may say, part and parcel of the day itself; namely, the turkey. Custom now mixes feasting and mirth with most of our celebrations, though the events they commemorate be sacred, or their origin religious in its character. And, in this, custom is wise. There can be nothing very wrong in the enjoyment of those things which have been given us for the purpose; indeed, to refrain, would be as Milton says, an evidence of ingratitude to the Giver. A free and cheerful mind, too, especially at hours of meat, is one of the soundest sureties for a long life. Hope may be the anchor, but mirth is the cable whose unrusted links hold our craft from dashing on the rocks.

Nor is there any thing incongruous in the mixture of cheerfulness with matters of a sacred character. Long-faced religion must stand, if it stands at all, upon other doctrines than that taught by Him, the Master; and its followers are not following Him when they practice it.

But to return to our turkey. How or when this delicious bird first became such an important feature at the Thanksgiving feast we are not prepared to say. That it is worthy of its place at any table is the opinion of no less an authority than Brillat-Savarin, who enthusiastically says:

"The turkey is, assuredly, one of the noblest gifts the New World has given to the Old. * * * It is the largest, and, if not the most delicate, is at least the most savory of our domestic fowls. It also has the exclusive advantage of assembling around it all classes of society. When our vine-growers and farmers give a feast on a long winter's night, what do we behold turning on the spit before a hot fire?—a turkey. When the useful manufacturer, the hard-working artisan, wishes to give a treat to his friends the *obligato* dish is a turkey stuffed with chestnuts and sausages. And in our high gastronomic circles, in those select reunions where politics are obliged to give way to a dissertation on taste—what is expected? What is brought up at the second course—a truffled turkey."

This general gastronomic fitness is quite as fully appreciated in the New as well as the Old World, and from Thanksgiving up into the month of February, or even later, the turkey has little respite from its martyrdom to the greed of man, and continues to grace with its juicy presence the tables of all classes that feel pecuniarily able to pay for it. Indeed, "Where do all the turkeys come from?" is quite as often asked as that other problematic one, which has been puzzling the brains of all humanity, regarding the destiny of the pin. We trust, however, that no dearth in the supply will ever be serious enough to cause us any gastronomic inconvenience, and that the Nation, as she meets the day upon the rim of the revolving years, will be ever ready with the prayer upon her lips: "Heaven bless Thanksgiving and the turkey!"—*The Caterer.*

Metallic Railway Ties.

The subject of the introduction of metallic railway ties as an imperishable and economical substitute for the present article has led an authority in this line to write that, after much track walking and observation of the condition of wooden cross ties in various stages of decay, he concludes that the principal cause of their short life is not natural decay, but decay hastened by frequent laceration and breaking of the wood fiber by the rail spike, the breakage in every instance being from the surface, which is unsheltered from weather and subject to constant strain from passing trains. Experiments in stone and iron ties, he says, have proved very unsatisfactory, the wood tie being declared by railroad men unequaled. Any thing that will render the service of the latter more lasting must prove a great boon. His own observation leads him to believe that a rail chair which will prevent the mutilation of the tie in question, and at the same time avoid the strain and wave motion imparted to rails by passing trains, will add to the average life of the wood tie nearly one hundred per cent. and would at the same time decrease the cost of track maintenance.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Rudolph Falk, a European prophet, outwiggins Wiggins by predicting a monster flood in 6400.

SAID TO BE TRUE.

Sanguine Encounter Between a Southern Gentleman and a Modest Stranger.

The following is strictly true. This statement is made in defense of every thing else which has appeared in this paper.

Several years ago a gentleman, and one, too, who became a distinguished General in the Confederate army, met, in Hot Springs, a man whom he thought he could beat playing billiards. "I can beat you playing billiards," said he, "for ten dollars a game."

The stranger modestly replied that he was not a billiard player, but that as he had a few dollars for which he had no particular use, he would play. The game began. The stranger beat the General ten games. The General paid the money and remarked:

"You have beat me playing billiards, but I can whip you."

The stranger, evidently a quiet man, replied:

"Is that the custom of the country? Understand that I have been here but a short time and that I desire to do as the people do."

"That is the custom," said the General.

"All right. I never had a fight in my life, but if it is the custom of the country to fight a man simply because you can't beat him playing billiards, all right. As a gentleman you will not take advantage of me."

"Of course not."

"You acknowledge that I beat you plying billiards?"

"Yes, and therefore I propose to whip you."

"And you won't take any advantage of me?"

"No sir. I am a gentleman."

"You have doubtless a lot of tricks in boxing of which I know nothing."

"I tell you, sir, that I am a gentleman. Therefore I have no tricks."

"All right."

They went into the back yard. The stranger was "skittish," but finally he came up. Friends "called time," and the boxing began. The Southern gentleman was knocked down. He got up and was knocked down again. Again he tried it and again he went down.

"Look here," said the Southern gentleman, as his friends were wiping the blood off his face, "where do you live?"

"In Ireland."

"What is your business?"

"I am a prize-fighter."

The Southern gentleman turned away. He had whipped every thing that had come along, but he was modest enough to acknowledge that there were some men who could whip him. To-day he is one of the most successful cotton planters in the South, and is peaceable, but fights when a man asks him to play billiards.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

JAKE CONTRIBUTES.

How Old Man Dunder's Boy Assisted a Sunday-School Library.

"Looking for Jake, I suppose," said Sergeant Bendall as Mr. Dunder entered the station with a very long face.

"Vhell, I like to see Shake. I doan' know vhas I shall do mit dot boy."

"What is it this time?"

Mr. Dunder laid five alleged half dollar pieces on the desk in a row and replied:

"May be you see dose?"

"I do."

"May be it vhas goot money?"

"Every one of 'em is bogus!"

"Dot ish so. Some fellers pass 'em on me for beer sometimes vhen I vhas in a hurry. I puts 'em all in a box behindt der bar."

"Well?"

"Vhell, last Sunday Shake takes a notion to go mit Sunday-school. Dot vhas all right. It vhas der vhay ter make goot poys. Dis morning der superintendent comes down ter me mit dis bogus money and says:

"'Mr. Dunder, you haf some boy named Shake?'

"'Yes.'

"'He vhas mit our Sunday-school yesterday. He vhas a werry nice boy.'

"'So he vhas.'

"'We take up a leedle collection to buy some new books, und your son Shake puts all dis money in der box. What shall you do aboudt it?'

"Vhell, sergeant, you see how it vhas. Dot vhas some more tricks by Shake, und I haf to shell out two dollar und a half good money to make up."

"And where is Jake?"

"He shlips oudt vhen dot man comes in, und I doan' find him any more. May be you see him pretty soon? If so, yust tell him dot vhas sooch a good shoke dot I laugh all oafer, und dot he can come home. I vhill be laughing ha! ha! ha! vhen he comes in. I shall keep laughing till he goes down cellar mit me to see if dot gas-meter vhas leaking, und den——!"

"I see."

"If you hear somebody yell oudt dot he vhas kilt and won't neafer do so any more you go right along and mind your business. It vhas Shake and me, und I vhas taking dot bogus money out of his hide!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A. T. Stewart's Mascot.

I hear a queer story of the superstition of A. T. Stewart. From the beginning of his career as a New York merchant until shortly before his death he imagined that his fortune was bound up in that of the little old apple woman who had a stand in front of his store. When his chief store was down by the City Hall this little old apple woman was encouraged and protected by him, and when he moved further up Broadway to the big white building now occupied by Denning, it is said that he personally superintended the carrying of the little apple woman's effects to a new stand outside of it. Here she stayed during all of its prosperity in these new quarters, but shortly before his death she disappeared. Stewart looked upon her as a mascot, and he often said, so the story goes, that when she died or left the place that his good luck would go with her. Strange to say it was even so. A few months after this Stewart began to decline, and the apple woman was hardly forgotten before he was in his grave.—*Carp, in Cleveland Leader.*

Queer Wrinkles.

JOKE ON THE LETTER F.

Husband (who is one of the funniest men unhung)—My dear, can you tell me why the letter F is like a cow's tail?

Wife—No, certainly not.

Husband—Because it is the end of beef.

A PRUDENT SUGGESTION.

Young Artist (to farmer)—Have you any objections to my painting the old mill across the way, sir?

Farmer—No, I haint no objections of you want to paint it, but it strikes me, stranger, it would look well 'nough whitewashed, an' would come cheaper.

IN JUST THE PROPER CONDITION.

"How's the good wife, Mr. Hayseed?" asked the minister of an Indiana farmer.

"She's got the fever'n ague powerful bad."

"I'm sorry to hear that. Is she in bed?"

"No; she's out in the back yard shakin' the dhin' room carpet."

A DELICATE COMPLIMENT.

"Mrs. Dearmont, of Chicago, and Mrs. Waldo, of Boston, are to lunch with me to-day," said a lady to her husband, "but I hardly know what to give them." "I would suggest," replied the husband, "that a delicate compliment to both ladies would be a dish of pork and beans."

A CHICAGO NIGHT PICTURE.

He came in very late, and while groping about in the dark delivered himself of the following:

"(Hic)—! (hic)—!! (hic)—!!!"

"Are you addressing such language to me, sir?" demanded his wife from under the bed clothes.

"No, m' dear," he said, "I wash speakin' t' th' coal scuttle."

AN INCONTROVERTIBLE FACT.

"Chicago may be a great city," remarked a St. Louis drummer to a professional brother from the former place, "she may be a big city, a high, wide and deep city, a wicked city, but"—and his manner was impressive—"she can't play ball."

The Chicago man, in his despair, hurled himself through the open car window.

A LARGE HEART.

"Simpkins is a soft fellow," remarked Miss Brown, "but he must have a big heart. He told me that a Chicago girl tried to trample on it, but couldn't do it."—New York Sun.

A Thanksgiving Dinner.

BEFORE.

AFTER.—Rural New Yorker.

He Was Fond of Her.

A man who was traveling along a country road in Arkansas was overtaken by a gaunt fellow who asked: "How fur yer goin' on this road?" "About two miles." "Wall, I tell yer whut I wush yer'd do. When yer get ter Dr. Gillum's—big white house on the right—stop and tell him that Bill Henley's wife is powerful sick and wants him right now." "I'll do so. Are you Mr. Henley?" "Yes, sir." "It's fortunate that you saw me, for instead of going all the way to the doctor's you can now go back and stay with your wife." "Yes, but you see I wanter go to the circus. That's the reason I can't go all the way to the dock's. They tell me that they've got ten monkeys an' er b'ar. Wall, here's whar I turn off. Don't furgit ter tell the dock."—Arkansaw Traveler.

Jottings From Life.

ON THE ROLLING DEEP.

First Passenger—Well, old boy, what's up this afternoon. Second Passenger—All but the soup.

A LIVING ILLUSTRATION.

"Yes," said a passenger in a street car, who was arguing with a friend, "some men are born great, others achieve greatness, and some"—just then a lurch of the car landed a fat woman in his lap—"and some," he concluded, "have greatness thrust upon them."

SHE FELT SLIGHTED.

"Mamma," said an innocent of 5 years old, "when I grow to be a woman, will I get married and have a wedding?"

"I hope so, my dear. Why do you ask?" said mother.

"Because, mamma, I sha'n't ask you to my wedding."

"No! Why not, Mamie?"

"Why, mamma, you didn't ask me to yours."

DISCHARGED.

Magistrate—The young woman says that your continued staring at her annoyed her excessively.

Prisoner—I never intentionally annoyed a woman in my life, your honor.

Magistrate—Then why did you stare at her so persistently?

Prisoner—Because she is pretty and I couldn't help it.

Young Woman—Let him go, judge.—Life.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

Jim Fargo is one of the best fellows in the world, with the exception that he will take an occasional drop. His wife, good woman, keeps her eye on him, however, and he finds it difficult to get anything without going some distance for it. Some friends called on Jim the other day and had hard work to find him. At last he was discovered crawling out from under the barn, covered with dirt and cobwebs, but evidently very sober. Eyeing himself for a moment, he turned an abstracted, dissatisfied look upon his friends and remarked briefly:

"It's singular what's become of that jug."—Detroit Free Press.

The Sunday Question.

A little girl of 5, anxious to do a little work on her doll's dress, sat down last Sunday with needle and thread and began sewing. Her mother told her to put her things away, because it was Sunday, adding: "You know God does not like to have you sew on Sunday." The little girl laid aside her needle and remained thinking for a few moments, when she broke out with: "Mamma, do you suppose He would care if I ripped a little?"—Boston Budget.

Reckless Extravagance.

The Winnipeg man who sold his wife and three children to a neighbor for $70 did very wrong. He should have held on for $75 anyhow.—Cambridge Chronicle.

NIGHT IN GREENLAND.

The Joys of Courtship in the Land of Tallow Candles and Barking Seals.

In the countries of the extreme north the nights are six months long. What a place that must be to spend an evening with a young a lady! Just think of it! Think of it, ye poor young swains who are obliged to make your call no longer than the miserable space of four or five poor hours. Think of the picnic an Esquimau dude has when he starts out for a call on his inamorata! He arrives at her house just after dark, and the two sit in the front parlor for a few weeks, not realizing that it is long past the hours of gloaming and that the room is as dark as the tricks of a politician. Then her mother comes in and lights the gas, saying: "I think you children would have better sense than to sit here in the dark. You had better have a little light on the subject."

Then the old lady skips out to give the young people a chance, for she doesn't believe in young girls losing time, and in Greenland there is only one night a year. After her departure the young couple sit on the sofa and look at the photograph album for a week or two. This is no novelty to them, as they know every photograph in the book, from hers, taken when she was in short skirts, to his, taken only yesterday morning, representing him leaning over the back of a chair, twirling his alleged mustache and smiling so persuasively that he looks as if he were trying to get trusted for half a dozen shirts. They sit closer and closer as they begin to get more deeply interested in the photographs. She snuggles up to him and points with her sealskin-gloved finger to the portrait of her cross-eyed aunt, who was bitten by a Spitz dog the night before. He is deeply moved, although he has seen the picture before, and, as he draws nigh to take a closer look, he presses his arms lightly around her waist, whose symmetry is concealed by her bearsk'n Mother Hubbard. After his manly arm has been there a few days, she notices it, calls him a "horrid thing," and flounces across the room to the piano. She plays for a fortnight, and then he, wearying of looking at the pictures in "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress" on the center table, tip-toes across the floor and embraces her just as she strikes a diminished seventh on the piano. She turns around on the piano-stool with an alluring little giggle, and their lips meet in one brief but blissful kiss, about four days in duration.

This is all very pleasant, of course, and they sit holding each other's hands and looking volumes of Byronic poetry into each other's eyes for a few more weeks, when an interruption takes place. The parlor door squeaks, and in the twinkling of a hook-and-eye the young man occupies the sofa at one end of the room and is reading the evening paper, while the young woman is looking over the music. It is an embarrassing two hours for both of them, when the father enters and looks suspiciously from one to the other. The old gentleman comes ostensibly to bring the young people some candies to eat by way of a little supper, to be washed down by a bowlful of snow. In reality, however, he is there to see how they are behaving themselves. Anon he leaves them, first winding the clock in a rather suggestive manner, and then setting the alarm four months ahead, in order that he may surely get up in time for breakfast.

What a relief when he is gone! The two kindred souls again proceed to intercommunion, and no sounds are heard but the barking of the pet seal out in the wood-shed and the suggestive ticking of the well-trained clock as the weeks fly swiftly by. It seems to the twain that the night is yet young, when in about two months and a half her big brother comes home from the theater where a melodrama in one hundred and forty-seven acts has been rendered by the regular stock-company. Her brother is late, because, being somewhat smitten on the leading lady of the company, he took her out for a little supper lasting the greater part of a week. He no sooner vanishes than a sound as of two heavy boots falling on the floor above warns young Lothario that he must soon depart. The old gentleman's boots falling on the floor mean that adieux must be cut short, and that there must be no hanging over the front gate for thirty-six or forty-eight hours. The young lovers grapple each other in a convulsive embrace. It seems hard that they should have to part, and that he must go so soon, but it must be. Fate is against them. Time waits for no man, and the Spitz dog is untied. They cling about each other's necks for three weeks, breathing vows of fealty, and then kissing her again (time twenty-four hours) he hurries to the gate just as a gruff voice is heard from the top of the stairs, saying:

"Clarissa, is that young man never going?"

Clarissa answers: "Do go 'way from the hall, pa. Somebody might see you."

Then she locks the door, goes to her boudoir and dreams about him—to her the only him in all this wide, wide world — for the next two or three months.

In some respects Greenland is the place to live.—*Chicago News.*

A Pretty and Sensible Change.

A novel and pretty change was made in a marriage ceremony performed in Brooklyn, N. Y. The groom and his best man took their place near the chancel rail on entering the church from the vestry. The bride came in on her father's arm ascended the steps, still holding his arms; the groom stood partially facing her. The couple maintained these positions, surrounded by maids and ushers, during the first part of the ceremony. At the words: "Who giveth this woman to this man?" the father led the bride forward, and with a bow, surrendered her to the groom, who led her forward, the couple taking their places directly facing the minister. The effect of the change was recognized as very beautiful and appropriate, the father keeping the daughter at his side until he gave her to her husband's keeping.—*Christian Union.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29.....1887

IRRIGATION.

The Proper Course to be Taken.

The fifth Progress Report presented by State Engineer Hall to the Legislature suggests the only means by which the great question of irrigation can ever be settled properly. Mr. Hall says there should be created an Irrigation and Water-rights Legislative or Code Commission, to be composed of at least five members, to hold office for two years from the date of their appointment, which should be about the first of July, 1887.

The members of this Commission should be citizens of high repute and attainments, and not directly interested in irrigation, or water-rights, or any rights or business directly dependent or in conflict therewith.

These Commissioners should be selected from localities well distributed throughout the State, with a fair representation from quarters where the chief questions to be considered are of special importance.

They should be well paid for their services, and be allowed their actual expenses while traveling on duty.

It should be made the duty of the Commission:

First—To inquire into the subjects of water-courses, water-rights, and irrigation throughout the State.

Second—To frame a complete code of laws with respect to the subjects of their inquiry.

Third—To report fully the results of their inquiries, and recommend a code or course of legislation on the subject to the Governor for transmission to the Legislature at its following session (1889).

Fourth—To attend upon the Legislature at its session for the purpose of explaining the subjects of their propositions, and facilitating the passage of the needed laws.

Fifth—To report to the Governor at the close of their term the results of their labors in the inquiry and before the Legislature, together with recommendations for the future, unless otherwise ordered by the Legislature to which their report is referred.

In the performance of this duty the Commission should be required:

a—To thoroughly familiarize themselves with the data now collected and in the State Engineer's office.

b—To examine the field throughout the State, in the light of this data.

c—To take and record testimony, receive statements, and hear arguments and explanations from persons locally interested in the subject of their labors.

d—And for this purpose to hold open meetings in the chief town of each irrigation county, and elsewhere if necessary and expedient.

e—To collect or cause to be collected such additional data with respect to the facts of irrigation, water-supply, storage, water-courses, dry lands; etc., as may be necessary or expedient for their purposes.

f—To examine and study the existing laws and decisions which bear on the subject in California.

g—To study the laws and systems of administration of water-courses and irrigation, of other countries and states.

h—To mold a system for California, conformable to our general theory and form of government, but to effect the ends generally found necessary to irrigation countries.

i—To point out how private rights in natural water-courses, such as may be recognized and insisted upon by our Supreme Courts, may be most readily set aside or extinguished for the benefit of irrigation, by process of law.

j—To make public the results of their proceedings and deliberations, from time to time, by reports of progress to the Governor, and thus enlighten the public on the subject, as the work goes on.

The Commission should have a Secretary to serve as reporter and recorder of the board and keep its accounts, and its office should be in the State Capitol building, where there is now collected, in the offic of the State Engineer and in the State Library, a vast fund of data and number of works and authorities for its information.

The State Engineer should be designated as the engineer to the Commission, should be required to present and explain to it all that he has effected and collected in his investigation, should furnish such abstracts of data as might be called for by the Commission, should accompany the Commissioners in their examination of the field and inquiries throughout the State—taking the maps and data necessary to facilitate their inquiries and understanding of the subject—and should collect such additional data as the Commission might require and call for."

Without the information such a Commission alone could furnish the Legislature will be groping blindly in attempting to deal with the subject.

Secretary Bayard has negotiated a new treaty with China. The treaty excludes Chinese laborers from this country for thirty years after its ratification. No Americans are allowed to enter China, but Missionaries and Merchants may enter and are to be protected. There is little doubt that the treaty will be ratified.

FOREST TREES.

A Valuable Report.

A copy of the First Biennial Report of the California State Board of Forestry (just received, contains highly interesting and useful information. Forestry is a subject almost as interesting to the people of this State as irrigation, and is, in fact, most closely related to that all important matter. Most of the native trees and shrubs are described in the report; trees of foreign origin that would be suited for planting in different soils and climates, such as California affords, are also described. Maps are given showing the extent of forest in different parts of the State. A communication to the Board from Mr. Milton Thomas, of Los Angeles, may contain a valuable hint for the people of Owens valley. From the experience of Mr. Thomas it would appear that the red gum tree would be well suited to our valley; he says:

"I have been requested by you to prepare a paper on the planting of forest trees for profit. I will say that I have had some experience in that line, having planted forty acres of blue gum; also, some red gum, catalpa, and black walnut; and I intend to plant out sixty acres more this coming Winter, and will plant the red variety, and some black walnut. I prefer the red gum (Eucalyptus rostrata) to the blue, from the fact that the red splits readily, and is much easier worked up into wood. The blue gum is hard to split, and costs much more to put into marketable shape. The red gum endures the frost well. Frosts that would injure the blue gum, and in some instances kill them, do not injure the red at all. The red gum does not grow quite as rapidly as the blue, but upon the whole, I certainly would advise people that want to raise a forest of timber for profit, to plant the red gum. Some plant these trees eight by eight feet, others six by ten feet. I planted ten by ten feet, believing that when they are six years old or older, I would have more timber to the acre than those who planted them nearer together. I have noticed that trees planted at a reasonable distance are always larger than those very near together. I believe that it has been demonstrated beyond a question that almost all kinds of trees or vines pay better planted at some distance from each other than when they are too near. Now, as the profit to be derived from planting forest trees is the most important question to any who desires to plant a forest, I will commence at the beginning by supposing that an individual wishes to plant, say, sixty acres. This would take twenty-six thousand one hundred plants.

Twenty-six thousand one hundred plants, at ten dollars per thousand	$261 00
Planting them out	175 00
Plowing the land eight to ten inches	150 00
Harrowing and pulverizing	40 00
Man to cultivate and care for, six months	360 00
End of first year's work	$986 00

The second year will require a man eight months, at $60 per month, including team and board, which would amount to $480. After that there would not be any expense to amount to anything. Total amount the first year, in round numbers, $1,000; the second year, $500. I have made liberal allowance. Having had experience, I am prepared to say those are the outside figures. If the trees are well taken care of when a year old they ought to average twelve to fifteen feet in height, and the second year thirty feet; and when five years old will pay a handsome profit. There being four hundred and thirty-five trees to the acre, eight trees when five years old will make a cord of stove wood, worth $9 per cord, which will cost half this sum to have it prepared for and delivered to consumers, leaving a net profit of $243 to the acre, or $48 60 net per acre per annum for each year of the five; and in five years after there will be as much or more wood as at the first cutting. It is quite possible that this timber will be used for various purposes, in the near future, that will make it still more profitable. It will be readily seen that after the first planting there will not be any expense, as all that is ever required, after the timber is removed, is to take off some of the sprouts. There is no reason why one planting will not last for fifty or one hundred years, and pay interest on a value of $500 per acre. The best time to plant in this county is February or March.

Abolish Them.

As a rule Boards of Commission established by the Legislature are costly nuisances. In many cases the establishment of these Boards has little else in view than making places for political bummers. A few genteel dead beats who cannot earn their board will get a friend in the Legislature to introduce a bill for the establishment of a "Board" of some kind, and when the bill becomes a law these lazy parasites are appointed members. Sometimes the salary fixed for the members is quite small, but when that is the case there is a chance to steal, and then the "Board" is not slow to improve the opportunity. Three or four years ago it was discovered that the members of the State Prison Board were drawing large sums of money to which they had no legal right, and yet these were all "honorable men." Legal proceedings were begun and they were compelled to pay back to the State their ill-gotten gains.

Assemblyman Hart, of Colusa, has introduced a Constitutional amendment relative to the Railroad Commission. It proposes the repeal of the section of the Constitution under which the Board was established, and to abolish the whole business. This ought to receive the requisite vote to place it before the people. The Commission is an enormous expense to the State and entirely useless. Those who have complaints can obtain redress much easier by preferring them directly at the central offices of the companies in San Francisco. There are several other useless commissions that ought also to be abolished.

A bill has been introduced in the Nevada Legislature for the abolition of bonds of all State or County officers. This is a measure of very doubtful wisdom. Those who are to be entrusted with the care of large sums of public money should give some security for the safety of the money. Men who support candidates for offices of trust should not object to become sureties for said candidates when they are elected to office. Bank officers do not give bonds, and the robbery of banks by officers is almost an every day occurrence.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

FAULTLESS FAMILY MEDICINE.

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and if used in time is *a great preventive of sickness.* I often recommend it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

"Rev. James M. Rollins,
"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

TIME AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED *by always keeping Simmons Liver Regulator in the house.*

"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in *Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhœa, Biliousness,* and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.

"OVID G. SPARKS,
"Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

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SYMPTOMS OF A
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CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

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Bishop Creek, Cal.

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Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

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Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 29, 1886.

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INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

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NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I, W. H. JENKINS, being a one-fifth owner in the Stevens ditch, give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the said Stevens Ditch Company, from and after this date.

Monday, January 10th, 1887.

W. H. JENKINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 274.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BODIE, CAL. Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its postoffice address and principal place of business at the City and County of San Francisco, California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mojave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate placer claim, mine and mining premises, containing One Hundred and Nineteen 48-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situate in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the Surveyor General of the United States for California as survey No. 2194, lot No. 39, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven (27), north range one (1) east, San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a chalk stone monument marked "C D No. 1 N E Cor." being the north east corner of the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, and the southeast corner of this location No. 1, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine; from which chalkstone monument, mineral monument No. 34 bears south, distant eleven (11) chains and twelve (12) links. The south corner of cement office bears north 16 degrees, 50 minutes west, distant ten (10) chains and eight (8) links. Winters Peak bears north 68 degrees 45 minutes east, and Chloride Peak bears north 1 degree 15 minutes west, thence.

1st Course—North twenty chains and twenty-four links to a stake marked "C D No. 2" at the base of low white hills, from which a stake marked "C D No. 70" at the southwest corner of location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit mine bears N. 56 degrees 26 minutes E. distant thirty-six chain; thence.

2nd Course—North eighty nine degrees forty-nine minutes west, seven (7) chains and eighty-seven (87) links to wagon road. Ten chains and five links to a stake marked C D No. 3, being the southeast corner of location No. 2, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence.

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes west along the south boundary of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, forty-nine chains and twenty four links to a stake marked C D J, at the southwest corner of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine on the dry bed of lake; thence.

4th Course—South twenty chains and sixteen links to a stake marked C D No. 33; thence.

5th Course—North eighty-nine degrees ten minutes east, nineteen chains and sixty links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 33½;" thence.

6th Course—North eighty-nine degrees forty-five minutes east, thirty-nine chains and fifty-two links to the point of beginning.

The above described Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39 is recorded in the mining records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, in Liber A, pages 168, 169 and 170, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 370 and 371.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square, set two feet in the ground, on the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W. and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 412 67-100 chains.

The adjoining claims consist of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine and the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, on the north and south respectively.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39, posted upon the said location and to the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county California, for further description of the said mine and mining premises hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said premises or any part thereof must be duly filed in this office within sixty days from the date of the first newspaper publication hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicant.

First newspaper publication January 1, 1887.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR A MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 275.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BODIE, CALIFORNIA, Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business and postoffice address at the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mohave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate deposit, mine and mining premises containing One Hundred and Thirty-nine 86-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situated in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises, now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the United States Surveyor General for California, as survey No. 2194 A lot No. 40, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven, north range, one east San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a stake marked "C. D. No. 70" from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 30 degrees 20 minutes W. Fifty-nine chains and twenty-nine links, a stake marked "C D No. 2," at the N. E. Cor. of Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine bears S. 56 degrees 26 minutes W, distant thirty-six (36) chains. Winters Peak bears N. 70 degrees 30 minutes E; Chloride Peak bears N. 2 degrees 45 minutes W; thence.

1st Course—North eighteen chains and sixty-five links to a stake marked "C D No. 69" at southwest corner of location No. 5, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence.

2nd Course—East along the south boundary of location No. 5 of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, nine chains and sixty-seven links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 68" at southeast corner of said location No. 5; thence.

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees fifty-two minutes east, forty-one chains and four links to a stake marked "C D No. 67;" thence.

4th Course—South twenty-two minutes west, ten chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 66;" thence.

5th Course—East ten chains and fourteen links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 65," thence.

6th Course—South twenty chains and fifty-five links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 73," from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 66 degrees 39 minutes W, thence.

7th Course—West thirty chains and forty-one links to a stake marked "C D No. 72," thence

8th Course—North twelve chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C D No. 71," thence.

9th Course—West thirty chains and twenty nine links to the point of beginning.

The above Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, is recorded in the Mining Records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District in Liber A, pages 170 and 171, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 371 and 372.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square set two feet in the ground, at the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W, and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67 100 chains.

The only adjoining claim is the Winters Borate Deposit Mine on the north.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, posted upon the said location, and the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said land or any part thereof must be duly filed according to law in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, California, within sixty days after the first newspaper publication of said notice hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicants.

First new paper publication January 1, 1887.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence in Lone Pine, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in the County of Inyo.

Dated December 21st, 1886.

MANUEL DIAZ,
Administrator of the estate of Elutario Diaz, deceased.

dec25

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, BY THE undersigned administrator of the estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator, at the office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate in the County of Inyo.

Dated December 18th, 1886.

JOHN B. MONROE,
Administrator of the estate of Thos. G. Beasley, deceased.

dec25

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
E. Robinson, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

SHADE TREES.
Good, Thrifty Trees
One and One-half Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees
Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.
10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.
Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.
These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.
W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK
Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n252m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells, Fargo & Co's Expre
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send as a copy of your advertisement, and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 29.....1887.

Mr. W. Barrows left town last Tuesday for San Francisco.

Mr. O. I. Mairs has gone on business to Los Angeles. He went by way of Mojave.

Mining location notices and other legal blanks at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

Jimmy Reynolds don't wear any necktie now; he finds that a boil is warm enough without one.

The children will be the better for attending Sunday school; the parents will be the better if they go with them.

Julius Roeper has sold his cattle and tract of land on the river to Thomas Webb. The cattle number one hundred and thirty-five head.

Mr. C. Anthony arrived at Independence last Monday from San Francisco. He stayed in town a day or two and then went on to Darwin.

The price of lead has increased to four and a half cents a pound. Silver is also increasing in value; a late quotation was 102½ for bar silver.

There appears to be quite a revival of mining industry in the canyon between Dayton and Virginia City. Silver City is reported to be quite prosperous at present.

Mr. N. G. Fairman arrived in town from Panamint at the beginning of the week. He expects to stay here about another week and will then make a trip to San Francisco.

Mr. and Mrs. Bardine and Miss Moore started last Tuesday from Independence on their return to Salinas, Monterey county. They expect to return here before long, to stay permanently.

The filthiest and most loathsome thing ever seen is a human mouth with tobacco smoke, profanity and obscenity coming out of it; and they are very apt to be all there at the same time.

J. W. P. Laird has received his commission as Register of the Land Office. It is his intention to start with Mr. Eibeshutz, the Receiver, for Bodie on Monday to bring all the belongings of the office to Independence.

Enough snow fell at Bridgeport, Mono county, last week, to admit of sleigh-riding for the first time this winter. The *Chronicle-Union* says the thermometer fell to two degrees below zero at that place on Friday night of last week.

Valentine's day will be duly honored by a party at Mair's Hotel, Independence. The party is sure to be pleasant; everybody is invited to attend. Care will be taken that nothing shall be omitted that will add to the enjoyment of the occasion.

An annual party at the Lake View Hotel is one of the institutions of Keeler. Mr. and Mrs. Barnes make these friendly meetings so pleasant that those who attend one are eager to go on the next occasion. The coming party on Valentines day will be the best yet.

Colonel Samuel Keefer, proprietor of the Grand View Hotel at Monrovia, Los Angeles county, went into a room of the hotel and shot himself through the head. Mr. Keefer was a wealthy man, well known in hotel circles. He owned the Grand Central Hotel in New York, and had been in bad health for some time past.

A young man murdered his own father in San Francisco last Monday. The parricide was a lazy loafer; the father advised him to be a man, take to honest industry and shun evil. For this the son seized a large knife and plunged it into the body of his father. The gradations are easy from idleness to theft and murder.

No young man can possibly succeed in life without early established habits of industry, frugatity and temperance. Opportunity comes in vain to him who has not studied to gain knowledge, practiced to turn it to the best use, and learned to control his own passions and impulses. Some men are born great, some achieve greatness, but no man has greatness thrust upon him unless he has some great merit.

San Francisco has become a perfect hell of atrocious murders. One of the most awful crimes yet heard of was committed last Monday morning. The victim was William Hayes, and the murderer his son, Daniel.

The family was seated at the breakfast table, when the elder Hayes commenced to remonstrate with his son because he did not go to work, and, instead of being a burden, become a help to support the family. This enraged Daniel, and, picking up a carving knife from the table, he rushed at his father and before the latter could evade him plunged the knife into his back.

The wounded man rushed out on the street, but soon fell, and died in a few minutes. The parricide was arrested, and is now confined in jail. The dead man was fifty-four years of age, and was employed in the California Cracker Company's works. He leaves a wife and several sons and daughters. The murderer is twenty-eight years of age and a native of Australia.

It is incomprehensible that judges and juries can permit murderers to escape hanging in such a murder cursed city; or that educated men can be hired to pervert just laws so as to screen bloody villains from deserved punishment.

Now Open.

I have fitted and newly furnished the house on the corner of Market and Washington streets, where I am prepared to accommodate the public with first-class Board and lodging. Large and comfortable rooms for families. Suppers furnished on short notice. Board by the day or week at regular prices. V. G. THOMPSON, Proprietor.

Typhoid, Scarlet and Yellow Fevers, Measles, Diphtheria, Small-pox, Cholera, etc.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid will destroy the infection of all fevers and all contagious and infectious diseases. Will keep the atmosphere of any sick-room pure and wholesome, absorbing and destroying unhealthy effluvia and contagion. Will neutralize any bad smell whatever, not by disguising it, but by destroying it. Use Darbys Prophylactic Fluid in every sick-room.

A MUCH NEEDED CHANGE.

We Should Petition for the Passage of the Amendment.

The following is the text of the bill introduced in the Assembly by Mr. Gould, providing for the formation of a new Agricultural District:

Section 1.—Sections six and eight of an Act entitled "An Act to form agricultural districts, to provide for the organization of agricultural associations therein, for the management and control of the same by the State," approved April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and eighty, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6.—The Counties of Los Angeles, San Diego, San Bernardino, Santa Barbara, and Ventura, shall constitute Agricultural District, Number Six.

Section 8.—The Counties of Nevada, Placer, El Dorado, and Amador, shall constitute Agricultural District, Number Eight.

Section 2.—The Counties of Alpine, Inyo, and Mono, shall constitute Agricultural District, Number Fourteen.

Section 3.—This Act shall take effect immediately.

Over two years ago the first suggestion for this change in the law was made in the INYO INDEPENDENT; it is a matter of very great importance to Inyo county, and we should petition the Legislature to pass the bill.

The Funeral.

A very large number of people attended the funeral of James W. Smith, at Bishop Creek, last Sunday. The funeral was conducted by the Masonic fraternity. Quite a number of the members of the Lodge at Independence, of which deceased was a member, were in attendance. The body was first taken to the M. E. Church, where Rev. C. Logan preached a sermon suitable to the occasion. At the grave Brother A. R. Conklin read the funeral service of the order; this was done in a most impressive and feeling manner. The deceased had no relatives in this country; yet his nearest kindred could not have cared for him more tenderly in his sickness, nor shown more respect for his memory than the friends who waited about his bed and finally paid the last taibute of respect at his grave.

Rather Small.

A physician who was formerly located at Candelaria, but who is now living in one of the southern coast counties, writing to a friend at Independence says: "I have a beautiful ranch here, as level as a floor and can raise anything on it, but would rather live on one meal a day east of the Sierras than have abundance here. The people here have small souls; if a million of such were put into a mustard setd they would rattle." In fact, the open-hanked, generous ways of the "days of forty-nine" are still the rule east of the Sierras, and only there; and one who has been long used to those ways is filled with disgust at the closer ways and narrower economy fast becoming the rule west of the mountains.

Agreeably Disappointed.

Mr. Bardine and party, who were here lately from Monterey, were very agreeably disappointed in our winter weather. They had been urged not to come, and were told that if they did venture into Owens valley at this season they would not be able to get out of doors for snow. They were much pleased to find the weather a great deal pleasanter here than in Monterey county, and to learn that snow very rarely falls in Owens valley, and on those rare occasions never lies upon the ground more than a few hours. The party went away firmly convinced that Owens valley has the most delightful winter weather upon the Pacific Coast.

The Marble Mill.

Mr. Luce, Superintendent of the marble quarry, says the mill, so far as completed, is running in good shape. A gang and one rip saw are in operation and they are doing good work. The quality is fine; there is no fear as to quality or quantity. Mr. Luce was assured that all the machinery for additional saws would be delivered at the quarry about the middle of December. But the makers failed to be on time, and up to the beginning of the present week the last piece of machinery had not been delivered. There is plenty of demand for all the marble the mill can turn out when working up to its full capacity.

Finished.

The new Court House is finished. It is a neat looking building outside and in. So far as the Contractor is concerned the work is all that could be wished for, and the material used in the building is all good. But as some urged at the start, the plan of the building is not satisfactory in some respects The Court room is entirely too small, and even now, before the building is occupied, it is evident that one or more partitions must be torn out to make the room larger. This can be done at small cost and without injury to the building. The county has got full value for all money expended on the building.

Pilfering.

Of late some petty thieving has been done around town. Among other things several dozens of eggs were stolen from the cellar under the Norman House and a few nights ago a number of hams were stolen from Mrs. Lewis at Camp Independence. It is quite likely that a no very extended search would be necessary to find some of the stolen property; a search warrant in the hands of an officer might bring it to light.

Seed.

At the request of Hon. H. H. Markham, our representative in Congress, a large package of seeds of many kinds has been sent to the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT. Many of these seeds are of valuable plants suited to Owens valley. Farmers and gardeners who will agree to properly plant and cultivate these seeds are invited to call at this office and they will be supplied free of charge.

The New Supervisor.

The Governor has appointed R. J. Eldred, Supervisor, to succeed the late George Stevens. The appointment is a good one, no better selection could have been made. Mr. Eldred has a good knowledge of business and is familiar with the affairs of the county. The commission of Mr. Eldred was received last Wednesday.

Go Ahead.

There is a movement on foot to organize a company and issue bonds to build a town hall. The building is very much needed; not a week passes but it would be used for some public purpose. Nearly every man in town stands ready to take some stock in such a labor and pay for it in material, labor or coin. Let us go ahead and do it.

Printing Office Moved.

The office of the INYO INDEPENDENT has been moved into the new building erected for it just east of the Court House yard.

Try Him.

Before sending money out of the county for goods, every housekeeper should call and examine goods and prices at the store of Nathan Rhine. Mr. Rhine is determined that there shall no longer be any excuse for sending away for goods on the ground of quality or price. Try him.

More Buildings.

Mr. M. E. Gilmore has begun work on a nice dwelling house, just north of the residence of Mr. A. R. Conklin. The building is for Mr. Nelligan, the painter. Mr. Rhine will begin work immediately on two new buildings; one a dwelling house, to be located just east of the store, and another a large warehouse.

Reorganized.

The Sunday-School at Independence was reorganized last Sunday. Mr. Henry L. Clarke was elected Superintendent; Mrs. Woodin, Assistant Superintendent; Mr. R. L. Peeler Secretaay and Miss Katie Hardy Treasurer. The school is steadily growing in members as more interest is being taken by parents and grown up young people. The meetings are held each Sunday forenoon in the Methodist Church. Everybody is made welcome.

Public Spirit.

The George lots at Independence, better known as the Blaney lots, were sold at public auction last Monday. There were several bidders, but the property was sold to Mr. A. W. Eibeshutz. The purchase was made in pursuance of a bond given to the Supervisors, that if the new Court House should be placed on the site it now occupies, then these lots should be bought and deeded to the county to make part of the Court House Yard. The lots were occupied by the Blaney House hotel up till the time of the great fire, last June. This addition to the Court House yard will make it large enough to be quite an ornament to the town when properly improved. The public spirit that prompted the purchase and gift of the property to the county is something that deserves hearty commendation.

Bull For Sale.

"Silver Brick" a thoroughbred Holstein bull, calved June 5th 1886. Out of "Black Queen" by "Saratoga," both imported from Holland and registered in the Holland Herd Book. Silver Brick is a direct descendant of "Rooker," beautifully marked, a square, bulky animal, unusually heavy of his age, bred from the best strains of the famous milk breed, with pedigree perfect. His sire, Saratoga, was imported direct from Holland, is an animal of remarkable prepotency, whose half breed progeny require an expert to distinguish them from thoroughbred stock. Although under age he was awarded a special premium at the Nevada State Fair, his sire took first premium two successive years. He is offered for sale for $250, as his owner does not need two bulls. Apply to Sam Davis, Appeal Office, Carson City, Nev.

Ore Shipments.

From the Brown Monster Tom Bastian and his partners shipped two car loads of ore to San Francisco a few days ago.

At Darwin a good deal of ore is being taken from the Lucky Jim and Defiance mines. A miner who went through all the workings of the Defiance lately, says the mine now looks better than ever before.

From Lookout Frank Fitzgerald is shipping ore regularly, teams are constantly employed hauling from those places to Keeler.

Tom Crough recently took out and shipped some fine ore from the claims he is interested in at Red Hill.

Wilmot, Whitaker and Thorpe had a a large stock of supplies taken to the White Hill at the end of last week, and have begun work under a lease for one year from Barnes & Kehoe.

Great Benefit to Los Angeles.

In a lengthy article on the career of the late Remi Nadeau, the Los Angeles *Express* says:

"When the mining boom was on at Cerro Gordo, which was from 1866 to about 1872, Mr. Nadeau was prepared to do the freighting for that country. His partners in this great enterpise were Judson and Belshaw of San Francisco. It was a great undertaking. The company owned, at least, one thousand head of mules, innumerable wagons and employed an army of men. Stations were established, water developed and roads built between this city and the mountains of metal of Inyo county. The enterprise was of great benefit to Los Angeles as immense sums were paid out each month for wages and supplies. This proved exceedingly remunerative, and Mr. Nadeau soon found himself a very rich man."

The great benefit to Los Angeles that resulted from the enterprise of Mr. Nadeau and his partners will be far exceeded by the completion of railroad communication between the city and Owens valley. The trade that will follow the completion of the railroad will not be temporary, like a mining boom; it will endure for all time, and will increase with the years. Having known the value of Owens valley business once, Los Angeles should hasten to regain it.

Meteorological Summary for December. 1886, Keeler, Cal.

Mean actual barometer	26.447 inches.
Mean temperature	45°
Highest temperature Dec. 20th	62°
Lowest temperature Dec. 11th	30°
Absolute range of temperature	32°
Mean relative humidity 50 per cent.	
Prevailing direction of wind S. W.	
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date 29 miles S. and N. W. 9th.	
Precipitation	0.00
Number of clear days	16
Number of fair days	14
Number of cloudy days	1
Number of rainy days	0

Light frosts occurred as follows: 1, 15, 18, 19, 30, 31. Heavy frosts on the 23, 25, 26, 27.

Meteorological summary for the year ending Dec. 31, 1886.

Mean actual barometer	26.306 inches.
Mean temperature	60°
Highest temperature Aug. 10th	103°
Lowest temperature Nov. 22d	24°
Annual range	79°
Mean relative humidity 42 per cent.	
Prevailing wind S. W.	
Total precipitation 1.94 inches.	
Average cloudines 16 per cent.	
Clear days	291
Fair	65
Cloudy	9
Rainy	16

D. C. GRUNOW,
Observer, Signal Service U. S. A.

Mules For Sale.

Three fine mules for sale; each four years old, rising five. All trained to harness and gentle. Terms: Cash on delivery. Address JAMES HINES, Independence.

BORN.

BROWN—At Olancha, January 20, 1887, to the wife of Alonzo Brown twins, son and daughters.

DIED.

BROWN—At Olancha, January 20, 1887, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alonzo Brown.

MISCELLANEOUS

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9.15 a. m	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Luning	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6.10 p. m	9.10 a. m.
Belleville	7.45 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m	Lv. 7.05 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m	1.15 p. m
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord	2.50 p. m	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.50 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with fcast and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.,

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General Superintendent.

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—AT THE—

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Independence,

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14th, 1887.

Everybody Invited.

Excellent Music Secured.

☞ Free distribution of Valentines all evening.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

For a jolly time.

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A Social Dance and Supper will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Barnes

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IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

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Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

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H. LEVY, Proprietor.

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The Company offers to locate settlers upon 80, 160, 320 and 640 acre farms, the settlers obtaining the same from the Government at $1.50 per acre under the Desert Land Act, paying for the same 50 cents per acre upon filing his or her application, and the balance, $1 per acre, at the end of three years, or before if water is brought upon the land in sufficient quantity to irrigate the same. Any person, man or woman, 21 years of age, can locate a tract of 640 acres.

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MIMICRY IN NATURE.

Some Curious Scientific Facts Concerning Many Species of Butterflies.

Rev. W. J. Holland, pastor of the Bellefield Presbyterian Church, and one of the most noted etymologists of the country, has received some very rare and valuable accessions to his already large collection of butterflies. The new specimens come from China, Japan, Africa, Switzerland and parts of this country. One of the most interesting is that sent by Rev. B. C. Henry, author of the "Cross and Dragon," formerly of Sharpsburg, but now missionary in the island of Hainau, China. Rev. Henry was the first white man to collect insects in that island for scientific purposes. He has sent Rev. Mr. Holland some five hundred and fifty specimens of butterflies, representing about one hundred different species. The specimens belong to what is known as the Siam fatuna, and contain six species hitherto unknown to science.

In showing the new specimens to a reporter, Mr. Holland said: "These butterflies exemplify in a striking manner what is known in science as mimicry. Let me explain. Here is a male butterfly," he said, pointing to one of the finest-looking specimens, "and by its side is the female. This female differs greatly in appearance from the male of her own species, but is almost the counterpart of the male of another species. Now that male, to which the female is so similar in appearance, belongs to a species that, on account of peculiar excretions from the body, enjoys immunity from the ravages of birds. For some reason unknown to science, there are certain species that are thus free from the attack of birds. As the propagation of the butterfly depends principally on the female, nature has provided that in those species not favored with immunity from bird attacks the females should resemble the forms which enjoy this immunity. Not only is their mimicry of other forms of butterfly, but of the bark of trees, the blades of grass and other natural objects on which the female butterfly rests.

"I have just received a collection of fifteen hundred specimens from the west coast of tropical Africa, where Du Chaillu started out to hunt gorillas. The African butterflies present a great variety of form and color. In the Madagascar butterflies the male is constant in the same species, but the female shows as high as seven varieties of form. This variety of form is no doubt due to the principle of mimicry by which the female butterfly is protected."

"On this theory, then, the Arctic butterflies ought to be white," suggested the reporter.

"The Arctic butterflies are often white," continued Mr. Holland, "but not because that is the color of the snow. In Greenland the butterflies are the insects of the summer as well as here. Some of our butterflies are almost the color of the vegetables on which they perch and hence can scarcely be distinguished from their surroundings.

"It is a curious fact about the Greenland butterfly that the same species which here mature in forty days requires in that climate over two years. There is one species of butterfly that is a great cosmopolite. It is found in China and in Pennsylvania. I refer to the thistle butterfly. It has followed the thistle-down all over the world. The intelligence of butterflies is shown in their wonderful memory. They will fly about for hours and then return to the identical leaf from which they started and go to bed. The largest butterflies, the orthnoptera, measure as high as eleven inches across the wings from tip to tip."

"How large a collection have you now?" was asked.

"I never keep an account of the number of specimens, as that alone does not make a collection valuable. I think I have the most complete collection of this country. Of the 639 specimens in America north of the Rio Grande I have an abundant representation. But my collection is not complete, nor will it be until I have about 750,000 specimens. That will be in the days of my great-great-grandson perhaps."—*Pittsburgh Commercial-Gazette.*

The Great Germanic Family.

The annual statistical register of the German empire for the years 1884-85 has just been published. It shows that in the entire world the number who speak the native language and follow German customs may be calculated at 70,000,000. Of these 42,000,000 belong to Germany, 8,000,000 to Austria, 2,000,000 to Hungary, 2,000,000 to Switzerland, 1,250,000 to Russia, [illegible] that there still remains 13,750,000 for other parts. Of these 3,250,000 are scattered in the remaining European countries, 7,000,000 in the United States and Canada, and 500,000 in South America. The remnant of 3,500,000 may be divided between Africa, Australia and Asia. No other European nation has yet attained to the high figure of 70,000,000. The great Germanic family is far more numerous than either the Slavs or the Latins.—New York Mail and Express.

The Best Known Glaciers.

The best known glaciers are those of the Alps—numbering 1,150, as Professor Heim has just ascertained, and covering a total area of more than 500 square miles—but important ones also occur in the Pyrenees, the mountains of Norway, Spitsbergen, Iceland, the Caucasus, the Himalayas, the southern extremity of the Andes, in Greenland, and on Antarctic lands. One of the Spitzbergen glaciers stretches eleven miles along the coast, and projects in icy cliffs 100 to 400 feet high. The great Humboldt glacier of Greenland, north of the 79th parallel, has a breadth of forty-five miles at the foot, where it enters the sea.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Called Him "You."

The depths of wickedness to which even a Quaker child can sink make one readily believe in the doctrine of total depravity. Two little Quakers quarrelled, and after saying words at each other, one of them in a tremendous burst of rage, with clenched fists and blazing eyes, shouted: "Thee's you." The other boy looked at him in horrified silence. Then he solemnly said: "I shall go and tell mother that thee swored."—New York Sun.

Some of the diamonds owned by Mrs. A. T. Stewart were so large that she never wore them outside the house, fearing that people would take them for imitations. Stewart bought them in early life to show people that he was getting ahead.—Detroit Free Press.

THE PRESIDENTS.

Their Standing from a Strictly Financial Point of View.

Of the earlier Presidents Washington was the wealthiest. When he died his estate at a moderate valuation was worth $300,000. Adams was a poor man, but independent in his last years, thanks to the good management of his wife. Jefferson was wealthy when he became President, but lost his property and died insolvent. His home was sold, and his daughter was saved from want by the generosity of South Carolina, which gave her $30,000. Congress bought his library, and with the proceeds his debts were paid. All of his descendants are poor. Madison left a handsome property, and was wealthy when President. Congress bought his manuscript papers, paying $30,000 for them. Mrs. Madison's son, Payne Todd, squandered her property, and in a few years after her husband's death she was poor. His estate was valued at $280,000 in 1816.

James Monroe died insolvent. He sold his Virginia estate after the death of his wife, and died in New York.

John Quincy Adams left $50,000. His successor, Andrew Jackson, was a rich man for his day. The Hermitage, which he left to his adopted son, is now the property of the State. Martin Van Buren left a fine estate valued at $300,000.

James K. Polk left about half this amount, and, as he had no children to make use of it, his widow has enjoyed t since his death.

John Tyler was not a rich man, though he owned a fine farm in Virginia and a number of slaves. He had a large family, and was so long in public life that he went to the White House poor. What he saved in office enabled him to live in comfort afterward. His second wife had means, and their eight children were well educated.

Mr. Fillmore, by a second marriage, became a wealthy man.

Franklin Pierce left no child to inherit his property, which was valued at $50,000.

President Buchanan was worth $250,000, which he gave to his nephews and nieces.

Abraham Lincoln's estate was valued at $75,000.

Andrew Sohnson had $150,000 when he left the White House. A part of this amount was lost by the failure of the Freedman's Bank,

President Grant never had any money until he became Lieutenant General. His salary and the generous gifts of his friends made him a millionaire. All of his property was lost in the Grant-Ward failure. His wife is independent again through the sale of his book.

Hayes is very wealthy.

The gifts to Mrs. Garfield made her rich. Her husband left a small property, worth not more than $40,000.

Ex-President Arthur is worth about $100,000, and Cleveland has about the same amount.—*N. Y. Sun.*

The Russian Guards.

Created in 1691, they received their baptism of fire in 1695-6 during the two Azof campaigns, after which came the following exploits in their order of date: Narva, 1700; capture of the fortress of Nienschanz, 1703; battle of Pultawa, 1709; siege of Viborg, 1710; battle of the Pruth, 1711; siege of Stettin, 1712; of Eigenstadt Hango, 1713; capture of Otchakof, 1737; capture of Khotine and battle of Stawngans, with the Swedes, 1739. After this a long interval elapsed before the Guards reappeared in the field at Austerlitz in 1805. They were present afterwards at Friedland in 1807, Borodino in 1812, Bautzen, Culm and Leipsic in 1813, and La Fere Champenoise and Paris in 1814. In 1828 they fought in Turkey before Varna and in the action of Hadji Hassan Larom. In 1831, during the Polish war, they took part in the combats at Szimanowo, Przetyn, Rudki, Ostrolenka, and in the assault on Warsaw. In 1863 they served during the Polish insurrection, and their last active service was during the Turkish war of 1877-8.—*Novoe Vremya.*

Quit Coddling Their Locomotives.

B. S. Gillette, of Detroit, who was here in attendance on the meeting of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, said to me: "A great change has taken place in the feeling of engineers with reference to the engines they run. In the old days a man became attached to his locomotive. He made it a part of his daily life. He got into the habit of looking upon the machine as a human being. He was tender with it. He was careful not to push it to its utmost tension, no matter what the occasion. Gradually the feeling has spread that an engine is constructed to do a certain amount of work and that it must be made to do that work regardless of the wear and tear of the machinery. Railroad superintendents prefer men for engineers who understand that machinery is made for use, and who will push it for all there is in it, if necessary. Of course, they want men to be careful and prudent. But they do not want the engines coddled like sick babies."—New York Tribune.

German Chemicals in Japan.

Among the chemicals which are imported into Japan, the following are stated to be almost exclusively of German origin: Boracic acid, carbolic acid, salicylic acid, tannic acid, quinine, iodine and opium preparations, chloral hydrate, chloroform, cocaine hydrochlorate, cream of tartar, glycerine, and santonine. German papers report with evident glee that at the University of Tokio the lectures in pharmacy are given in the German language, in which also the books used are printed and the examinations held.—New York Post.

Buoyant Suits for Seamen.

A Norwegian engineer, W. C. Moller, has found that reindeer hair and skin possess remarkable buoyancy, and when the unshorn skin is used as a life-belt it has the advantage over cork of warming the wearer while in the water. He attributes great value to suits made from reindeer hair, one of which of the weight of a pound may keep a man from drowning, while it furnishes greater protection from cold than oilskin and other materials.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Science of Manners.

Manners are an art. Some are commendable, some faulty; but there are none who are of no moment. How comes it that we have no precepts by which to teach them, or at least no rule whereby to judge them as we judge sculpture and music? A science of manners would be more important to the virtue and happiness of men than one would suppose.—Detroit Free Press.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD

—Whale-fishing has steadily decreased during the past ten years. This season, however, it has had a healthy revival.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A grape-grower in the Allegheny valley, Pennsylvania, claims to have raised eighteen thousand pounds of grapes from five acres of ground this year.

—The yield of wheat this year on the sagebrush lands of Nevada, that were considered worthless for agriculture, has averaged fifteen bushels to the acre.

—China is beginning to yield to the popular appetite for industrial exhibitions. An international exposition is contemplated to be held at Shanghai in 1888.

—Minneapolis mills can make over 33,000 barrels of flour a day. Kept running all the time, they would furnish bread for one-fourth of the people of the United States.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A man named Parker has invented a plan for sawing off trees close to the ground. Where there are no wind shakes this, it would seem, must save a good deal of valuable lumber.—*Troy Times.*

—Russia is going to have a railroad tunnel three miles long, at a cost of $3,500,000. She has 15,000 miles of railway, but her only tunnel is 700 yards long. More great works of this kind are contemplated, and as Russian engineers are ignorant of tunnel-making, there is a demand for foreign skill.

—Millions of washboards are made and sold in the United States every year, and at least 7,200,000 are sold yearly between the Allegheny Mountains and the Missouri river. There are two factories in Cleveland which turn out 200 dozen washboards a day, one in Toledo which turns out 300 dozen daily, and two in St. Louis which turn out over a million a year.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—It is claimed that in the production of cherry lumber McKean County, Pa., leads all the counties in the State and is second to Lycoming only in the manufacture of lumber of all kinds. There are forty-three saw-mills in the county, and they cut 100,000 feet of hemlock lumber annually. Three hundred and forty-three thousand dollars are paid in wages in manufacturing this lumber.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—Miss Tammie Curtis, daughter of Jacob Curtis of Monroe, Me., distinguished herself during the last haying season as the champion mower and horse-raker. "She has driven the mowing machine to cut twenty-five tons of hay, and the horse-rake to rake the same," says the Belfast *Age*, "and, as her physical organization called for more exercise, she cheerfully pitched the hay one way, and stowed away the same in the barn. Mr. Curtis says he has not got his hay in in any better shape for many years, and in fact his field never was moved so well before."—*N. Y. Post.*

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Forty-two new ice factories have been started in the South during the past nine months.

—"Keep your temper, my dear sir," said an old judge to an irritable young lawyer; "keep your temper—it is worth a great deal more to you than to anybody else."

—Misery loves company and company causes the good housekeeper a good deal of misery too, when she hasn't anything cooked in the house.—*Somerville Journal.*

—It has been remarked that the youth who wears the tallest collar and carries the largest stick wears the smallest hat; but why it is nobody seems to know.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—"My dear," said a mother annoyed at some incautious remarks of her little girl, "why can't you keep a secret?" "Because," said Little Mischief, demurely, "two of my front teeth are gone, mamma."

—The Sunday *Herald* has an article on "A Girl's Room—How to Make It Attractive?" But the article misses the best answer to its own question, to wit: Put the girl in the room.—*Lowell Courier.*

—It has been revealed that when Daniel Webster got stuck for a word he used to rub his nose with his finger. This is profoundly interesting, but not strange. Now, if he had rubbed his nose with his heel or even his elbow—but the subject is getting too deep.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Boston has a young man with two hearts. It is supposed "they beat as one." Should he divide his hearts with two young ladies, we don't suppose either of the latter would be satisfied. They would call him a heartless wretch, despite his surplus of cardiac organ.—*Boston Post.*

—"George," she murmured fondly, "do you believe in supporting a monopoly?" "No, dear, I don't. I believe in helping a monopoly along just as little as I can. But why do you ask?" "O, I don't know, only I thought maybe if you didn't you would have turned down the gas."—*New Haven News.*

—Caller—"You are sure Mrs. De Bangs is not at home?" Maid—"Yis, ma'am." Caller—"I'm very sorry; I wanted to interest her in the Society for the Amelioration of the Wrongs of Servants, and shall not have time to call again." Maid (with sudden interest)—"Wait a minute, ma'am, and I'll thry her again."—*Tid-Bits.*

—Mr. Doubledollar—"O, yes, Minnie is very accomplished. Why, she sings in French, Italian and Spanish." Mr. De Smythe—"Yes, that is very nice; but I should think she would learn some of those pretty little English songs that are so popular n w-adays." Mr. Doubledollar—"Why, that's an English song she's singing now." Mr. De Smythe—"Indeed! I thought it was French, Italian and Spanish."—*Life.*

—Pretty girl—"An old woman told me to-day that I ought to get some love-powder and she said she guessed you kept it." Druggist—"You can mix it yourself by mixing half a teaspoonful of sugar with a minute quantity of powdered starch." "Yes, and how wil I give it to him?" "You must invite him to a supper which you prepare, and slip it into his coffee." "And wil that make him want to marry me?" "It will if the coffee is good and everything else well cooked."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Baby falls and bumps its head,
Baby bawls, they think it's dead,
Mamma gets St. Jacobs Oil,
Rubs the baby; stops turmoil!

Progress demands elevators. They prevent men from being kicked down stairs in business buildings.

A prominent farmer of Bowling Green, Howard county, Md., Mr. J. T. Ridgely, said his four children were sick with sore throats and coughs at the same time. Red Star Cough Cure cured them in a week. No opiates.

A KENTUCKY OPINION.

Mr. A. P. Baker writes from Friendship, Ky.: "I was so low down when I commenced, I was not able to use it regularly. I believe it would have cured me if I could have had a fair chance. It has done me good. The neighbors notice the improvement; some of them say I 'look so much better,' and others say, 'I never expected you to look as well as you do.' I have been sick so long. *It has cured my wife. She is fifty odd years old, and her general health is better than it has been since she was grown.* If she could see everybody that is afflicted, she would recommend your Home Treatment. *She thinks it will cure all diseases.*

Letters from patients in nearly every State and Territory appear in the January Health and Life, which, with the brochure of nearly 200 pages, can be had, free, by any applicant for it, by mail or in person, from Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

The advance agent of "A Rag Baby" company committed suicide. He could not keep far enough ahead of the show.

A VALUABLE MEDICAL TREATISE.

The edition for 1887 of the sterling Medical Annual, known as Hostetter's Almanac, is now ready, and may be obtained, free of cost, of druggists and general country dealers in all parts of the United States, Mexico, and indeed in every civilized portion of the Western Hemisphere. This Almanac has been issued regularly at the commencement of every year for over one-fifth of a century. It combines, with the soundest practical advice for the preservation and restoration of health, a large amount of interesting and amusing light reading, and the calendar, astronomical calculations, chronological items, etc., are prepared with great care, and will be found entirely accurate. The issue of Hostetter's Almanac for 1887 will probably be the largest edition of a medical work ever published in any country. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa., on receipt of a two-cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood.

The Minneapolis millers propose to combine and regulate the prices of flour. This will be a grinding monopoly indeed.

"CONSUMPTION CURE"

would be a truthful name to give to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the most efficacious medicine yet discovered for arresting the early development of pulmonary diseases. But "consumption cure" would not sufficiently indicate the scope of its influence and usefulness. In all the many diseases which spring from a derangement of the liver and blood the "Discovery" is a safe and sure specific. Of all druggists.

A writer says that "kind words are never lost." How is it when your wife puts them in a letter and gives them to you to mail?

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65 Cents pays for a year's subscription to the Weekly *American Rural Home*, Rochester, N. Y., without premium—"the cheapest and Best Weekly in the World," 8 pages, 48 columns, 16 years old. For **One Dollar** you have one choice from over 150 different Cloth-Bound **Dollar Volumes**, 300 to 900 pp., and paper one year, post-paid. Book postage 15c. Extra. 50,000 books given away. Among them are: Law Without Lawyers; Family Cyclopedia; Farm Cyclopedia; Farmers' and Stockbreeders' Guide; Common Sense in Poultry Yard; World Cyclopedia, Dancison's (Medical) Counselor; Boys' Useful Pastimes; Five Years Before the Mast; Peoples' History of United States; Universal History of all Nations; Popular History Civil War (both sides).

Any ONE book and paper, one year, all post-paid, for $1.15 only. Paper alone, 65c. Satisfaction guaranteed on books and Weekly, or money refunded. Reference: Hon. C. R. PARSONS, Mayor Rochester. Sample papers 2c. RURAL HOME CO., LTD. Without Premium, **65c.** a year! Rochester, N. Y.

SINGING SONGS OF JOY.

"Hurrah for the Irish May Flower's bloom
That saved my Barney's life,
It kipt his liver from death's doom,
An' cured him for his wife.
Do ye blame me Mr. Delaney
For singin' songs of joy?
Irish May Flower, more's the power!
Cured my darlin' boy."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Irish May Flower, the king of discoveries.

It is noted that in Southern Prohibition towns men coming out of drug stores are generally chewing cloves.

How often is the light of the household clouded by signs of melancholy or irritability on the part of the ladies. Yet they are not to be blamed, for they are the result of ailments pecular to that sex, which men know not of. But the cause may be removed and joy restored by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which, as a tonic and nervine for debilitated women, is certain, safe and pleasant. It is beyond all compare the great healer of women.

We don't hanker for burdens, but we should just like to hitch on to a fresh Comstock lode.

No Safer Remedy can be had for Coughs and Colds, or any trouble of the Throat, than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Price 25 cts. *Sold only in boxes.*

NOT ONLY THE NATIONAL DISEASE BUT MANY OTHERS.

It is said that dyspepsia is our national malady. Well, BRANDRETH'S PILLS will cure the national malady.

It is said that constipation is the curse of our sedentary life. Well, BRANDRETH'S PILLS certainly cure constipation.

It is generally conceded that rheumatism comes from acid stomach and sudden changes of temperature. BRANDRETH'S PILLS have corrected all this and will do it again.

Chronic diseases are cured by taking two to four of BRANDRETH'S PILLS every night for a month.

To feel free, pleasant and be healthy, use Irish May Flower. 75 cents at druggists.

The fashionable overcoats and their wearers remind one of the seashore—capes and heavy swell

RUPTURE, BREACH, OR HERNIA,

permanently cured or no pay. The worst cases *guaranteed.* Pamphlet and references, 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

A great scarcity of the very small coins is reported. We are afraid the heathen have got all the very small coins by this time.

"Seal of North Carolina" Plug cut is the Boss smoking Tobacco. It is kept by every first-class dealer in town.

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NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION, WHAT IS IT GOOD FOR? **TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT**

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Cures Constipation, Sick Headache and Biliousness. It promotes the Appetite, and invigorates the stomach, to which it imparts tone and vigor, and enables the digestive organs to perform their functions with ease and expedition. It is pleasant to the taste, portable in form, and gives immediate relief in all ordinary ailments arising from a disordered stomach or constipated habit. Take no substitute, but demand the genuine **Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient,** which can be found in every well-regulated drug store.

Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA

S F. N. U (First Series) No. 236.

THE GIANT OF MEDICINES.

The Most Effective and Popular Remedy Ever Discovered.

WHY IS IT SO EFFECTIVE IN SO MANY DIFFERENT DISEASES?

WHY one remedy can affect so many cases is this: The diseases have a common cause, and a remedy that can affect the cause, permanently cures all the diseases. Unlike any other organ in the body, the Kidney when diseased, may itself be free from pain, and the very fact that it is not painful leads many people to deny that it is diseased. But *Medical Authorities* agree that it can be *far gone with disease and yet give forth no pain,* because it has few if any nerves of sensation, and these are the only means of conveying the sense of pain; thus unconsciously diseased *it affects the entire system.* We do not open a watch to see if it is going or is in good order: We look at the hands, or note the accuracy of its time. So we need not open the kidney to see if it is diseased. We study the condition of the system. Now then, *KIDNEY DISEASE* produces Any of the *following Common and Unsuspected*

SYMPTOMS: Back ache; *Unusual desire to urinate at night;* Flattering and pain in the heart; Tired Feelings; Unusual amount of *Greasy Froth in water;* Irritated, hot and dry skin; Fickle Appetite; Scalding sensations; Acid, bitter taste, with furred tongue in the Morning; Headache and Neuralgia; Abundance of *pale, or scanty flow of dark-colored water;* Sour Stomach; Heartburn with Dyspepsia; Intense pain, upon sudden excitement, in the Small of the Back; *Deposit of mucous some time after urination;* Loss of Memory; Rheumatism, chills and fever and Pneumonia; Dropsical Swellings; Red or white brick dust, *albumen and tube casts in the water;* Constipation, alternating with Looseness; Short breath, Pleurisy and Bronchial affections; Yellowish pale skin, etc.

These are only the *chief disorders* or symptoms caused by a diseased condition of the kidneys. Now then, isn't it clear to you that the kidneys, being the cause of all these derangements, if they are restored to health by the great specific **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** the majority of the above ailments will disappear? There is *NO MYSTERY ABOUT IT.* It does cure many bad states of the system precisely as we have indicated. Now when the kidneys are diseased, the albumen, the life property of the blood, escapes through their walls and passes away in the water, while the urea, the kidney poison, remains, and it is this *kidney poison in the blood,* that, circulating throughout the entire body, *affects every organ,* and *produces all the above symptoms.*

Therefore, we say confidently that **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** is *THE MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICINE EVER DISCOVERED* for the human race. It is the common remedy which, overcoming the common cause, *removes the greatest possible number of evil effects from the system.* Let us note *a few* of these diseases and how they are affected by kidney poison, and cured by

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONSUMPTION: In a great many cases Consumption is only the *effect* of a diseased condition of the system and not an original disease; if the kidneys are inactive and there is any natural weakness in the lungs, the *kidney poison attacks their substance and eventually they waste away* and are destroyed. Dip your finger in acid and it is burned. Wash the finger every day in acid and it soon becomes a festering sore and is eventually destroyed. The kidney poison acid in the blood has *the same destructive effect upon the lungs:* For this reason a person whose kidneys are ailing will have grave attacks of *Pneumonia* in the Spring of the year, Lung fevers, Coughs, Cold, Bronchitis, Pleurisy, etc., at all seasons of the year. Rectify the action of the kidneys by **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** as many hundreds of thousands have done, and you will be *surprised at the improvement in the condition of the lungs.*

IMPAIRED EYE-SIGHT: Kidney acid with some persons has an *especial affinity for the optic nerve,* and though we have never urged it as a cure for disordered eye-sight, many persons have written us expressing surprise that after a thorough course of treatment with **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** their *eye-sight has been vastly improved.* In fact, one of the best occulists in the country says that *half the patients* that come to him with bad eyes, upon examination he discovers are *victims of kidney disorder.* We have no doubt that the reason why so many people complain of failing eye-sight early in life, is that, all unconscious to themselves, their *kidneys have been out of order for years,* and the kidney poison is gradually ruining the system.

OPIUM HABITS: It is a well-known fact recently shown anew, that opium, morphine, cocaine, whisky, tobacco and other enslaving habits capture their victims by their paralyzing effects upon the kidneys and liver. In these organs *the appetite is developed and sustained,* and the best authorities state that the *habits cannot be gotten rid of until the kidneys and liver are restored to perfect health.* For this purpose, leading medical authorities, after a thorough examination of all claimants for the honor of being the only specific for those organs, have awarded the prize to **"Warner's SAFE Cure."**

RHEUMATISM: Every reputable physician will tell you that rheumatism is caused by an acid condition of the system. With some it is uric acid, or kidney poison; in others, it is lithic acid, or liver poison. *This acid condition is caused by inactivity of the kidneys and liver, false action of the stomach and food assimilating organs.* It affects old people more than young people because the acid has been collecting in the system for years and finally the system becomes entirely acidified. These acids produce all the various forms of rheumatism. **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** acting upon the kidneys and liver, neutralizing the acid and correcting their false action, cures many cases of rheumatism. **"Warner's SAFE Rheumatic Cure,"** alternating with the use of "Warner's SAFE Cure" completes the work.

BLADDER DISORDERS: Gross and other high medical authorites say that most of the bladder diseases *originate with false action of the kidneys,* and urinary tract. Uric acid constantly coursing through these organs inflames and eventually destroys the inner membrane, producing the *intense suffering.* Sometimes this kidney acid *solidifies* in the kidney in the form of Gravel, which in its descent to the bladder produces *kidney colic.* Sometimes the acid solidifies in the Bladder, producing *calculous or Stone.* **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** has restored thousands of cases of inflammation and catarrh of the bladder and has effectively corrected the tendency to the formation of gravel and stone. It *challenges comparison* with all other remedies in this work. Buy to day.

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE."

CONGESTION: Congestion is a collecting together of blood in any one place. If there is loss of nervous action in any organ the blood vessels do not allow the blood to circulate and it stagnates. If this condition exists very long the collecting blood clots and eventually *destroys the organ.* Many persons are unconscious victims of this very *common condition.* The heart, determined as it is to force blood into every part of the system, has to work harder to get it through the clogged organ, and *eventually the Heart breaks down* and palpitation, excessive action, rush of blood to the head, distressing headaches, indicate that the *Congestion has become chronic* and is doing damage to the entire system. Congestion of the kidneys is one of the commonest of complaints and is the *beginning of much chronic misery.* **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** will remove it.

FEMALE COMPLAINTS: What we have said about Congestion applies with particular force to the above complaints. They are as common as can be, and as every doctor can tell you most of them *begin in this congestive condition of the system,* which, not being regularly corrected, grows into disease and produces these countless sufferings which can be alluded to but not described in a public print. Thousands have been *permanently cured.*

BLOOD DISORDERS: It is not strange that so many, many people write us that since they have given themselves thorough treatment with **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** their thick and turgid blood, their heavy, blotched, irritable skin have disappeared under its potent influence. The *kidney poison in the blood thickens it.* It is not readily purified in the lungs, and the result is the impurities come out of the surface of the body, and *if there is any local disease all the badness in the blood seems to collect there.* Our experience justifies us in the statement that **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** is "the greatest blood purifier known." The treatment must be very thorough.

STOMACH DISORDERS: Many people complain more or less throughout the year with stomach disorders: Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Waterbrash, heat and distress in the stomach, sharp pains, frequent aches, want of appetite, lack of energy. Now, these are *exactly the conditions* that will be produced in the stomach *when the blood is filled with kidney poison:* People dose themselves with all sorts of stomach reliefs, but get no better. They never will get better until they give their attention to a thorough reviving of kidney and liver action by means of the only specific—**"Warner's SAFE Cure"**

CONSTIPATION, PILES: These distressing ailments, more common among one class than the other, are not original disorders, but are *secondary to imperfect action of the kidneys and liver.* The natural cathartic is bile, which is taken from the blood by the liver. If the liver fails the bile is not forthcoming and the person gets into a constipated habit. This, eventually followed by piles, is almost always an *indication of congested liver,* and a breaking down of the system. Remove the congestion, revive the liver and restore the kidneys by the use of **"Warner's SAFE Cure,"** and these constitutional secondary diseases disappear.

HEADACHES: Many people suffer untold agonies all their lives with headache. They try every remedy in vain, for they have not struck the cause. With some temperaments, kidney acid in the blood, in spite of all that can be done, will *irritate and inflame the brain* and produce intense suffering. Those obstinate headaches which do not yield readily to local treatment, may be regarded quite certainly as of *of kidney origin.*

THESE ARE SCIENTIFIC FACTS, and, from the way we have set them forth, it will plainly be seen, that the statement we make, that **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** is the "most effective remedy ever discovered for the greatest number of human diseases," is justified. It is not a remedy without a reputation. Its sales for the past year have been *greater than ever,* and the advertising thereof *less than ever,* showing incontestibly that *the merit of the medicine* has given it a permanent place and value.

People have a dreadful fear of Bright's disease, but we can tell them from our experience that it is *the ordinary kidney disease that produces no pain* that is to-day *the greatest enemy of the human race:* great and all powerful, because in nine cases out of ten, its presence is not suspected by either the physician or the victim! The prudent man who finds himself year after year troubled with little odd aches and ailments that perplex him, ought not to hesitate a moment as to the real cause of his disease. If he will give himself thorough constitutional treatment with **"Warner's SAFE Cure"** and **"Warner's SAFE Pills,"** he will get a new lease of life and justify in his own experience, as hundreds of thousands have done, that 93 per cent. of human diseases are really attributable to a deranged condition of the kidneys, and that they will disappear when those organs are restored to health.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS WHAT THEY THINK OF

"WARNER'S SAFE CURE"

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common **Blotch,** or **Eruption,** to the worst **Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin,** in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. **Great Eating Ulcers** rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing **Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck,** and **Enlarged Glands.** Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,** and **good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits,** and **vital strength,** will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is **Scrofula of the Lungs,** is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his **"Consumption Cure,"** but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption, but for **all Chronic Diseases** of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from **Indigestion, Dyspepsia,** and **Torpid Liver,** or **"Biliousness."** In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, **Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery** is unsurpassed.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, at **$1.00, or SIX BOTTLES for $5.00.**

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address, **World's Dispensary Medical Association,** 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

$500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of **Catarrh, "Cold in the Head,"** and **Catarrhal Headache.** 50 cents.

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ASTHMA CURED! German Asthma Cure never *fails* to give *immediate relief* in the worst cases, insures comfortable sleep; effects **cures** where all others fail. A *trial convinces the most skeptical.* Price 50 cts. and $1.00, of Druggists or by mail. Sample FREE for stamp. DR. R. SCHIFFMAN, St. Paul, Minn.

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COMBINED WITH VITALIZED PHOSPHATES, for Nervous Debility. A specific for the cure of Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Palpitation of the Heart, Mental Depression, Overwork of the Brain, and General Breaking Down of the Whole Nervous System in either sex. Price, $1.00 per vial. Sent by mail on receipt of price. Send for circular. F. RIDER, Agent, 504 Bush Street, S F.

IRISH MAY FLOWER

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
SATURDAY.....FEBRUARY 5, 1887.

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MOUNT VESUVIUS.

Appearance and Action of the Famous Volcano in the First Century.

The first century of our era, and doubtless for many previous centuries, Vesuvius was what would now be called an extinct volcano. Rising some three thousand feet above the sea, it formed a notable landmark in one of the fairest landscapes of the Roman Empire. Its slopes are richly cultivated, save around the summit, where the loose volcanic cinders had not yet been covered by the mantle of vegetation that during the previous centuries had been gradually creeping up the mountain. The barren crest surrounded a deep crater, whose rugged walls, tapestried with wild vines, inclosed the level space in which Spartacus and his three thousand companions encamped. Intelligent observers had noticed the probable volcanic origin of the mountain, and tradition spoke of its having formerly emitted fire. But to the surrounding inhabitants it gave no sense of insecurity. The peasants planted their vines up its slopes, and the wealthier Romans traveled to bathe in the warm springs that still issue not far from its roots, and to enjoy the balmy climate of that favored region. At last a succession of earthquakes, some of them of considerable violence, continued during a period of sixteen years to shake the Vesuvius Campania. Some of the towns around the mountain were considerably damaged. A Pompeian inscription records that the temple of Isis in that town had to be rebuilt from the very foundations. The subterranean commotion culminated in the great explosion which in the year 79 blew out the southern half of the upper part of the cone of Vesuvius. Seen from the west side of the Bay of Naples in the early hours of the eruption, the cloud of steam and fragmentary materials that issued from the mountain rose in a huge column, which spreads out at the top like the branches of an Italian pine tree. In the immediate neighborhood of the volcano cinders and pieces of "burning rock" fell in a continuous shower, gradually filling up the streets and open spaces of the town, crushing in the roofs, and driving the inhabitants to the fields. Violent earthquakes accompanying the successive volcanic discharges shook and shattered the houses and kept the sea in commotion. So vast was the quantity of ashes and stones thrown out that the country for miles around was covered with debris. For three days the air continued so loaded with fine dust that a darkness as of night overspread the landscape. When daylight returned the fields and gardens had disappeared under a deep covering of white ashes that lay on the ground like snow. The main portion of the volcanic detritus was no doubt ejected in the earlier stages of the eruption, as may be inferred from the fact that the body of the elder Pliny (who, after the courtyard of the house in which he had been sleeping was nearly choked up with fallen ashes and stones, had retreated to the fields) was found three days after, lying where he had fallen, and not concealed by the dust that had settled down in the interval. There is no evidence that any lava was emitted during the eruption. But the red-hot stones and the glare from the crater upon the overhanging pall of cloud probably show that molten lava rose to the surface in the vent of the volcano, while much of the impalpable dust that filled the air was no doubt due to the explosions of superheated vapors by which successive portions of the rising column of lava were blown out. Though the ill-fated region was spared the destruction which would have been caused by the outflow of streams of lava, it was in some places near the base of Vesuvius invaded by rivers of a thick, pasty mud produced by the condensation of the dense clouds of vapor and the mingling of the water with the fine volcanic ashes. These mud torrents swept over Herculaneum, burying it to a depth of fifty feet or more. At Pompeii, also, the heavy rain seems to have formed a similar mud, which ran down into the basements of the houses and quickly enveloped the human victims who had taken refuge there.—*Archibald Geikie, in Contemporary Review.*

AN ELECTRIC STORM.

Hair-Raising Experience of Two Members of the Geological Survey.

An Irishman, on being asked how he felt when struck by lightning, replied that he didn't have time even to feel astonished. The effect of electricity, taken in a milder, and yet not a very pleasant form, has been described by men who had time to observe it and wit to report it.

Two young men connected in the United States geological survey had a novel and not altogether pleasant experience. They were on the summit of a high peak near Dixie Butte. Mr. Walsh was stretched out on the shady side of a rock, while Mr. Tweedy was hurriedly sketching the topography of the surrounding country as a thunder storm was coming up.

Suddenly he heard a buzzing sound, as if a big fly were under his plane table. Reaching his hand under the paper, he received an electric shock that sent him staggering back.

The projecting rocks gave forth at the same time a humming, musical sound, and all the surrounding air was evidently surcharged with electricity. The peaceful slumbers of Mr. Walsh were disturbed at this time, and he jumped to his feet, but was content to lie down again, as, when standing up, the electric fluid caused a sensation like the pricking of needles. Their hair stood up like bristles, their muscles twitched, and not having a contract to serve as lightning rods for that peak, they gathered up their instruments and beat a hasty retreat down the mountain-side. Soon the thunderstorm broke, and the peculiar condition of the air passed away.—*Youth's Companion.*

—Kaiser Wilhelm is economical. He uses a second time nearly all the envelopes of the documents addressed to him.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—They do say that a girl never looks so pretty to a young man as when she has just refused to be his wife.—*Somerville Journal.*

—Pierre Lorillard has spent one million three hundred thousand dollars on Truxedo Park, on the Ramapo, in New Jersey.—*N. Y. Times.*

—G. B. Thayer, son of ex-Senator Thayer, of Connecticut, traveled 4,224 miles this year on a bicycle. He left his home in Vernon, Conn., last April.—*Hartford Post.*

—Frederick the Great in his youth was noted for his stubbornness and bashfulness and, we are told, showed this at his sister's marriage. Instead of appearing at the ceremony in court attire he came with the servants, dressed as one of their number.

—It is not generally known that President Lincoln was an inventor, but the first instalment of the "Lincoln Life" in the *Century* contains reduced fac-similes of the drawings in the Patent Office, on which was obtained a patent for "A. Lincoln's improved manner of buoying vessels."

—Blind Bill, a colored inmate of a Georgia poor-house, has a most remarkable sense of touch. He can tell any one whom he has met by feeling of his hand. A man whom he had not met for ten years shook hands with him the other day and Bill at once called him by name, though not a word had before been spoken.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Jay Gould figures that if he should give fifty men five thousand dollars each to go into business for themselves one-half would fail and lose all within five years, and the other twenty-five would be mad because he was able to make it ten thousand dollars and didn't do it. He argues that men appreciate their own earnings far more than a gift.

—Mrs. Grant still takes special interest in one of her oil-paintings, a large canvas representing herself, the General and their children as they appeared just after the close of the war. "It may not be a work of art," she says, "and, indeed, some of my friends ask me why I let it hang in my parlor, but to me it is better than a work of art."—*Chicago Journal.*

—A St. Paul editor paid Emma Abbott a big compliment. He was sitting by the singer's husband while she was singing in "La Traviata," in which the heroine is dying of consumption. Emma was doing her best, cough and all, and the editor, turning to Mr. Wetherell, said most sympathetically, "Your wife seems to have quite a bad cold." As soon as Mr. Wetherell recovered he explained that the cough was part of the performance.

—Mrs. A. T. Stewart's immediate family was not very large. She had three unmarried half-sisters, Misses Anna, Julia and Emma Clinch, and a nephew and a niece, the children of Charles P. Clinch, her half-brother, who, for fifty years before his death, was a deputy collector of New York. The nephew was Mrs. Stewart's favorite. He is Charles J. Clinch, a resident of Paris, where he is President of the American Club.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Two well-known characters among the Onondaga Indians have recently died. One was Aunt Cynthia Farrar, famous for her wealth. She kept a bank account at Syracuse, loaned thousands of dollars, and bought the land of her debtors when they could not repay her. The other celebrity was Aunt Dinah, an Onondaga of pure blood, and believed to be one hundred and eight years old when she died. She was feeble and totally blind, but had good use of her mental faculties.—*Buffalo Express.*

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—Which was Sir Walter Scott's greatest novel?" asks a correspondent of *Siftings*. Each one should judge for himself, Ivanhoe-tion.—*Texas Siftings.*

—Why does the camel know more about base-ball than the dromedary? Because he is a hump higher. Take this with your dessert.—*Commercial Bulletin.*

—"Come here, Walter, and let me shave you too," said Uncle Alfred, who was tonsorially employed, to his five-year-old nephew. "No," was the prompt reply; "my whiskers ain't ripe yet."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Old lady (suffering from hiccoughs, to drug clerk)—Young——man, I want to——get some liquor—— Clerk (hastily)—Can't do it, madam. You've had enough alrea—— Old lady (frigidly)—Some liquorice.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Customer (to waiter who has brought him a steak of the smallest dimensions)—Bring me a glass, please. Waiter—Glass of what? Lager or bitter, sir? Customer—No, a magnifying glass; I am afraid of cutting into the plate.—*N. Y. Telegram.*

—A Washington scientist has figured that the jar of street cars passing in front of brick buildings will reduce all the mortar to dust in about four hundred years. We always suspected that something would happen of letting the old horse stub along in such a reckless manner.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—He—From the wapt exprethion of your fathe, Mith Mawy, I know that thith autumnal thunthet awoutheth thoughth of deepetht thentiment in your mind. She—Y-e-s; I was thinking what a jolly good lot of colors they'd be, if I could only get at them, for my new crazy quilt.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—"Violet," said the young man with hair evenly balanced and creased breeches, "I have come to-night to ask you a question that has been on my mind for weeks." "Well, Victor," said the shy goddess. "I am anxious to know if you would take me for better or for worse?" "Well, Victor, to look at you I should say worse!" Victor is single yet.—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—The Sunday school teacher was impressing upon her class the importance of honoring their parents. "Now children," said she, "when you are naughty and cross, your mamma does not want you to be near her where she can see your naughty ways. But when you are good she loves to have you by her. Now, Tommy, when do you think your mamma loves you best?" "When I am asleep," replied Tommy, stoutly. "She says so."—*Mercantile Traveler.*

UNCLE GABE AT THE PARTY.

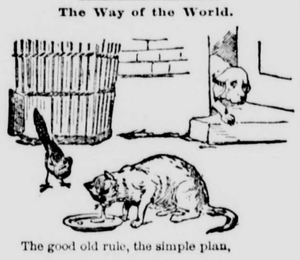
De twangin' ob de banjo an
De scrapin' ob de fiddle;
Tak' my arm, Mis' Dinah, an'
We'll sashay down de middle.
Dinah's jis' as fin' a gal as eber you did see,
I'se sumpin' ole, Mis' Dinah, wid a twitchin' in de knee,
But keep a-goin'!

Swing ya pardners, gen'lemen,
An' don't ya stop to t'ink.
Run aroun', Mis' Dinah, lik'
De turkey 'fore de mink;
Cæsar's aftah Dinah, an' 'e tryin' to ketch her sho';
I'd keep up wid 'em bettah, but I ain't so peert no mo',
But keep a-goin'!

'Pears to me de dancin' am
A-gittin' nighta fas';
Dinah's skitin' up de front,
An' I is mos' de las'.
Gosh! ole nigga, hurry up, dey'll leab ya 'way behin';
An' dere's dat Cæsar grinnin' lik' his teef was melonrin'!
But keep a-goin'!

De yaller moon's a shinin' on
Old Farmah Taylah's patch;
Wait until we'se 'gwine hom',
We'll take a leetle snatch.
Dese awful red, dese awful green, de seeds is black as Satan;
Jis' jump aroun' heah, chillern, fur de watermelon's waitin'!
Ur! he! he!
—Duvva Morgan Smith in Century.

The Way of the World.



The good old rule, the simple plan,

That they may take who have the power,

And they shall keep who can

A Domestic Drama.

MAMMA. DAUGHTER. PAPA.

SCENE I.

DAUGHTER:
(Neatly)—He called last night at eight, mamma,
(Clearly)—But simply talked of stocks!
(Sweetly)—He thought men met their fate, papa,
(Dearly)—By dresses and by frocks.
(Teasingly)—I think him ill-disposed, mamma,
(Proudly)—And not like other men;
(Pleasingly)—You see, he's not proposed, mamma,
(Loudly)—And has not asked me when.

SCENE II.

(Brightly)—He said all girls should wed, mamma,
(Grandly)—I tried to lead him on;
(Sprightly)—If you had gone to bed, papa,
(Blandly)—I'm sure I would have won.
(Sighingly)—He told me all his woes, mamma,
(Truly)—And called his home "a den;"
(Cryingly)—But yet he won't propose, papa,
(Bluely)—And will not ask me when.

SCENE III.

(Coldly)—I used his Christian name, mamma,
(Dryly)—He'd smile—and—hem—and—cough;
(Boldly)—He thought it such a shame, papa,
(Shyly)—Some girls were not well off.
(Tearfully)—He's bashful, I suppose, mamma,
(Kindly)—And all that thing, but then—
(Tearfully)—Can't you make him propose, papa,
(Blindly)—And make him ask me when?

CURTAIN.

—DeWitt Sterry.

He Knew Moses.

It is very common now in the primary schools for teachers to entertain their little scholars with stories. A few days ago one of the teachers in a school not far from St. Paul was telling the children about Pharaoh's daughter finding the babe in the bullrushes. "Now, children," said she, "how many of you know anything about Moses?" Only one hand went up. "That's right, Jimmie; I'm glad to see there's one in the school who has heard of him before. Now who was Moses?" "He's the feller wot they wanted to know where he was when the light went out," exclaimed Jimmie with great gusto. That ended the Bible lesson for the day.—St. Paul Herald.

A Dilemma.

First Pastor—You have a paid choir, I believe?

Second Ditto—Yes, and a very good one.

First Pastor—I don't believe in them. It is wrong in principle and is an extravagance a church should not sanction.

Second Ditto—That's what I thought, my dear brother, but it got so in my church that we were compelled either to pay the people to stay and listen to a volunteer choir or pay a choir to sing, so on the score of economy we concluded to hire a choir instead of a congregation.—Washington Critic.

Put to Good Use.

"I've been hunting all over the room for a hairpin," said a young lady to her newly married friend, "and I couldn't find a single one to save me."

"Of course you couldn't, my dear," was the sympathetic reply. "I'm married now, you know."

"And what has that to do with it?" was the incredulous query.

"Everything, my dear," was the reply. "My husband straightens them all out for pipe cleaners."—The Judge.

Uncle Esek's Wisdom.

A good memory is no evidence of superior intelligence.

Those who have a great deal to say, say it in a few words.

We cannot spare any of the passions, for what are the virtues but the passions subdued?

All simple people are not great, but all great people are simple.

I believe in the immortality of the soul, not because I can prove it, but because I can't.—Century Magazine.

Profanity.

"Johnnie," said Johnnie's father, solemnly, "you musn't say 'By jinks.' That's swearing."

"Is it?" said Johnnie, inquiringly.

"Say, father," said he, "is by-stander swearing?"

"Yes," said his father, "he usually is when he is diminutive, and the crowd gets in front of him so that he cannot see the fight.—Cambridge Chronicle.

ABOUT TIME PIECES.

A Chicago Watch-Maker Gives Some Insight Into the History of His Craft.

"The history of the art of clock and watch making is an interesting one, and I often think how few of the many curious spectators and purchasers who stand daily around my windows understand any thing about it."

The individual who gave utterance to the above expression of opinion was the proprietor of an old-established jewelry, watch and clock store in one of main thoroughfares of the city.

"The invention of a clock driven by a weight is, by many, attributed to a famous Archdeacon of Verona in the ninth century," he continued, "and by others it is credited to Gerbert, afterward Pope Sylvester II., who made the clock of Magdeburg in 996 when he was an Archbishop. My belief, however, is that the invention of this prelate can not be set down in the category of clocks, for it is described in a very old history of inventions—Beckmann's I believe—as a 'time-piece which was set by looking at the pole star through a tube.' There is no doubt, however, that genuine clocks had been invented before the commencement of the twelfth century. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true, that watch making is the outgrowth or offspring of the older but ruder trade of blacksmithing.

"Although there is no watch-makers' union in Chicago, or indeed any city in the United States that I have ever heard of, it is nevertheless a fact that away back in the reign of Henry VIII. of England there existed in London a watchmakers' union which was one of the most powerful and famous of the trade guilds of that city.

"These ancient guilds originated, I believe, in the old Saxon law, which demanded sureties from every 'freeman' of the age of fourteen years for his good behavior. This custom, or law, which survived under Norman rule, compelled artisans and workmen of every description to combine into associations organized to meet expenses imposed upon members for violation of the law. The guilds were divided into two branches or sections, one of which was denominated the ecclesiastical and the other the mercantile. The ecclesiastical guilds were under the guidance and control of churchmen, and had for their principal object the advancement of religion and the cause of charity.

"The mercantile branch contained all the trades associations, and had certain rules for the improvement of the particular craft to which the members belonged. Ancient though the watch-makers' guild is acknowledged to have been, there were many whose inception was many generations older. Among these may be mentioned that of the weavers, which was the oldest trade guild in the world, its charter dating from the reign of Henry II. The skinners', bakers and fishmongers' guilds were also much more ancient than that of the watch-makers'. Twenty years before the watch-makers were chartered, in 1641, they were incorporated with the blacksmiths.

"Although in the international exhibition held in Paris in 1878 the French and Swiss exhibits formed fully four-fifths of the many hundred specimens of workmanship in the watch-making department, there is no doubt that America is rapidly coming to the front in the manufacture of this as in all other articles. At that exhibition the other countries which entered the lists with France and Switzerland in the horologe department were England, Austria, Spain, Denmark, Belgium, Holland, Sweden, Italy, Russia and the United States.

"Among the many curiosities in clock manufacture sent in from Switzerland were a variety of watches which would run for one month after being wound. A clock was sent there from Paris which was said to be able to go for fifty years, but this was totally eclipsed by a time-piece from Geneva in Switzerland, which was solemnly guaranteed to be capable of running for a thousand years. There is no one alive at present able to say whether this latter assurance has ever been carried into effect, and life was too short to wait to see whether the fifty-year promise would be fulfilled. The Austrians had a pneumatic apparatus that would work dozens, hundreds and even thousands of clocks in all parts of the city at the same time.

"The French showed a watch that told the days of the week and the month and marked the changes of the moon. They also exhibited time-pieces that would sound an alarm by the discharge of a pistol or work out problems of latitude and longitude. Among the curious pieces of handicraft turned out by these artists was an extraordinarily small watch which was exactly the size of a dime. This little article could strike the hours and half-hours in a clear and distinct tone."—*Chicago News.*

CURIOUS WATCH-DIAL.

The Very Ingenious Piece of Workmanship Owned by a Boston Gentleman.

A Boston friend of ours has a very ingenious and curious piece of workmanship in the shape of a watch dial. Each minute point is a word or part of a word, invisible to the naked eye, but discernable with a lens.

Commencing with the twelve, and going round, we find, painted with a brush, the following quotation from Shakespeare's "King Lear:" "Have more than thou showest. Speak less than thou knowest. Lend less than thou owest. Ride more than thou goest. Learn more than thou trowest. Set less than thou throwest." Also the words, "*Fait par Justin Raymond, painter, St. Jinier, Canton Berne, Suisse;*" and the motto, "God Save the Union." The hair stroke of the X forms the name of the owner, Edward Huntley. Under the numerals XII and VI, carved on the dial in a style of workmanship known as vermillion engraving, are two more names.

Mr. Raymond, the artist who painted the dial, was engaged ten days, and was laid up for two weeks from partial loss of sight. It is said to be the only thing of the kind in the country, and competent judges pronounce it to be the best piece of workmanship they have ever seen.—*Golden Days.*

HOME AND FARM.

—One drop of castor oil placed on warts every day for from ten days to two weeks, will remove them and leave no mark.—*Exchange.*

—Gravy ladles of china or granite ware have gone out of use very largely. A good sized spoon takes the place of a ladle, and is lighter and prettier.—*Chicago Journal.*

—The theory that fowls and turkeys injure the grain by roaming through it is not true, while the slugs they kill and their droppings made soluble by the rain increase the crop.—*Troy Times.*

—White Cake: Two cups white sugar and a scant cup of butter mixed together. Add the well-beaten whites of five eggs, one cup sweet milk, three cups sifted flour, in which stir two teaspoonfuls baking powder. Flavor with any thing desired.—*Boston Globe.*

—Milk Gravy: Put in your spider about one tablespoonful of fried meat gravy or butter; when hot add nearly one pint milk; when milk comes to a boil, add pepper, salt, one heaping teaspoon flour stirred in a little cold milk so it will not be lumpy.—*The Caterer.*

—Creamed Eggs: Boil eight eggs until hard, plunge into cold water, remove the shells without breaking the whites, put into a vegetable dish and cover with drawn butter made of a pint of new milk, two spoonfuls of butter, a little salt, and thickened with half a spoonful of cornstarch. This is an excellent breakfast dish.—*Housewife.*

—A contemporary says it is easy to get rid of black ants. Open a hill with a hoe, scatter on a handful of salt, sprinkle on a quart of water, and the ants will leave immediately. A few days ago the house was overrun with insects. The correspondent found eleven anthills within two rods of his building. After the above application not an ant was to be seen about the premises.

—The most popular remedy in England for the gapes in poultry, and the most succesful, is that which is known as the powder cure. Some prepared powder is placed in a bellows, and when the chicks or young pheasants are in the coop it is blown therein, so that the air becomes charged with it, and the birds breathe it. They begin to sneeze and cough, and in this way are able to get rid of the worms. It is much less dangerous than fumigation.

—Flaky Soda Biscuit: Mix together a quart of very dry flour, a teaspoonful of baking soda, two of cream of tartar and a saltspoonful of salt; pass through a sieve, then chop in two ounces of butter or lard, and mix quickly with milk to make a very soft dough. Flour the board well, roll out, sprinkle with flour, double it over and roll out again; cut into biscuits half an inch thick. Bake in a very hot oven about fifteen minutes.—*Boston Budget.*

—The *National Stockman* thinks colts are weaned too late. It says: "As a rule colts are weaned too late in the season. They should have time to learn to eat heartily of other foods before cold weather. A colt foaled in May should be weaned in September, which will allow both it and its dam to go into winter quarters in better shape than if the weaning is postponed until October or November. If the mare is kept breeding, and has not anything else to do but to breed and nurse her colts, she will get along if the colt is not weaned until December; but the colt will not do so well if put upon fodder and hay all of a sudden at that time of year. The young thing should be taught to eat before it is weaned."

FASHIONABLE FURS.

What the Leaders of Fashion Will Wear During the Present Season.

There is but little change to note in the fashion of furs. The most important this season is the introduction of a pelerine, with long "stole" fronts, very much after the style of the cape with very long square ends worn over a hundred years ago. This handsome garment will be worn by a number of leaders of fashion, who have brought it among their list of garnered treasures from abroad. There is great style, however, in the brevity of the back which displays the *tournure* and the rich fabric of the dress, and the long ends which, upon a stately figure, give an appearance of unusual distinction. In other elegant garments for more general wear are surtouts, pelisses, Newmarkets and paletots long and luxurious, and in short wraps which display the skirts of handsome costumes, are models in visite jacket, dolman and pelerine shapes, the latter reaching the waist line only. Upon new pelerines very rich ornamental clasps are seen, one at the throat, another a few inches below it. The ascendancy of dark furs this season is only in keeping with the preference for deep-hued colors in every portion of street attire, which with women of refined and cultivated tastes has passed beyond a caprice of fashion, and reached a fixed principle. Gray and golden-brown furs are about the only exception to the rule, and these are used as linings and trimmings. Natural beaver, otter fur and blue fox maintain their acquired position, and will be even more fashionable this winter than ever before. Sets of natural beaver—hat, cape and muff—are still in great demand, but otter, by nature of its cost, is used mostly for bands and caps. The quality of silk plush has reached such a degree of richness in effect that it can hardly be distinguished from seal skin, and its elegant appearance has had very much to do with reducing the widespread sale of fur, its really inexpensive cost (compared with the price of seal), added to its richness of effect in cloaks and as a garniture, establishing it as the only real rival to fur. Fur trimmings will be largely used this winter, the fashion even invading the ball-room and my lady's boudoir, where they certainly seem out of place. The plain gored skirts worn this season by many women have suggested the use of fur bands in narrow rows half way up the skirt, and many will be thus finished. These narrower bands are an improvement upon the one very deep shaggy band which for two winters past formed a weighty, cumbersome and useless finish to the foot of the dress skirt.—*N. Y. Post.*

WINTER-FEEDING.

Why Many Farmers Are Unable to Show a Clear Profit on Winter-Kept Stock.

The feeding of stock during the winter is the farmer's second harvest. If in sowing the seed in the form of fodder and cultivating the cattle crop by the most careful attention, the farmer can not derive some pecuniary benefit, his time, labor and feed are all lost, quite as much as if he should sow seed, work his land and reap no grain harvest at all. Many farmers, however, not looking at the spending of a barn full of fodder, the result of a good portion of a whole season's work, in this true light, feed their stock with so much waste and with so little care that instead of deriving profit from it they are really worse off in the spring than they were in the fall; their stock has barely existed and is poorer and in worse condition after having consumed all the feed which has cost so much labor.

To avoid this ruinous waste there should be some economical system of feeding the stock so that no feed is lost or consumed without deriving some benefit from it. Every farm has, and must have, some stock which has to be carried over through the winter for profitable use in the summer. This store stock is too often so badly cared for that it fails to repay in the summer the expense of wintering it. Cows used for summer dairying especially cost more in many cases for the winter feed than they come to in the next summer, not counting the cost of the summer feeding, and young stock, in like manner, often come out in the spring in debt to their owner for the food they have eaten through the winter, and having actually lost weight besides. A case in point might be mentioned. A farmer who has two cows and two yearlings and five tons of hay in a stack, is about to keep over these four head, and contemplates using the five tons of hay for their feed. The farmer has an open shed, in which he proposes to feed these cattle. There is a poor field where they run in the daytime, and they lie in the shed at night. The hay is thrown to them on the floor of the shed, and in the day they have the run of the stack. The cattle are worth not more than $50, and the hay is worth about $75. In the spring the cattle will be worth at the most, under the circumstances, not more than $75, and as the cows have been neglected and will not calve until late in the summer the owner will have very little income from them next year. If the farmer should sell his cattle now for what they would bring, and sell the hay, too, he would have something over $100 anyhow, which would replace his unprofitable stock with three profitable cows, and at the worst he would make a better start on a better course than he is following now. This is by no means a rare instance of the waste of fodder by keeping stock which is unprofitable and feeding it in a wasteful manner.

The first thing to arrange is to keep only stock that will pay for the feeding—young animals which will make growth and increase in value, or others which are in profit or will be in the spring and summer. With cows and pigs this should be constantly arranged far ahead as one indispensable means of avoiding waste.

The next arrangement should be for a proper way of feeding so that nothing is wasted. Corn fodder and all roughness should be cut up. A fodder cutter will pay for itself in one winter by saving waste. If no meal has been provided for the cattle, sprinkling it with warm water in which a little salt has been dissolved will make it more palatable. But it should be always arranged to have some sort of fine feed—meal, bran or middlings—to mix with the rough fodder and to secure its complete consumption and digestion.

Another indispensable arrangement is the provision of feeding troughs and racks. The troughs should be so made with bars across them that cows or horses can not throw the feed out and waste it, and that hogs can not get their feet in and scatter the feed about and foul it with their feet and so mix poisonous filth with it. No long hay should be fed excepting in racks, and there should be plenty of these provided so that each one of the stock can get its share without fighting for it or waiting until it has been picked over and made unpalatable by the stronger ones.

A very essential arrangement for feeding is a provision for comfortable shelter. This is a great economy. A well arranged stable or feeding shed not only saves fodder, but the cattle derive more benefit from their food when thus provided for. Another important point is the saving of manure. In some cases the manure is worth as much as the feed. At any rate it is invaluable when the farmer has to depend upon it for the fertilizing of his land and for the production of fodder. Many farmers would think it poor advice if they were recommended to sell their stock and feed in the fall, and buy other stock in the spring, and so put money in their pocket. They would make the reasonable objection that they would have no manure. But the making of manure should not be the first consideration. It should be an incident of farming and second profit, a bonus, as it were, for good conduct in managing the feeding. If the farmer has nothing but a heap of manure in the spring to show for his winter's feeding he is simply going around in a circle and making no progress. His arrangements for the feeding are not of the right kind and need reforming. He should be able to show a clear profit on the feeding after paying himself for his time and labor, or he is doing a very poor business, and unfortunately a large number of farmers are doing a poor business in this way.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Thomas Davis, of Clyde, has a right shoulder joint that will become dislodged by a small strain upon it. Within the past few years it has been thus dislocated several times. A few days ago it was again put out of place by some slight exertion on the part of Mr. Davis. What is somewhat singular in this case is that although the joint is so easily dislocated it requires the united strength of two or three powerful men to put the bone in the proper place again.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE RECKLESS REPORTER.

His Tendency to Exaggerate and Magnify Persons and Things.

The yearning of Americans after titles has often been very properly ridiculed. If a man has never been on the bench since he was a school-boy, unless it was on the mourner's bench in the police court for being drunk and disorderly, he is in more danger than almost anybody else of being called "Judge." If a man has been gifted with sufficient strategetic ability to keep out of the war, that man is liable to go through life with "Colonel" or "Major" in front of his name. There is a disposition on the part of local reporters to enrank every man "General" or "Colonel" who happens to brighten the reportorial horizon with a cheap cigar. The readers take their cue from the newspapers; and the consequence is that, when men are sentenced to the penitentiary or arrested for taking clothes off a line, the judge and the constable address the convicted parties as "General," "Judge," "Colonel" or whatever may be the stigma that attaches to their names.

If a little one-horse corner-grocer finds favor in the eyes of the faber-pusher, he is denounced through the press as a merchant prince. It is more than probable that reporters, who are so liberal in conferring princely titles, have a very much muddled-up idea as to what kind of a coffee-mill a Prince really is. A real Prince never slaps a reporter on the back and calls him Bob or Dick, or whatever other name his sponsors in baptism have bestowed upon him. A *bona-fide* Prince never sits in his shirt-sleeves in front of his store and squirts tobacco-juice through his front teeth. A real Prince is always dressed in a most gorgeous military uniform, with a big silver star as big as a saucer on his breast, to let people know that he is the Prince, and no mistake. A Prince is always calm, reserved, dignified and surrounded by a glittering staff.

If a newspaper man were to run up to that kind of a prince and ask him for a pound of cheese and crackers on ninety days credit, half a dozen Dukes, Counts, Earls and like small fry would telephone for a policeman to show the journalist the road to the lunatic asylum. There is no such thing as a merchant prince.

The Western journalist persists in calling every stockman, who brands all the calves in his neighborhood that do not belong to him, a cattle king. No real King ever wore an old slouch hat and lived on bread and coffee. The real King sits upon a glittering throne—such as you see in circus processions—holding a golden scepter like a policeman's club in his hand, and a royal crown on his head. There is nothing in the appearance of a stock-raiser that leads one to suppose that he is a King.

It is this tendency on the part of the reporters to exaggerate that has created the wide spread impression that the average journalist rarely draws a sober breath.—*Alex. Sweet, in Drake's Travelers' Magazine.*

DUTCH PRISONS.

Description of One of the Most Famous Penal Institutions of Holland.

A prison in Holland is rather an embellishment than a disfigurement to a town, at least such is the fine new penitentiary at Leeuwarden, one of the most famous prisons in Holland, and a model of its kind. It is completely built of stone, bricks and iron, consequently fire-proof; stair-cases, halls and workshops are built with mathematical precision and in such manner as to permit of constant surveillance. The yards are large and spacious, all the rooms whitewashed from top to bottom and well ventilated, the inner and outer walls even bearing witness to the proverbial Dutch cleanliness. The steps and passages are equally clean, and you would look in vain for a soiled spot or grain of dust. Not a cracked or tarnished pane of glass can be found in the whole building. Every thing is washed, brushed and waxed with a care we might well envy in many of our American homes. The dormitories are regularly scrubbed every day, and well ventilated. Their aspect is, however, curious. Each consists of a large whitewashed, asphalt-floored room, in the center of which is an immense iron-trellised cage, armed on the inside with spikes. This cage is divided into over one hundred cells, each separated by sheet-iron walls; each has its bed, consisting of a thin mattress, a pillow, a pair of sheets of coarse texture, and two coverlets. Each night the prisoners are locked in these narrow cells, and thus repose perfectly isolated from each other. All around the dormitory run iron water-pipes, with taps fixed at intervals, at which the convicts are supposed to perform their ablutions. Water is general throughout the whole prison, and is to be met with on each story. Baths, which the prisoners are compelled to make use of at stated times, are on the ground floor. The prisoners have three meals per day. In the morning, lukewarm milk and water and a piece of dry bread; at midday, a soup composed of vegetables; in the evening, coffee and brown bread. Sometimes they are allowed a small quantity of fresh meat, but more often bacon. The prisoners, however, can improve upon this food by the money they earn. They have, in fact, a small interest in their work, four-sixths of which is at their disposal, the remainder being very properly capitalized and handed to them on their dismissal. Every thing is conducted with military discipline in a Dutch prison, which allows neither of ill-will nor question. The dungeons, a kind of subterranean cells, are for the unruly, and irons for the mutinous. No conversation is allowed between the prisoners during hours of work. Perfect order prevails, as a rule, and attempts at escape are events unknown.—*Brooklyn Magazine.*

—An Auburn, (N. Y.) father tied his daughter to a bed-post to prevent her leaving the house to marry the man she loved. Then he paraded the front yard with a revolver to make it certain that the young man should not carry her off without his knowledge.—*Buffalo Courier.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5.....1887

MAKING MEXICAN GOLD-BUGS.

Unprecedented Demand for the Insects—How the June-Bug Is Utilized.

A short time ago the small boys of Evanston were thrown into a state of great excitement by the appearance of a strange old man in the town. The mysterious individual, clad in a linen duster, carrying a gingham umbrella, and wearing green goggles, was not long in gathering the entire male population about him by reason of the astonishing offer which he made. He agreed to pay 5 cents each for large-sized and well-formed June-bugs. If a firecracker as large as a flour-barrel had exploded in the school-room it would not have created near as much excitement as the offer of the strange old man. Not more than half of the youngsters went back after the noon recess, and a grand June-bug round-up was instituted. After school-hours the youngsters who hadn't played "hookey" joined the other hunters, and the result was a terrible shaking-up of June-bugs.

The mysterious stranger kept his word, and paid 5 cents apiece for all the able-bodied June-bugs which had not been maimed or wounded in the excitement of the chase. At nightfall he went back to the city carrying a cigar-box full of the finest June bugs in the land, while all the little boys in Evanston reveled in taffy.

The stranger with a penchant for June-bugs was found to occupy a little room on State street, which is strewn with bric-a-brac and articles sold by street-peddlers. In a glass case were the June-bugs, and on a little oil-stove a pot of fine shellac was kept in a liquid state. On some cotton-batting on a table were several magnificent golden beetles with golden wings and delicately shaped claws and nippers.

"Where did you get these?" queried the visitor. "They are Mexican gold-bugs, ain't they, and are worth considerable money?

"Mexican gold-bugs? Why, there can't any bug that ever buzzed match those fellows. I sold three of those to-day for $16, and the man that got them wants me to make a contract to furnish no one but him with them. I've got a bonanza here."

"How's that?"

"Why, haven't you heard about the gold-bug that Miss Folsom wore back from Paris. They are all the rage. Well, I put something on the market which discounts the genuine article.

"Under a pledge of secrecy I'll let you into the scheme, but it dosen't matter much, I guess you have got in already."

With that the man picked up a June-bug, fastened it in a steel bodkin, and then suddenly plunged it into the shellac. Reaching into the drawer, he drew forth a pad of lamb's wool, dashed it over the gummy June-bug, and in an instant there was a startling transformation. Writhing on the end of the steel bodkin was a golden beetle. He had washed a June-bug in gold dust.

"I make two kinds," continued the inventor, gazing at his handiwork admiringly, "the animate and inanimate. When I make the animated article I merely dip the wings and back in the shellac, which, by the way, is prepared especially for this purpose. It has to be very fine and just so thin. The inanimate specimens are made by plunging the whole body into the shellac. It kills them instantly and covers every speck of their bodies. Then I put on two coats of gold-dust and they are practically embalmed. They will last a life-time with proper care, and when I put them in front of jewelers they think they have struck a magnificent piece of jewelry work until they handle them. The weight gives them away then. I'm thinking of burying a buckshot in every June-bug and then they'll weight up to the standard. I don't suppose the live-bug craze will last much after the Folsom boom dies out, but the dead bug will become a fixture. I'm going to get a patent on the process. There are good American dollars in it."

Gold-bugs are in great demand just now and the mysterious man on State street is very busy. The American June-bug is certainly superior to the insect imported from Mexico. If the little boys of Evanston don't corner the market on June-bugs, Mexican gold-bugs will be cheap in a few days.—Chicago News.

Type-Setting Without Copy.

This has always been thought to be a difficult feat, and one to be classed with chess playing when the board is removed from sight, as Morphy and others have done, yet there are a good many proofs that it has been accomplished, and that repeatedly. The author of a "Typographier," printed in Cincinnati more than twenty-five years ago, composed the entire work without a scrap of copy, except that part which showed the imposition of forms. James F. Babcock, for many years editor of The New Haven Palladium, in his younger days used always to turn his thoughts into metal, without intervening paper; Horace Greeley did the same thing, and it was a common practice with Thurlow Weed.

There is not, when the practice is examined, anything of inherent difficulty in it, except how to keep the mind constantly upon the subject. Type-setting, after a practice of several years, becomes mechanical; there is no effort of thought required to punctuate, capitalize, or divide, for these problems have been determined by custom, and the only danger a compositor labors under is in having outs or doublets. A fluent or verbose writer usually will see an advantage in adopting this method, while a man whose thoughts come slowly will have time enough to turn them and enlarge their expression. It is doubtful whether any time is thus saved, as the compositor works more slowly. In country newspapers, for one reason or another, this is frequently done, but in the present day of division of employments the editor rarely gets to the composing-room, much less sets type.—American Bookmaker.

Cure for Pimples on the Face.

The cure consists in changing the diet, improving the habits, cutting off the "supplies" for these eruptions. Never check the necessary discharge, the purifying effects, but prevent the necessity for such an escape of putrid and offending matters. Eat less greese, butter, pastry, which is made specially unfavorable by the use of lard, with a diminished use of the sweets in general, particularly dark molasses. As a general principle, these pimples are most abundant in warm weather, the cold weather actually burning the carbon of the system, thus sustaining the animal heat, which must be kept at about 98 degress Fahrenheit, or death would result. If you do not like to have these about the face—as a young man—you can divert to some other place, running the matters off by producing "counter-irritation," irritating with mustard, or a common blister, or a sore, promoting the discharge by applying wet cloths.—Dr. Hanaford in The Household.

Dirt, debauchery, disease, and death are links of the same chain.

Delinquent Tax List

FOR 1886.

INYO COUNTY, California.

Aceularius, Wm, A J Shipley, Act—Patented N W ¼ S c 21 Twp 6 S R 31 E, M D M, 160 acres. Personal property ..... $ 27 28

Arambula, C Lulia and A G—House and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 2 in block 7. House and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 4 in block 8..... 9 61

Adams, Ida C, Supplemental—An undivided one half interest in the E ½ of N W ¼, W ½ of N W ¼, and E ½ of N E ¼, sec 3, Twp 16 S R 36 E W ½ of N W ¼ Sec 2 Twp 16 S R 36 E, W ½ of N E ¼ Sec 3 Twp 16 S R 36 E, M D M, 200 acres 17 33

Barragan, Rafael—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo back of Belshaw's residence, known as the Barragan premises; lot being 100x100, lot 5 in block 17 Personal property, 1 dog 1 poll 1 hos 1 hospital tax 28 79

Bastian, Thomas—Personal property, 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax..... 8 89

Brown, Annie Mrs.—House and lot in town of Independence; N ½ lots 1 and 3 block 28. Personal property..... 9 45

Bender, D A—Mill site and buildings on east side of Owens River situated about 8 miles E of Big Pine and east of George Steed's ranch, known as the Owen's River M and S Co. property 9 77

Brisco, John—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo N side of Main street known as Brisco's residence 2 small cabins in said town. Personal prop 3 78

Chris Crelvich—House and lot on S side of Main street in town of Cerro Gordo, east of American Hotel known as C. Crelvich's house 1 58

Carey Mining Co—Bearing House and buildings situated in Bishop Creek Mining Dist. Personal property 15 43

Contaras Andras Mrs—House and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 2, 3, 6 and 7, block 20. Personal property 11 81

Clark, Marion—The N E ¼ of the S W ¼ Sec 5, Twp 7 S R 33 E, M D M, 40 acres 3 18

Canales, M J—The W ½ of S E ¼ Sec 7 Twp 15 S R 35 E M D M, 80 acres. Personal prop 12 12

Crairo, Wm—House and blacksmithshop situated about ¼ of a mile S E of the town of Cerro Gordo and known as the Wm Crapo house and blacksmithshop. Personal property 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 11 57

Crelvich, Fred—The E ½ of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sec 2, Twp 13, S R 35 E, M D M, 160 acres ... 12 60

Coats, W L—The N E qr of S E qr, E hf of N E qr S c 24 Twp 7 S R 33 E, S E qr of S E qr, Sec 27 Twp 7 S south R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. Personal property 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax..... 15 35

Cook Springs M & M Co—Inox 5 stamp steam power quartz mill with two pans, 1 settler, engine and boiler boarding house at mill, house at mine, spring of water at mill. Personal property 157 53

Diaz Joseph—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo situated about 100 yards S W of Union Con hoisting works, known as Joe Diaz residence. 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax, personal property 8 89

Evans John [Indian]—The S hf of N E qr, Sec 17, Twp 6 S R 31 E, M D M, 80 acres..... 3 62

Folee, Enoch—1 acre of land in the N W corner of the S E qr of the Minerva Powers Ranch, sec. 7, Twp 7 South, R 33 E, M D M. Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax..... 11 50

Inkopshing, H—Fractional N E qr of E hf of N W qr Sec 4, Tp 19 S R 37 E, M D M, 117¼ acres 14 81

Flynn, Michael—The w hf of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, Sec 28, Twp 7 S R 33 E, M D M, 120 acres Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 13 93

Calderon, Carmalita—House and lot on west side of Main St in town of Bishop Creek being situated south of what is known as J M. Horton's Saloon, lot being 50x160 feet. Personal property..... 16 54

Gould, A. J—House and lot in town of Darwin on north side of Main St and about 200 feet west of Wattman & O'Brian's store. Personal property 2 50

Gifford, Frank—The N E qr of S E qr and S E qr of N E qr, Sec 19, Twp 6 S R 32 E, M D M 80 a 3 15

Gibson, Wm—The N hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr and N E qr of S E qr, Sec 2, Twp 8 S R 32 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Grover, Henry—The S W qr Sec 9, Twp 9, R 34 E M D M, 160 acres. Personal property... 11 03

Hutchison, Luna, Mrs—3½ acres of land situated 3 chs S links N of the quarter section corner and being between sections 2 and 11 Twp 7 S R 32 E M D M. Personal property 7 88

Horton, J M—The N W qr of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 18, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, S E qr of N W qr, S W qr of S E qr, Sec 18 Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 200 acres. Personal property, 1 dog 64 72

Halverson, Margaret, Mrs—2 houses on leased land of Duncan Campbell in the town of Big Pine and known as the Inyo Brewery and Mrs. Schalten's residence. Personal property..... 14 81

Buckaby, H. W—The S W qr fractional Sec 20 Twp 6 S R 33 E, M D M, 164 acres 6 45

Hamilton, Wm—1500 feet in Bombay mine, situated in Cerro Gordo Mining Dist. The new Consolation situated about 8 miles N W of Darwin, Station at Panamint Junction 12 60

Jagger, J R—1500 ft in that certain mine situated in Coso Mining District, patented..... 2 15

Inyo Marble Works—2 houses on Government land about 1 mile south of the town of Swansea and known as the Inyo Marble Works property 9 45

Johnson, John—Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 16 11

Jackson, W. H—S hf of S E qr, S c 13, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, N E qr and N hf of S E qr Sec 24 Twp 14 S, R 35 E, S hf of S W qr Sec 19, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, 640 acres 25 20

Jacobson, Jacob—House and lot in town of Darwin on west side of Wash and known as Jacob Jacobson's Brewery..... 3 15

Knapp & Law—Lot at Bishop Creek Station, lot 1 in block K..... 78

Kramer, H—Undivided half interest in the Potosi tunnel; undivided half interest in the Potosi dwelling house; undivided half interest in the Mono Mine; undivided half interest in the Matilda mine 8 51

Lane, James—Commencing at a stake 10 chs due E of the N W qr sec 6 Twp 12 S R 35 E, thence S 26 F, 8 chs to a point 60 links west of the house, thence 79 chs, thence 21 chs to the S W corner, thence due E 2 chains across Owens River 16 chs and 50 links to the Main road, thence N 2 chs to point on the river, thence following the river in a northerly direction, thence due E 10 chs to place of beginning, M D M, 160 acres Possessory claim of 40 acres situated about six miles east of the town of Big Pine, in the Inyo mountains. Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax, 1 dog 31 47

Leete, Wm M—The N W qr sec 27, Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M, 160 acres Desert W hf of N W qr, Sec 12 Twp 7 S, R 33 E, S W qr of S W qr, Sec 15, Twp 7 S R 33 E, M D M, 120 ..... 11 02

Lent, J. H—The N W qr sec 21, Twp 6 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres 1 Poll tax 1 hospital tax.. 14 09

Love, J. M—The W hf of N E qr, N W qr, Sec 26, Twp 7 S R, 33 E, W hf of S E qr and S W qr S c 23 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M, 480 acres 18 90

Leete R I—The S W qr S c 22, Twp 7 S R 33, S hf of S W qr, N W qr and N E qr Sec 22, S E qr and E hf of N E qr, Sec 21, Twp 11 S, R 34 E M D M, 800 acres..... 31 50

Moon, A D—Sec 8 Twp 8 S R 31 E, M D M, 640 acres. Personal property..... 34 34

Methodist Church—House and lot on west side of Main St in town of Bishop Creek, containing about 1 acre and known as the Methodist Church and parsonage..... 34 65

Made, A M—The N E qr of N W qr Sec 7, Twp 8 S R 34 E, E hf of S W qr Sec 6 Twp 8 S, R 34 E, M D M, 120 acres Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax, 1 dog..... 32 22

Mallos—House and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 4 in block 20..... 3 15

Medbury, J N—The S hf Sec 36, Twp 17 S, Range 36 E, M D M, 320 acres. Personal property 1 poll, 1 hospital tax..... 29 99

Miranda, Andres, Mrs—House and lot in town of Done Pine. Personal property..... 6 62

Morrissy, G. T. Mrs—House and lot on west side of Main St in town of Darwin as Mrs. Morrissy's Saloon and restaurant, 50x100 feet, 3 houses and lots in said town on south side of Main St and west of J. J. Gunns saloon..... 14 18

Morino, Antonio—House and lot on Main St in town of Cerro Gordo and south of Lasky's store 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax..... 8 57

Maxwell, J. J—The S W qr of N W qr, Sec 20, E hf of N E qr, N W qr of N E qr, Sec 19, Twp 6 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax.. 13 30

Myrtengren, Paul—The S hf of N W qr, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 7 S, R 32 E, M D M, 200 acres..... 7 88

Miller, J H—The N hf of N W qr and W hf of S E qr, Sec 24, Twp 8 S, R 34 E, E hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr and S E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8 S, R 34 E, Timber Culture, Sec 13, Twp 8 S, R 34 E, M D M, 400 acres Personal property..... 94 93

McNally James—The N W qr Sec 35, Twp 6 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. Personal property, a poll tax, 1 hospital tax 13 61

McDonald, Prudence, Mrs—Commencing 9 rds S from the N E corner of the S E qr Sec 18, Twp 9 S, R 34 E, thence 9 rds west, thence north 30 feet, thence 9 rds east, thence 30 feet to place of beginning, 4 acres Personal property..... 14 11

McNally ditch Co—That certain ditch known as the McNally Ditch, being ½ E of Bishop Creek .. 15 75

McClure, J. M—The N hf of N E qr, Sec 22, S hf of S E qr Sec 15, Tp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M 160 A 6 30

Norton, G. W. [Supplemental]—the N E qr of N E qr, and N E qr of S E qr, Sec 19, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, N W qr of S W qr, Sec 30, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 120 acres..... 4 73

Noble, Charles—The N hf of S E qr, Sec 9, Twp 7 S R 33 E, S W qr of S W qr, Sec 10, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, S hf of N E qr and N hf of S E qr, Sec 15, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 280 acres 11 02

Humbly, Appleton—The N hf of N E qr, Sec 32, Tp 6 S, R 33 E, S hf of S E qr Sec 29, Twp 6 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax 13 30

Pobst, David—4 stamp mill and 1500 feet in the Mountain Chief mine situated in Craigs Cañon, Beveridge Mining Dist. Personal property 7 25

Paul, A. B—Lots in town of Independence, lots 10 and 12, blk 9..... 3 15

Piper, N T—Interest in the property of S G Gregg viz: S hf of S W qr, S hf of N E qr, S hf of N W qr Sec 26, Twp 9 S, R 34 E, S c 25, Twp 9 S, R 34 E, created by mortgage to secure a d bt given by S G Gregg to N T Piper, Dated Oct 27, 1885..... 64 04

Parsonage and Methodist church—House, Church and lots in town of Independence, lots 2 and 4 blk 8 Personal property..... 2 31

Parker, James E—House and lots in town of Independence, fractional lots 9 and 11, blk 20. Personal property..... 10 55

Powers, E. W—The E hf and N W qr, E hf S W qr N W qr of S W qr, Sec 35 Twp 7 S, R 32 E, S E qr of S E qr Sec 32, Twp 6 S R 32 E, M D M 640 A 25 20

Russell, R. A—Desert Land S E qr of S W qr Sec 23 N E qr of N W qr Sec 26, N E qr of N W qr and N hf of N E qr Sec 23, N W qr of N W qr Sec 24, Twp 6 S R 32 E, M D M, 240 acres. 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax, Personal property 36 20

Rawson, J. E—Personal property 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax..... 8 26

Romero, Lorz—House and lot in town of Lone Pine, Lot 7, blk 7 ..... 4 72

Ruiken, Brayton & Co—Mill machinery, mill site and outbuildings all situated in Lee Mining Dist. and known as the Emigrant Mining Co property 21 50

Smith, J. H—The S E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, N E qr of N W qr Sec 34, Twp 9 S, R 33 E, M D M, 80 acres Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hos tax 1 dog 47 38

Smith, S A Mrs and Moses Smith—The S E qr Sec 35, Twp 6 S, R 32 E M D M, 160 acres. Personal property, 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax..... 25 74

Saylor, L Mrs—House and lot in Alvord on C. C & R R and known as the Saylor Hotel, lot being 43x90 feet 7 09

Stevens, Sherman—Desert N hf E hf of S W qr and S E qr of Sec 12, W hf of S W qr Sec 7, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, 640 acres..... 25 20

Stevens, S. V—Desert E hf of N W qr, N E qr, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, N W qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 18 Twp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, 600 acres 23 60

Stevens, A. L—Desert N E qr of S E qr, E hf of N E qr, S c 2 N W qr, W hf of N E qr, W hf of S E qr, N W qr, Sec 1, Twp 14 S, R 35 E M D M, 600 acres 1 poll tax, 1 hos 1 dog 20 62

Smith, A. P. J—The S E qr Sec 22, S W qr Sec 23 N hf of S W qr Sec 26, Twp 9 S, R 34 E, W D M, 400 acres..... 15 73

Southern Development Co—All the right, title and interest of the Southern Development Co of Nevada, consisting of 1500 feet in that certain mine known as the Sterling mine together with the improvements thereon, in Owens Mining Dist..... 40 95

Snyder, G J—The S E qr of S E Sec 19, S E qr of N E qr Sec 30 Twp 7 S, R 33 E M D M, 80 A 3 15

Sabine, M. M. E—The N E qr Sec 25, Twp 7 S, R 33 E M D M, 160 acres..... 6 30

Starger, E. H—The N E qr of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr and S W qr of N E qr, Sec 6, Twp 8 S, R 33 E M D M, 120 acres..... 4 73

Silva, Frank—House and lot in town of Darwin on south side of Darwin, known as Silva's residence. 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax..... 8 26

Thornton, W R [Director Agt]—The E hf of N E qr and E hf of S E qr, S c 29, S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr and S W qr of S W qr, Sec 22, Twp 6 S R 31 E, M D M, 320 acres..... 44 10

Turner, E M—40 acres of unsurveyed land. Located about 1 mile west of M S F F Baker's ranch at Big Pine and known as Furnace Ranch. Personal property 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax..... 14 68

Thompson, N—House and lot on west side of Main St in town of Darwin known as N S Thompson's residence 1 86

Thompson, C R [Supplemental]—The S hf of S W qr, Sec 20, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M 80 acres 3 15

Unknown Owner—Lot in town of Lone Pine Lot 7 blk 14..... 1 58

Wells, D. F—The S E qr of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, Sec 5, W hf of N E qr Sec 8, Twp 15 S, R 36 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Wimberly, R. L—The S E qr of S E qr, Sec 22, S W qr of S W qr Sec 23, N E qr of N E qr Sec 26 N W qr of N W qr Sec 20, Twp 6 S, R 32 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Watterson, George—The N hf of N hf Sec 21, Twp 7 S, R 33 E M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Woodin, J. J—The W hf of N W qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 22, Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M 160 acres..... 6 30

Wainright, C. C—House and lot in town of Bishop Creek, being first south of the Bishop Creek Hotel and formerly known as the Bishop Creek Drug Store..... 15 75

Wonacott, Charles—Commencing at the N E corner of land of A. Spedcer on west side of County road, running thence north along said road 293 feet, thence west 7 chs, thence south 293 feet, thence east 7 chs to place of beginning 4 acres, above subject to mortgage to secure a debt given by Charles Wonacott and wife to A Spencer, dated Mar 19, 1883..... 11 0

Yerington, H. M—The S hf of S E qr less 20 acres Sec 6 S hf of S W qr, Sec 5, Twp 7 S, R 33 E. M D M. 140 acres..... 26 40

Yandell, Martha A., Mrs—The S W qr Sec 21 Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres.. 6 30

Yaney W P—The E hf of S W qr Sec 10, E hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr Sec 15, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 200 acres..... 7 87

Yerington, H. M. (A. R. Conklin, Agt.)—Mill and Mill site known as the Argus Range Mill, 15.0 ft in the Bonanza King mine, 1500 feet in the North Star mine, 1500 ft in the Natalia mine, 3 miles of water pipe, land belonging to spring, all of above described property being in Sherman Mining Dist..... 242 75

Zaun and Wife—House and lots in town of Lone Pine, lot 4 in blk 17, lot 1 in blk 20. Personal property..... 12 1

Public Notice

Is hereby given that unless the above taxes and costs are paid I will on

Monday the 28rd Day of February, 1887,

Between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to wit, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., commence to sell the above described real property at public auction in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, and that I will continue such sale from day to day according to adjournments until the whole real property above described, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be sold, and that I will sell the smallest quantity of each assessment of said property that will be taken by any person for the amount of said taxes and costs, in gold or silver coin of the United States.

Dated this 4th day of February, A. D. 1887.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector of Inyo County, California.
By R. C. SPEAR, Deputy.

115 PLAY STREET, 117
SNYDER'S 5 CENT STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

How's Your Liver?
Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.
NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.
As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
W. J. McELROY, Macon, Ga.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive wants to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advise—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
AND
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I, W. H. JENKINS, being a one-fifth owner in the Stevens ditch, give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the said Stevens Ditch Company, from and after this date.

Monday, January 10th, 1887.

W. H. JENKINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 274.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bodie, Cal. Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its postoffice address and principal place of business at the City and County of San Francisco, California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mojave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate placer claim, mine and mining premises, containing One Hundred and Nineteen 48-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situate in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the Surveyor General of the United States for California as survey No. 2194, lot No. 39, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven (27), north range one (1) east, San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a chalk stone monument marked "C D No. 1 N E Cor." being the north-east corner of the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, and the southeast corner of this location No. 1, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine; from which chalk-stone monument, mineral monument No. 31 bears south, distant eleven (11) chains and twelve (12) links. The south corner of cement office bears north 16 degrees, 50 minutes west, distant ten (10) chains and eight (8) links. Winters Peak bears north 68 degrees 45 minutes east, and Chloride Peak bears north 1 degree 15 minutes west, thence,

1st Course—North twenty chains and twenty-four links to a stake marked "C D No. 2" at the base of low white hills, from which a stake marked "C D No. 70" at the southwest corner of location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit mine bears N. 56 degrees 26 minutes E. distant thirty-six chain; thence,

2nd Course—North eighty nine degrees forty-nine minutes west, seven (7) chains and eighty-seven (87) links to wagon road. Ten chains and five links to a stake marked C D No. 3, being the southwest corner of location No. 2, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes west along the south boundary of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, forty-nine chains and twenty four links to a stake marked C D J, at the southwest corner of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine on the dry bed of lake; thence,

4th Course—South twenty chains and sixteen links to a stake marked C D No. 33; thence,

5th Course—North eighty-nine degrees ten minutes east, nineteen chains and sixty links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 33½;" thence,

6th Course—North eighty-nine degrees forty-five minutes east, thirty-nine chains and fifty-two links to the point of beginning.

The above described Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39 is recorded in the mining records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, in Liber A, pages 168, 169 and 170, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 370 and 371.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square, set two feet in the ground, on the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W, and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67-100 chains.

The adjoining claims consist of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine and the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, on the north and south respectively.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39, posted upon the said location and to the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said mine and mining premises hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said premises or any part thereof must be duly filed in this office within sixty days from the date of the first newspaper publication hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicant.

First newspaper publication January 1, 1887.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR A MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 275.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bodie, California, Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business and postoffice address at the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mohave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate deposit, mine and mining premises containing One Hundred and Thirty-nine 86-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situated in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises, now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the United States Surveyor General for California, as survey No. 2194 A lot No. 40, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven, north range, one east San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a stake marked "C. D. No. 70" from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 30 degrees 20 minutes W. Fifty-nine chains and twenty-nine links, a stake marked "C D No. 2," at the N. E. Cor. of Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine bears S. 55 degrees 26 minutes W, distant thirty-six (36) chains. Winters Peak bears N. 70 degrees 30 minutes E; Chloride Peak bears N. 2 degrees 45 minutes W; thence,

1st Course—North eighteen chains and sixty-five links to a stake marked "C D No. 69" at southwest corner of location No. 5, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

2nd Course—East along the south boundary of location No. 5 of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, nine chains and sixty-seven links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 68" at southeast corner of said location No. 5; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees fifty-two minutes east, forty-one chains and four links to a stake marked "C D No. 67;" thence,

4th Course—South twenty-two minutes west, ten chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 66;" thence,

5th Course—East ten chains and fourteen links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 65," thence,

6th Course—South twenty chains and fifty-five links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 73," from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 66 degrees 39 minutes W, thence,

7th Course—West thirty chains and forty-one links to a stake marked "C D No. 72," thence

8th Course—North twelve chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C D No. 71," thence,

9th Course—West thirty chains and twenty-nine links to the point of beginning.

The above Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, is recorded in the Mining Records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District in Liber A, pages 170 and 171, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 371 and 372.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square set two feet in the ground, at the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W, and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67 100 chains.

The only adjoining claim is the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, on the north.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, posted upon the said location, and the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said land or any part thereof must be duly filed according to law in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, California, within sixty days after the first newspaper publication of said notice hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5 .....1887.

Mining location notices at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

Mr. and Mrs. Collins, of Mason valley, Nevada, are at Independence.

Mrs. Wayland, of Bishop Creek, is at Independence on a visit with her daughter, Mrs. Brown.

Hay is reported to be rising in price in Reno. The ruling prices are $10 per ton in the stack, $12 delivered and $16 baled.

The Senate of Nevada has passed a bill to abolish all bonds of State and County officers. It is not likely that the measure will pass in the Assembly.

The Scotch members of the English Parliament have resolved to favor home rule for Scotland. The people of Scotland realize that what Ireland is claiming for herself is right, and that Scotland should have the same privilege.

Colonel Stevens is reported to be quite ill at his home at Lone Pine. Though aged nearly seventy-five years, the Colonel is full of energy, and his many friends hope he may speedily get well again and be spared to reap some of the fruits of the big ditch he is making and that is now so nearly completed.

Mr. A. Goodrich, of Round valley, has been at Independence some weeks; he was in very poor health and came here to place himself under the care of Doctor Woodin. Mr. Goodrich is gaining strength rapidly, and from present appearance will soon be quite well again. Cap. Smith, of Bishop Creek, who was shot in the leg some time ago and is yet under the care of Doctor Woodin, is almost entirely recovered.

San Carlos.

The San Carlos mine appears to be developing well. Very recently C. Hoole and his comrade made a shipment of ore from the mine, and now they have another lot ready for shipment.

The Bill Passed.

The bill for the formation of a new agricultural district, to include the counties of Alpine, Mono and Inyo, passed the Assembly last Saturday by a unanimous vote. In all probability the bill will fare equally well in the Senate. Mr. Gould has served his constituents well in this matter.

Rich Strike Reported.

It is reported from Darwin that a large and rich ore body has been struck in the extension of the Defiance mine. George Lewis is the lucky prospector. The ore body is reported to be very large and the ore of good quality.

We Tell You Plainly

that Simmons Liver Regulator will rid you of Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, and Billiousness. It will break up chills and fever and prevent their return, and is a complete antidote for all malarial poison—yet entirely free from quinine or calomel. Try it and you will be astonished at the good results of the genuine Simmons Liver Regulator, prepared by J. H Zeilin & Co.

Delinquent List.

The delinquent tax list is published this week. It is very gratifying to note that the list is much smaller this year than ever before. No better proof could be given that the county has been prosperous during the past year; farmers have had market at fair prices for all they had to sell, and merchants have done a good business. Not a workingman in the county has been idle if he wanted to work.

New Discoveries.

New discoveries of rich ore bodies continue to be made near the famous Lapanta mine near Hawthorne. Pat Shannon and Frank Thorn have recently discovered, about 3,000 feet easterly, and in the Lepanta belt, a ledge over two feet wide, which contains a twelve-inch streak of the crumbled white quartz ore, the same as that of the richest of the Lepanta ores. They are sinking upon the ledge and are taking out a considerable quantity of this ore.

Discovering Their Ways.

The people of the East are discovering the ways of the "gentle" Chinese. No. 566 Fulton street, Brooklyn, has been known as a Chinese tea store, but last Monday night the police battered down the doors and captured seventy-four Chinamen, who were gambling, and $50,000 in cash. Three persons had $7,000 each, and two $5,000 each. They came from San Francisco, St. Louis, Chicago, Pittsburg, Newark and Paterson, New Jersey, for the purpose of breaking the "bank."

A Good Year.

The State was very prosperous during the past year. The San Francisco *Journal of Commerce* of last Saturday issued its annual trade review for the last year. It presents a remarkably flattering showing for California. The wheat product for the year is shown to be 46,000,000 bushels; barley 18,000,000 bushels; beet root sugar product, 2,000,000 pounds; coinage at San Francisco Mint, $25,000,000; value of merchandise and treasure exported, $67,000,000; wool clip, 40,000,000 pounds; wine product, 20,000,000 gallons; quicksilver, 30,000 flasks; total value of products of the State during 1886, $202,000,000; banking capital of the State, $57,000,000; increase of immigration during the year, 21,686 persons.

Not Reforming Very Fast.

Senator Fair recently took his son, "young Jimmy" as he is called, to Washington, doubtless with the intention of severing him from his associations and changing the habits he had formed in San Francisco. Evidently young Jimmy is not reforming with as much celerity as the Senator might wish. About ten o'clock last Friday night Jimmy was in a bar-room in Washington when ex-Congressman Frank Page came in, and the young man asked him to drink. Page refused, and young Fair drew a pistol and fired it. Page luckily hit the pistol, and the ball struck the ceiling. Page took the pistol away from the Senator's son, and the latter was taken by a couple of servants across the street and taken to his hotel and put to bed. It is a terrible stigma upon our courts of justice, that there is a conviction in the public mind that if this drunken young ruffian should commit a murder the money of his father would save him from the gallows.

More Settlers.

Mr. Finley McIver arrived at Independence last Wednesday. He is the representative of eight families of Scotch people who want to locate in Owens valley. Mr. McIver is a professional landscape gardener, nurseryman and orchardist. He is well pleased with the country, and has made a selection of land about seven miles from Independence, which he is satisfied will suit the intending colonists, who are all trained farmers. Mr. McIver has been in California long enough to have a fair knowledge of all the farming regions of the State, and says he has not yet found any other place where there are so many and good advantages offered to settlers as in Owens valley. He went away this morning to report to his friends and expects to return in a few weeks to stay.

GHASTLY DISCOVERY.

The Remains of David Fralich Found.

It will be remembered that David Fralich mysteriously disappeared from Independence about two months ago. Nearly a week passed before his disappearance was noticed; then search was made, but no trace of him could be found. Last Monday Mat McDonald was riding between the Kearsarge mine and Independence, and when about four miles from town he discovered the remains of the missing man only a few yards from the trail. He at once gave notice of his discovery, and Mr. Matlack, the Coroner, went to the place and took charge of the body, or what was left of it, and had it buried. Coyotes and carrion birds had eaten most of the flesh from the thighs and body; but the hands and face had not been touched, except the eyes, which had been picked out. The old man had evidently strayed from the track; wandered around for some time and became exhausted and laid down and died when almost back again on the right way. For some time after Fralich disappeared there were surmises and rumors of foul play. The inquest held by the Coroner proves conclusively that all this talk was idle. The old man when he left Independence the last time he was seen alive was carrying a sack containing groceries and a few other articles. He had evidently got weak or tired on the way and laid down his burden and stuck his staff in the ground beside it as a mark, and then wandered on to where he died. The sack and staff were found just as he had left them.

Drink Gets Them.

Last Monday Raymond Belmont, son of August Belmont, the New York banker, shot and killed himself. Young Belmont lived with his father at 109 Fifth avenue, and was associated with the Belmont banking house, at 12 Pine street. In the evening Raymond went out to dinner. He returned shortly before 1 o'clock in the night. With him was Leonard Behr, a night watchman, with whom young Raymond was well acquainted, and who frequently accompanied him home. They went to the basement, where there was a shooting gallery, in which young Belmont, who was a very expert shot, frequently practiced. Here he also had revolvers and guns.

As they entered the room young Belmont picked up a double-acting Smith & Wesson revolver of thirty-two calibre, and turning to Behr said; "Now, I want you to go and hold up a gold collar button in your hand, and I will shoot it out." Behr, who had frequently seen the young man shoot and had great confidence in him, agreed to do this. Before taking up his position, however, young Belmont turned to him and said: "Oh, first close all the doors, so that the report may not alarm father, who is upstairs." Thereupon, Behr walked over to the door, and had just put his hand upon it when he heard the report of the pistol. Turning, he saw young Belmont falling to the floor, blood gushing from a wound in the right side of his head. "My God, Raymond," he cried, "what have you done?"

He leaned over the young man, who opened his eyes, and, looking at him, tried to speak but could not. Behr aroused August Belmont, the young man's father, who was all alone in the house. Young Belmont died soon after. The bullet entered his brain.

It was evident that young Belmont had taken considerable wine with his dinner.

Coroner Eidman said next day that he had no doubt the shooting of Belmont was due to the accidental discharge of the revolver. He made some inquiries and acquainted himself with the facts sufficiently to feel assured that the case was not one of suicide.

Over Again.

From Texas, Montana, Nebraska, Pennsylvania, New York and Connecticut, we have had inquiries during the past week about Owens valley. A very great number of similar questions have been put and answered during the year gone by, so that nothing new now remains to be said, and we can but repeat:—Snow very rarely falls in Owens valley; and so far as the white people know, on those rare occasions never lies on the ground longer than a few hours. The country is well suited to sheep; about half a million come into the valley each spring from the neighboring counties; the last of these usually leave the valley about the beginning of November. Owens river flows the entire length of the valley from north to south; it is a large, swift but placid stream of pure water, fordable only at a few places in the valley. Springs are numerous, and beautiful streams flow down the Sierra mountains at short distances apart the whole length of the valley. There is no better watered region in the State. All the fruits, grains, roots and vegetables of the temperate zone grow in perfection. Alfalfa yields two or three good crops each year. Farming is carried on independent of rain; the snows of the Sierras give a never failing supply of water. The average price of all kinds of farm produce is higher in Owens valley than anywhere else in California. The Carson and Colorado railroad affords an outlet to the mining regions of Western Nevada. There are good schools at convenient distances apart. No fault has ever been found with the climate except by the doctors, who say it is too healthy; nor with the people, except by lawyers, who complain that there is not litigation enough. From this ordinary people will conclude that climate and people are nearly perfect.

A well conducted dairy would pay, there is plenty of demand for butter at sixty cents per roll. Chickens and eggs are always in demand and bring good prices. There is yet a good deal of fine government land open for entry in the valley. A good deal of improved land has lately been bought by new settlers, and all of these are well pleased with their new purchases. The country is attracting a great deal of attention from intending settlers, and very soon all of the government land will be taken up, and all improved lands offered for sale will be bought by new settlers.

Mules For Sale.

Three fine mules for sale; each four years old, rising five. All trained to harness and gentle. Terms: Cash on delivery. Address JAMES HINES, Independence.

Valentines.

An assortment of valentines of all kinds at Rhine's store. The valentines are all of the latest styles and include everything from the broadcast caricature to the most elegant designs. They will be sold at cost.

Defying Fire.

Mr. Rhine has got a large lot of big blocks of soapstone laid down at his store. This material was brought from near Benton, Mono county, and is now being put in place to make a fire proof vault in which valuable articles, books, etc., will be kept. This stone has been tested thoroughly as a fire resistant and has no superior.

Mines in Saline Valley

Messrs. W. T. Grant and E. Walker, of Olancha, own several silver mines in Saline valley, east of the Inyo mountains. These mines were leased on the 10th of January to Messrs. O'Keefe & Co., and a force of miners are now at work getting out ore. The ore will be packed across the mountains to the C. & C. railroad and shipped to Reno or San Francisco.

Board of Education.

The Regular Semi Annual Meeting of the Inyo County Board of Education will be held in Independence on Tuesday the 15th day of February, 1887. All applications for examination should be sent on or before that date. The examination will commence on Wednesday the 16th instant at 9 A. M.

J. H. SHANNON,
County Superintendent

Slight Earthquake.

About half past one o'clock last Sunday morning there was a slight shock of earthquake at Independence. Frame buildings were shaken as if by a rather strong blast of wind, but not more than this. People who were asleep at the time were not waked up by the shock and remained unconscious that it had happened till told of it next morning. The night was very clear and calm.

Bull For Sale.

"Silver Brick" a thoroughbred Holstein bull, calved June 5th 1886. Out of "Black Queen" by "Saratoga," both imported from Holland and registered in the Holland Herd Book. Silver Brick is a direct descendant of "Rooker," beautifully marked, a square, bulky animal, unusually heavy of his age, bred from the best strains of the famous milk breed, with pedigree perfect. His sire, Saratoga, was imported direct from Holland, is an animal of remarkable prepotency, whose half breed progeny require an expert to distinguish them from thoroughbred stock. Although under age he was awarded a special premium at the Nevada State Fair, his sire took first premium two successive years. He is offered for sale for $250, as his owner does not need two bulls. Apply to Sam Davis, Appeal Office, Carson City, Nev.

On the Right Track.

The right track has at last been struck on the irrigation question. A bill has been introduced by Mr. Brierly, of Los Angeles, providing for such a Commission as was recommended by State Engineer Hall. The Governor is to appoint five Commissioners to hold office for two years, and to receive $5,000 each for their services, and necessary traveling expenses. This Commission is to make its report to the Legislature in 1889. It is to study the data in the office of the State Engineer and State Library, and to gather additional data by visiting every irrigation county in the State and holding public meetings in the leading places, to make a study of the laws of California and other States and countries bearing upon the subject of irrigation, and from the facts so gathered draft suitable codes and submit them to the Legislature of 1889. In October, 1888, it is to make a report to the Governor, which report shall be made public, and in November and December of that year it is to hold public meetings to hear suggestions and criticisms.

It is to be hoped that no hindrances will be put in the way to prevent this bill from becoming law as speedily as possible.

Sensible Indian.

There is an Indian in Owens valley who takes very practical ideas of things. A physician was passing the camp lately where this Indian lives; the Indian begged of the Doctor to enter the wigwam and look at a sick papoose; the doctor, who is a very tender hearted man, entered, but saw at once that the child would certainly die within a few hours, or a day at farthest. The Doctor said he could do nothing for the little one, but the Indian insisted that it must have some "white man's medis." To satisfy the anxious father the Doctor prepared a little simple medicine, told the parents how to give it to the child and came away. Next day the Indian called at the doctor's office and said: "Papoose dead, maybe so your medis heap kill um; you buy um box, make um grave; you kill um all same white man, put um in ground all same white man." The doctor declined to bear the expense of the funeral; but the hint given by the Indian should not be lost. As the Legislature is now in session the life insurance companies might procure the passage of a bill compelling all doctors to pay the funeral expenses of patients who die while under their care.

SOCIAL DANCE

And Supper!

A Social Dance and Supper will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Barnes

....AT THE....

Lake View Hotel

KEELER,

—ON THE EVENING OF—

St. Valentine's Day,

FEBRUARY 14, 1887.

TICKETS (Including Supper) $3.00

☞ A general invitation is extended to all.

MISCELLANEOUS

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Sayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Yerington	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.30 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Lundy	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Soda Springs	6.10 p. m.	9.10 a. m.
Bodie	7.45 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m.	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.55 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord	2.50 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

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SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS.

How Agents are Trained to Do Effective and Profitable Work.

"The publication of an article on How Book Agents are Primed," said the manager of a well-known subscription-book publishing house, "has attracted wide attention, particularly as it was the first article that has treated the subject with reference to the instructions agents received from their employers. What we make a special feature of is systematic work. For instance, in canvassing in towns we instruct the agent to carry a pocket memorandum book, and after he has started his list with a sufficient number of the leading characters, to canvass each street in course. When beginning with a street he should mark a few lines to indicate the street, the line he is upon, on what block, etc., and note down all who are absent and those who he is to call on again. Very likely after the first block, his notebook will look like this:

North Street.

Main Street.
- Smith, out of town; back next week.
- Jones busy.
- Phillips, busy.
- McCoy, says call at noon.
- Davis, out.
- Williams, out.
- Peters, busy.
- Childs, out.
- Harrison, sick.

When through the first canvass he should go over the ground again and again until all have had a chance. This is the only way in which a thorough canvass of a town can be made, as it will not do to trust to memory. Yes, sir, it's a regular art to sell a subscription book, and there are but few avocations equal to this in requiring a knowledge of mankind. While there are certain general principles termed human nature common to all, the agent finds each specimen varied in minor points, so that if he feels disposed to observe he can adapt himself to the peculiarities of individuals and thus wonderfully increase his influence in the important art of pleasing. If it's like any thing, this business resembles fishing more than any thing else. Some days the agent will not obtain even a name, while on others his business will be first rate. I have known of an agent starting out fresh on Monday morning and working faithfully the first three days of the week without obtaining a name. But the three remaining days he got nineteen names."

"Are there no people whom you advise agents to avoid?"

"Yes, an agent should avoid as a pestilence men in groups, public gatherings and people at court. Very little can can be effected on such occasions. Walk up to any knot of three or four and one of them is sure to be either a joker or a grumbler, and if either, a laugh or a whine will be made at your expense, so that all hopes of getting subscribers will be lost. But call upon a man at his home or place of business and he feels himself particularly addressed; his mind is more free to act, and the chances of success are better, for he is but one, and you, if quick-witted, will soon see how to suit him. When all other arts fail the agent often wins by asking a gentleman or lady if the birthday of wife or husband or friend will not occur soon, and suggesting the nicety of his book as a birthday or Christmas present. People often tell an agent awful stories of having been cheated by book agents. An old agent, a perfect prodigy, the Napoleon of agents, in fact, who, although near seventy years of age, works unremittingly from morning until night, has a pet mode of meeting this cheating objection. 'Well,' he says to the complainer, 'you have sometimes bought a hat and found that it did not do good service and sometimes a pair of boots that wore right out, and you considered you had been cheated in both hat and boots.' 'Yes, that's a fact,' is the reply. 'Then,' says the agent, 'did you from fear of again being cheated determine to go hatless, and barefooted the rest of your days?' But one of the real arts in the business and which people outside of it don't have any idea of, is to deliver a book after it has been subscribed for. The majority of agents generally lose from five to ten subscribers in a hundred. The success in delivering all depends upon the agent. Some few agents whom we have known make out grandly in obtaining subscribers and miserably in delivering, losing one out of three and sometimes even worse. These were always very amiable men, of whose good nature advantage was taken. The fault was mainly their own. When they call upon a subscriber they acted just as if they expected he would refuse to fill his contract, saying something like this, 'I have brought your book; I hope you are ready to take it,' as it were, inviting him to make an excuse. To deliver well an agent should be pleasant, but firm and decided, acting just as if the subscriber was as anxious to procure as he to deliver the article, and he rarely will experience any difficulty."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Life in London Lodgings.

Life in lodgings in London is hopelessly dull and dreary, the cooking generally atrocious. There is, of course, variation to this sweeping denunciation. It is a chep and private way of living, but one must accustom one's self to boiled mutton and Brussels sprouts and a terrible something, called a "sweet," named gooseberry tart. Then begins the battle of words again. Your landlady uses a different vocabulary from yourself, and only her pretty English voice reconciles you to her "haspirations." Here there is apt to be a faithful, good maid, however, whose respectful manners and willing service are delightful after the free and airy unsubserviency of home rule.—Mrs. John Sherwood in New York World.

The Wear of Niagara.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science, in session at Buffalo, listened to a paper by Professor R. S. Woodward, of Washington, on "The Rate of Recession of Niagara Falls." The professor said that the area of the rock worn away at the Horseshoe falls between the years 1842 and 1875 was 18,500 square feet, equal to .425 acres; between 1875 and 1886, 60,000 square feet, or 1.37 acres. The main length of the contour of the falls is 2,300 feet. The time required to recede one mile, if the rate is 2.4 feet per year, is 2,200 years.—Building.

An Indirect Vegetarian.

A—I thought you were a vegetarian, and now I see you eating mutton! B—Well, I am only an indirect vegetarian—I eat the meat of such animals only as live on vegetable food.—Fliegende Blaetter.

POVERTY IN LONDON.

The Hopelessness Which is the Curse of Improvidence and Want.

Poverty in London is increasing, both relatively and actually. Relative poverty may be lightly considered, but it breeds trouble as rapidly as actual poverty. The family which has an income sufficient to support life on oatmeal will not grow in good will when they know that daily meat and holidays are spoken of as "necessaries" for other workers and children. Education and the spread of literature has raised the standard of living, and they who can not provide boots for their children, nor sufficient fresh air, nor clean clothes, nor means of pleasure feel themselves to be poor, and have the hopelessness which is the curse of poverty, as selfishness is the curse of wealth.

Poverty, however, in London, is increasing actually. It is increased (1) by the number of incapable—"broken men, who, by their misfortunes or their vices have fallen out of regular work," and who are drawn to London because chance work is more plentiful, "company" more possible and life more enlivened by excitement. (2) By the deterioration of the physique of those born in close rooms, brought up in the narrow streets, and early made familiar with vice. It was noticed that among the crowds who applied for relief there were few who seemed healthy or were strongly grown. In Whitechapel, the foreman of those employed in the streets reported that "the majority had not the stamina to make even a good scavenger." (3) By the disrepute into which saving is fallen. Partly because happiness (as the majority count happiness) seems to be beyond their reach, partly because the teaching of the example of the well-to-do is 'enjoy yourselves," and partly because "the saving man" seems "bad company, unsocial and selfish;" the fact remains that few take the trouble to save—only units out of the thousands of applicants had shown any signs of thrift.. (4) By the growing animosity of the poor against the rich. Good will among men is a source of prosperity as well as of peace. Those bound together consider the good of the "whole" before the good of a class. Among large classes of the poor animosity is slowly taking the place of good-will, the rich are held to be of another nation, the theft of a lady's diamonds is not always condemned as the theft of a poor man's money, and the gift of £70,000 is looked on as ransom, and perhaps an inadequate ransom. The bitter remarks sometimes heard by the almoners are signs of disunion, which will decrease the resources of all classes. The fault did not begin with the poor; the rich sin, but the poor, made poorer and more angry, suffer the most.—*Nineteenth Century.*

MALARIAL POISON.

Its Existence Described as Long Ago as the Decline of the Roman Republic.

When we talk of the Roman climate we can not dissociate the theme from its distinctive characteristic—the malarial poison. What is this poison? Till the researches of Tommasi-Crudeli and Krebs, published in 1879, the most plausible answer was that of Dr. Leon Colin, who defined it as an "intoxication tellurique," an earth-poison generated by the surplus vegetative energy of an abnormally fertile soil, whose fecundity was very partially absorbed by the scanty sprinkling of herbage that overspread its surface. Cultivate this soil, render to this vegetative energy its appropriate pabulum, and you provide the antidote to malaria. Such, stated with extreme brevity, was the theory of Leon Colin, embodied in a work of great ability, which, appearing as it did, at the outbreak of the Franco-German war, encountered a public too preoccupied to give it the study it deserved. Tommasi-Crudeli combats this theory. He denies that the Roman Campagna possesses any thing like the exuberant fecundity with which it has been credited. Its really fertile tracts are few and far between, rarely compensating the agriculturist for his labor—as, indeed, was well known to ancient husbandmen. Then again, if the poison were gaseous, as Leon Collin's theory implies, the malaria-surcharged atmosphere ought to be at its maximum at noonday, when the exhalation from the soil is greatest; but on the contrary, the localities in which malaria is most pronounced reach their maximum of danger in the morning and evening—those periods of the day when the difference of temperature between earth and atmosphere renders the ascending aerial currents most powerful and most apt to transport the material of the poison. That material, according to Tommasi-Curdeli, is a living ferment, encountered equally on the mountain and plain, in dry soils and in humid. Its existence was suspected and unscientifically described as long ago as the decline of the Roman republic by the agriculturist Varro, and its nature and form are defined by Tommasi-Crudeli as a "Schizometes bacillaris." For its development it requires a temperature not lower than twenty degrees C. (a moderate degree of humidity) and the immediate contact of the atmosphere with the soil it infects. As the absence of a single one of these conditions prevents the development of the malaria, so certain localities exhibit at times a natural suspension of the poison. In winter, for example, the fall of the temperature below the required twenty degrees causes a thermic suspension; the loss of the necessary humidity under prolonged drought causes a hydaulic suspension; and the interposition of sheets of water or of a thick matting of turf on the laying down of a pavement, by preventing the immediate contact of the atmosphere with the infected soil, produces an atmospheric suspension of the malaria.—*London Lancet.*

A Remarkable Plaster Work.

In Paris, the sculptor Fremeit has a remarkable plaster work, life-size, for the Spring exhibition. It represents an orang-outang carrying off a woman. The animal is hideously majestic. The artist paid a fabulous sum for a skeleton of the beast, and the plaster cast in the Jardin des Plantes further aiding him, he has been enabled to obtain perfect proportions with the muscles, and the genera aspect also is perfect. The animal holds the woman in his right arm, while his left grasps a huge rock ready to hurl at an enemy. His face shows both anger and pain, for an arrow has entered his left shoulder. The exquisite figure of a woman is pressed against him, while her lacerated arms and hands vainly endeavor to push him off.—The Journalist.

Brevities.

A philosopher says: A girl should marry for protection—not for revenue only.

It looks as if somebody would have to be put on the Bulgarian throne and kept there.—New Haven News.

It is now understood why the French academy made M. de Lesseps an "immortal." They wished to give him time to construct the Panama canal.—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Young boys' stomachs are always in apple pie order.—Rochester Post-Express.

When you meet a defeated candidate talk of the crops—refer to the weather—inquire after his family—go back even to the revolutionary war, but don't speak of the election. Have some mercy on a fellow human being.—Detroit Free Press.

Kate Field asks: "How many women marry a good man?" Only one, Miss Field, only one, if the good man is true to his reputation.—Life.

"John," said the proprietor of the beach restaurant, "you'll have to take a spade and go down to the beach and try to find a clam. The one we made the chowder with is missing. Been eaten by some of the guests, I guess. By jingo, these city folks want the earth."—Boston Courier.

The fisherman's favorite musical instrument is castanet.—Yonkers Gazette.

Barnum has the greatest show on earth; but his chances in Heaven are no better than those of other circus people.—Picayune.

"This way, gentlemen, to the American dwarf, to be seen only through a hundredfold magnifying glass; totally invisible to the naked eye."—Fliegende Blatter.

They were at the circus: "Have you ever seen Mlle. La Rue's great feat?" "No," she replied. "Is she a Chicagoan or a St. Louis woman?"—Merchant Traveler.

Maternal instinct. Mamma (to Lucy, who has stumbled and smashed her doll's head)—Don't cry, my dear; it can't be helped. Lucy—Oh, mamma dear! you don't know how I feel; you've never lost a child.—Judge.

As for little Joe, he would eat the ripe peaches, in direct disobedience, too. His love for them overcame everything else. In despair his mother said: "Joe, if you will do so, I shall perhaps lose my little boy; for you will certainly be sick and die unless you obey me." "If I do die," Joey responded cheerfully, "I guess they'll be glad to see me come to heaven, I'll be so full of peaches."—Exchange.

Edison says that no experiment which he has tried at night ever failed. Now what we want to know is, did Mr. Edison ever try at night to find the matches in his bare feet without disturbing any of the furniture or stubbing his big toe against seventeen different obstructions?—New Haven News.

What we want is not to see ourselves as others see us. We want to have others see us as we see ourselves.—Somerville Journal.

She and he had been listening to the music of the insect world. "Arthur," she exclaimed, breaking the noisy silence, "how delightful, and yet how sad, is the monotonous chorus of those toadstools!" "Toadstools, my dear?" replied Arthur; "I think you mean crickets." "Yes, crickets; that's what I mean. I knew it was something to sit on."—Boston Transcript.

It is stated that funerals cost three times as much as they did forty years ago. Funerals may come high, but people will have them.—Life.

Why does the beauteous maiden seem
So wearied and so vexed?
She's just found out the tale will be
"Continued in our next."
—Merchant Traveler.

An hour glass is made smallest in the middle. It shows the waste of time.—The Critic.

"Liberty's mouth is just a yard wide," an exchange says. But the most notable thing about it is that she always keeps it shut. Observe, she!—Buffalo Express.

A LUCKY DRY GOODS MAN.

Henry L. Valencia, who presides over the hosiery department in Keane Brother's dry goods store, is a firm believer that there is good advice in the old saying, "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again." And that he is right in so believing is evidenced by the fact that after wooing the Goddess of fortune for years, she smiled upon him at the last drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery and in consequence he is $5,000 richer than when he purchased one-fifth of ticket No. 48,000, which drew the second capital prize of $25,000.

Mr. Valencia was happy and smiling yesterday afternoon when interviewed concerning his good fortune. "I bought a coupon in The Louisiana State Lottery every month for years," said Mr. Valencia, "and could hardly believe my good luck when I learned that I had won a prize at last. But when I received $5,000 in gold coin for my coupon last Monday, I began to realize my good fortune. I was able to return thanks with good grace Thanksgiving Day," said he, "and when Christmas comes I will count in the $5,000 as a neat little Christmas present."—[San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, Nov. 27.

SATISFACTORY TRIALS.

Experiments With the New Eight-Inch Thirteen-Ton Steel Gun.

The Ordnance Department is much pleased with the performance of the new 8-inch steel gun at Sandy Hook. This gun, which weighs 13 tons, and whose length of bore is 30 calibers, was manufactured at the West Point foundry. The tube and jacket were obtained from Whitworth, and the hoops and the breech mechanism forgings from the Midvale Steel Company. The gun was first tried with the German brown prismatic powder, when the following results were reached: With a charge or 100 pounds, and with a shot weighing 182 pounds, the muzzle velocity was 2,145 feet, and the pressure 29,500 pounds; with a 235-pound shot the velocity was 1,942 feet, and the pressure 32,250 pounds; with a shot weighing 286 pounds the velocity was 1,795 feet, and the pressure 32,800 pounds. The gun was next tried with Du Pont's brown prismatic powder, the charge being the same. The velocity with a 237-pound shot was 1,937 feet, and the pressure 32,950 pounds; with a 286-pound shot the velocity was 1,820 feet, and the pressure 35,450 pounds. The gun has been fired thirteen times, and will now be turned over to the testing board. It is worthy of remark that when this gun was designed, the computed velocity with the 286-pound shot was 1,825 feet, and the computed pressure 36,000 pounds. This is almost exactly verified by the firing with the Du Pont powder.—*Army and Navy Register.*

At the masquerade ball in Adin last week, St. Jacobs Oil took the first prize. Nothing strange in this, as it is highly prized in every family where used—especially in ours.—Bieber, Cal., *Mountain Tribune.*

There are three ways to fight slander—Laugh it off, fight it down, or keep quiet. It's a toss up to choose the wisest course.

Mr. Geo. Denterman, New York city, suffered nearly a month with a severe cough, and having tried several remedies without relief, finally used Red Star Cough Cure which, he says, proved "speedy and effectual."

ABANDONED!

A Picture of the Desert that Finds Its Application in Many Homes.

One of the most vivid pictures produced in recent years was that drawn for a London illustrated journal representing General Gordon seated in a sandy waste of Africa clutching his country's flag and his Bible in one hand and a trusty weapon in the other, while round about him, closely environing him on every side, perched a flock of lean and hungry vultures. Traced in the sand at his feet was the name "Khartoum," and under the masterly artistic conception, which events subsequently tragically verified, was the single word—"Abandoned!" The picture derived much of its force from the fact that the face of the solitary man, on which despair and hopelessness were written, was that of a hero whom all the world honored. In every town and city throughout this broad land are heroes who have become martyrs to medical science just as was Gordon a martyr to military art. They have been "abondoned" by their physicians and given up to death in the tenderest language that their genial practitioner can command. For years the sufferers have taken medicines of all kinds that did not cure. They have continued to grow worse, until Death was knocking at the door of the house. Drs. Starkey & Palen, No. 1529 Arch Street Philadelphia, Penna., no longer need to recommend their Compound Oxygen treatment for the cure of *lung and other chronic diseases.* It is already prescribed by hundreds of reputable progressive physicians of the old and new schools. It has entered many thousand homes in the neat and convenient form of the Home Treatment. In *Health and Life,* a quarterly published by them, they record in each number cases of patients who have been abandoned by other physicians. The number for October, 1885, had thirty such reports. This paper and a valuable pamphlet showing its manifold virtues in healing the sick by the natural and rational process of building up the shattered body will be sent free by mail or handed to those applying in person at their office.

If the London divorce scandals continue to be telegraphed over to this country the owners of the Atlantic cables will be obliged to take up the wires and disinfect them.

THE OYLY WAY TO CONQUER DYSPEPSIA.

It is perfectly preposterous to introduce pepsin and other artificial solvents into the stomach, in the expectation that they will assist digestion by acting on the food itself. They will not. Nor is it possible thus to overcome dyspepsia. The only way to conquer that disorder, and prevent the numerous diseases and disabilities which it assuredly provokes, is to renew the activity of gastric action by strengthening the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters eradicates the most inveterate forms of indigestion by restoring vitality to the alimentary organs, and those which are tributary to them. The liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the nerves, no less than the stomach, experience the invigorative effects of that standard tonic, which possesses alterative properties that greatly enhance its beneficial influence, and give a permanence to its effects which they would not otherwise possess.

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Among other valuable lessons imparted by this teacher is the fact that for a very long time Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has been the prince of liver correctives and blood purifiers, being the household physician of the poor man, and the able consulting physician to the rich patient, and praised by all for its magnificent service and efficacy in all diseases of a chronic nature, as malarial poisoning, ailments of the respiratory and digestive systems, liver disease and in all cases where the use of an alterative remedy is indicated.

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When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

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"Hurrah for the Irish May Flower's bloom
That saved my Barney's life,
It kept his liver from death's doom,
An' cured him for his wife.
Do ye blame me Mr. Delaney
For singin' songs of joy?
Irish May Flower, more's the power!
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The Bartholdi Goddess of Liberty, with ice on her head in the morning, after being out all night, is not a pleasing spectacle.

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of all other medicines by Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is approaching. Unrivalled in bilious disorders, impure blood, and consumption, which is scrofulous disease of the lungs.

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We call attention to the advertisement of the "Carbolic Smoke Ball," in this issue. We know that its popularity in the East and San Francisco is simply phenomenal, and the company is responsible. No one need hesitate about ordering by mail, their directions are full and complete and it is a thorough home treatment.

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—Governor Hughes, of Arkansas, was recently presented with a cane made from a limb of a tree which was planted in the State house yard at Little Rock twelve years ago by Governor Royston.

—Before introducing a gentleman to a lady get her permission. If you can't get it, make up some plausible lie to tell the gentleman. It is impertinent to question a servant about family matters when visiting. Get hold of one of your host's children and pump him.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Landlord—"Your rent has been due for six weeks." Tenant—"I know it." Landlord—"Can't you pay it today?" Tenant—"No." Landlord—"Why not?" Tenant—"See here, I don't want to be bothered in this way." Landlord—"But I want my rent." Tenant (indignantly)—"Sooner than pay that rent I'll move."—*Tit-Bits.*

—Omaha man (at a restaurant)—"May I trouble you for the salt?" Cowboy from Wayback—"You bet you kin, stranger. Don't care for salt myself." "I should consider it a very necessary part of diet. A Berlin scientist proves conclusively that the generous use of salt is conducive to longevity." "Wall, there's no denyin' that fellers as is too fresh don't live long out our way."—*Omaha World.*

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"CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL!"

TRADE MARK.

This remarkable and now famous remedy—"Carbolic Smoke"—has been used in the Eastern and Western States with the most gratifying results. It acts as a disinfectant upon all the mucous membrane, where the air cells exist, healing them up in a short time. It cures in nearly every case the most severe forms of

Catarrh, Hay Fever, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Headache, Croup, Sore Throat, Deafness, Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Ulceration of the Lungs, Snoring, Cold in the Head, Cold on the Chest, etc.

This "CARBOLIC SMOKE" disinfects the poison in the mucous membrane of the Head, Throat, Bronchial Tubes and Lungs upon the same principle as Carbolic Acid would act upon the diseased and poisonous air arising from a patient in a sick room. It is PERFECTLY HARMLESS—eating up the poison that causes the disease.

It is put up in "LITTLE BALLS" that can be used at home, on the street, in the office or counting-room at any time with perfect ease.

A single application gives immediate relief in Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis, Diphtheria, Croup, Neuralgia, Colds, etc., removing in a very short time any diseased mucous of the Head, Throat or Lungs. It is used with the best of success in Ulceration of the Lungs.

"Carbolic Smoke" is so harmless and easy to apply that children three months' old can take it with perfect ease and safety. IT WILL CURE A COLD IN FIFTEEN MINUTES if taken in time. NEARLY ALL DISEASES OF CHILDREN ARISE FROM ONE COLD UPON ANOTHER.

The fatal rapidity with which SLIGHT COLDS AND COUGHS frequently develop into the gravest maladies of the Head, Throat and Lungs is an argument that should decide every parent to purchase a "CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL" for the home circle.

CATARRH—Cured in three months—Warranted.

ASTHMA—Cured in nearly every case—relieved in five minutes—in connection with package of "Deballator."

HAY FEVER—A cure guaranteed if taken in time. No symptoms of the disease returning. The "Deballator" package should also be used.

BRONCHITIS—Cured in EVERY CASE—Warranted. The "Deballator" package should also be used.

DEAFNESS—Cured in from three to six months, if the drums of the ears are not destroyed.

EYES—Granulated lids, weakness of the optic nerves, etc., cured in from four to six weeks. Relieved in five minutes.

CROUP—Relieved in three minutes and cured in twenty-four hours.

ULCERATION of the Lungs—Relieved in five minutes and cured in one week. The "Deballator" should also be used.

NEURALGIA—Cured after the third dose, and it will not return if the remedy is occasionally used.

DIPHTHERIA—Throat trouble immediately relieved.

COLDS—Relieved in ten minutes.

SNORING—Three doses every night removes. One "SMOKE BALL" will last from six weeks to ten years, according to use.

We prove our assertions by Home Testimonials. Notice that we do not go abroad for evidence of the efficiency of the "SMOKE BALL" in curing Catarrh, Neuralgia, Deafness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Eye Diseases, Snoring, Etc.

San Francisco, Dec. 14, 1886.

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL CO., over 652 Market street—Gentlemen: Seven days ago I purchased at your office a "Smoke Ball" and a "Deballator Package" for DRY CATARRH and DEAFNESS. I have been under the treatment of eminent physicians of the United States and Europe for the past twenty years, and have expended thousands of dollars for treatment. They all failed. During the seven days in which I have been using the "

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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PINS BY THE TON.

Some Interesting Information Concerning Their History and Manufacture.

Among the many who read this article some are doubtless familiar with Grecian mythology, and they will remember the story of Cadmus, who sowed dragon's teeth, which sprung from the earth armed men.

In a similarly marvelous manner it would seem that pins must have come into existence, so numerous are they. Nor is it strange that a frequent question is: "What in the world becomes of all the pins?"—an inquiry not easily answered.

But a hundred years ago pins were so rare and expensive that school children never thought of sticking one into a mate "for the fun of it."

The need of some utensil serving the same end with a pin must, from the earliest times, have been felt, and to meet it recourse has been had to various devices. Most likely our uncivilized ancestors used thorns for holding their garments together, and in comparatively modern times Mexicans were wont to substitute thorns of the agave for pins.

When some knowledge of working metals had been acquired pins were made therefrom. In Exodus we read: "All the pins of the tabernacle and of the court—those used to fasten the gorgeous hangings—"shall be of brass." The pins of the ancient Romans were made of bronze, as are most of those that have been discovered in Egyptian tombs.

Until the beginning of the fifteenth century strings, ribbons, hooks, skewers—of such material as the "circumstances" of the wearer admitted—played the part of pins.

About 1483 pins were first made, from iron wire, in England, the importation of pins from continental Europe being then prohibited by law.

Toward the middle of the sixteenth century Catharine Howard, the fifth Queen of Henry VIII, introduced brass pins into England from France.

In 1626 the English began the manufacture of pins at Gloucester, and the industry so prospered that several factories for that purpose were erected, wherein employment was given to nearly two thousand persons.

Shortly after the war of 1812 their manufacture was attempted in the United States, as, owing to the interruption of trade with foreign nations consequent upon the war, a paper of pins interior to those for which we now pay six cents, cost one dollar. The attempt was unsuccessful. For the "head"—made by winding fine wire spirally about one end of the pin and fastened in its place by striking it when heated, with a hammer—was exceedingly rude and liable to come off most inopportunely. Such a pin, relic of days long past, lies before us as we write.

In 1831 Dr. John I. Howe of New York, invented a machine which made pins with "spun" heads, like those of European make, previously requiring fourteen distinct processes, at one operation—the first machine to do such work automatically. He subsequently devised numerous improvements, and in 1840 patented the "rotary" machine, which makes pins with solid heads.

The production of pins is by no means all there is to it. They must be whitened, polished, sorted, stuck into papers. A boiling in copper pans, with grains of tin, nitric acid and water for three or four hours deposite upon them a thin coating of tin. They are dried and polished by being rolled in a barrel of hot bran or saw-dust, usually the latter. The perfect are separated from the imperfect by swinging them on belts, which throw off the smooth ones faster than the others. A wheel, revolving horizontally and furnished with "fingers" adapted to the varying length of the pins, sorts them. Then they are stuck on papers by a machine, so simple in its construction that it is tended by two children, who can put up thousands of papers each day.

As good pins are now made in this country as abroad, and their principal factories are in Connecticut, some of them making a ton a day.

A ton of pins! Yes, it is a large quantity—in number about two millions. But the population of the United States is fifty millions, and twenty-five tons would be necessary in order that each person have one pin a day. Rather a small allowance, is it not, reader? So there is no need that we take especial pains to lose or destroy them from fear that the world will be glutted with pins and those engaged in their manufacture compelled to remain idle.—*Church and Home.*

The Camera in Medicine.

It is now suggested that photography may become a useful agent in medical diagnosis, disclosing symptoms of disease before they are otherwise perceptible. In a recent negative of a child the face was shown as thickly covered with an eruption, no trace of which could be seen on the child until three days afterward, when its skin became covered with spots due to prickly heat. In another recorded case, invisible spots were brought out on a photograph taken a fortnight before an attack of small-pox.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—Mrs. Fannie Clark and a young brother attended a riding school at Lewisville, Tex., one night recently, and there met her husband, from whom she had separated some time ago, owing to domestic troubles. When the school closed for the night Mrs. Clark found that some one had cut loose their horses, and accepted her husband's horse to ride home. Some one had placed burrs under the saddle, and the moment she mounted the animal dashed away, and as she fell her clothing hung to the pommel of the saddle and she was swung to and fro against trees, stumps, brush, etc., for a half-mile. She died the next day.

—"Did you gain flesh by going to the beach this year, Grantly?" "I did, indeed, Brownley; gained 125 pounds." "Pshaw! impossible!" "Fact, my dear fellow. Come up to the house and I'll introduce you to her. We were married last week."

NEW YORK'S MAYOR.

An Explanation of His Far-Reaching Powers and Responsible Duties.

The mayor of New York is elected for two years. His term begins at noon on January 1. His salary is $10,000 per year. He may be removed for cause by the Governor. In case of a vacancy arising during the term the President of the Board of Aldermen acts as mayor, either temporarily or until the vacancy is filled by special election.

The general duties of the mayor are thus prescribed by the consolidation act, which is the city charter:

1. To communicate to the Common Council, at least once a year, a general statement of the finances, government and improvements of the city.

2. To recommend to the Common Council all such measures as he shall deem expedient.

3. To keep himself informed of the doings of the several departments.

4. To be vigilant and active in causing the ordinances of the city and laws of the State to be executed and enforced, and for that purpose he may call for consultation and co-operation all heads of departments.

5. And generally to perform all such duties as may be prescribed for him by the city ordinances and the laws of the State.

The mayor has the sole power of appointing the heads of the various departments of the city government whenever the term of an incumbent expires or a vacancy occurs. He also appoints the police justices. But the comptroller is elected by the people. The chief officers to which the mayor's appointing power extends are: City chamberlain, corporation counsel, police, excise, charities and correction, public works, fire, park, taxes and assessments, street-cleaning and dock commissioners; also two members of the health and all the members of the board of education. The mayor has power to remove these officers for cause, provided the Governor approves. Except the power of appointment and removal, the mayor has no control over these departments—no right to interfere with their operation.

Formerly the mayor nominated and the Board of Aldermen confirmed or rejected. On account of the notorious abuse by the aldermen of the authority vested in them they were stripped of all share in the appointing power. The power, with the responsibility, was then centered in the mayor. This reform was carried by the Legislature of 1884, and took effect January 1, 1885. Mr. Grace was the first mayor under the new regime. At the same time the office of Comptroller was made elective instead of appointive, and it was provided that the President of the Board of Aldermen should be elected by the people instead of by his fellow-members.

The mayor is a member of the sinking fund, the board of estimate and apportionment, the board of street opening and improvement and (ex-officio) the emigration commission. These are important functions. With the Comptroller he was formerly a member of the aqueduct commission, but both were ousted from this by the Republican Legislature of 1868.

Among the minor functions of the mayor is to issue theatrical and certain other licenses. As a magistrate he may perform the marriage ceremony.—*N. Y. Herald.*

USE OF STRAW.

Its True Economy Lying in Its Comfort to Stock as Bedding.

Why not, when stock is put into the yards for wintering, cover the ground thickly with straw, and especially under the sheds? Thus liquids, the most valuable portion of the manure, instead of going to waste, would be soaked up by the straw, and at length become thoroughly moistened. In the spring the whole may be piled to be rotted into manure. The straw should be added to from time to time, especially after snow storms, so there may be plenty for cattle to lie on. Thus while serving their comfort at the same time it is increasing in value, for the ultimate value of straw is in proportion to its saturation with the liquid waste of the yards and stables.

Straw is of little value as food, except to properly distend the stomachs of animals that are fed grain. Rotted down by itself, many good farmers claim that its true economy lies in its ashes. There is good ground for this belief, unless in the case of tough soils that require to be lightened up mechanically. It may pay in such cases to plow it under while dry. Yet its value on such soils is as much enhanced by being first used as bedding as upon any other soil; for before serving its ultimate purpose in any soil it must first be brought into humup or mold. It is still more astonishing that many farmers having plenty of straw should refuse to allow the stock, stabled in humup, a full supply of bedding. Even where straw is scarce there is no economy in bedding light. No more is lost by deep bedding than by thin bedding. It is only the fouled portions that need be thrown out. Little if any more will become so when the bed is six or eight inches thick than when there is only a slight covering to the floor, and very much less feed is required when animals lie warm and are comfortable in other ways than they will be when they lie shivering and uncomfortable on nearly bare planking or on the hard ground. Stock never cluster so when allowed their freedom. Then they seek the woods where the wind is broken, and where there is the comfort of the leaves with which the ground is covered. Where straw is scarce it will pay to gather leaves for bedding. And even much of the soiled portions may be dried and again used as bedding if necessary.—*Chicago Tribune.*

On His Dignity.

Uncle Rastus—Kin yo' trus' me to er codfish dis mawnin, Mistah Sugarsand?

Grocer—Trust you to a confish, Uncle Rastus? No, sir. You owe me now for a codfish you bought nine years ago. Why don't you ask me to give you a codfish?

Uncle Rastus (with dignity)—Kase I'se too proud to beg, sah.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A BULGARIAN WEDDING.

The Way in Which the Eastern Folk Celebrate Their Nuptials.

Among these people marriage festivities appear to be a blending of both Greek and Turkish customs. The betrothal occurs three months before marriage, and in a most unromantic fashion; the preliminaries are all accomplished by proxy. On betrothal-day bride and groom separately entertain their own special circle of friends, the men of the party occupying one room, while the women have their pleasant little talks by themselves; to all guests, coffee, jelly, wine and sweetmeats are offered, and each individual receives a little roll containing candy, cloves and a kind of chewing-gum, the gift neatly inclosed in blue paper; this peculiar presentation is regarded as an invitation to the wedding. At this preliminary festivity many specimens of the bride's handiwork are shown to the company—towels of cotton and silk interwoven, embroidered undergarments, slippers and handkerchiefs; they are tastefully set forth upon solid silver salvers.

The three months' interim are occupied in making the household plenishing and the bride's outfit as varied and elegant as circumstances will permit; oddly enough, the materials or purchase money for a comfortable start in life are mainly furnished by the groom or by his father. Two days previous to the wedding (which is always on a Sunday) again occur merry gatherings; acquaintances are now included, and, as before, bride and groom "receive" at their respective houses. The bride, tastefully attired, as a distinguishing mark adds a peculiar headdress and a glittering train of tinsel fabric, eight inches wide and a yard in length; this is secured to a band of her new head-dress, and flows gracefully over her shoulders.

Each guest on entering is saluted by the bride; the offered hand she bows over, and in token of great respect presses it to her forehead. Music is furnished by a group of gypsies, with fiddles and tambourines, and young girls join in a queer sort of dance called choro, but the grand feature of this day's mirth is a formal procession of the bride and her female friends to the public bath set apart for women; this is, under usual circumstances, a great occasion for lively gossip, and upon this occasion five hours are given to chat, and perchance for rest and sleep; the musicians are on hand and fiddles are constantly pressed into service.

The groom at his own home holds an evening entertainment; the young men gather in an upper room, where an ample feast is set forth, while the master of the house receives the older men in a lower room.

On the morning of the wedding-day the bride, attired in a delicate silk, with many bracelets and necklaces, and upon her head the glittering tinsel fabric worn on Friday evening, and with musicians in attendance, receives her guests. Her girl friends gather about her, her parents, brothers, sisters, cousins, join the circle, all of whom are greeted, as she kisses a hand of each; then follows a mournful, solemn dance; a sort of farewell this, all of them shedding tears the while.

A procession of married ladies now file in, a delegation from the groom's house; at the threshold handfuls of rice are thrown over them; they acknowledge the courtesy by kissing the hand of the performer. Each delegate now receives a sprig of sweet basil, and a third person pours over it drops of rose water; now they approach the bride, who is attended by two little girls holding burning tapers. Suddenly an old lady appears upon the scene, bearing a beautiful broadcloth sacque-lined throughout with rich fur; all former helpers stand aside as the venerable relative solemnly robes the bride in this matronly garment, leading her to the door, where farewells are given to father and mother and a procession of guests follow, with neither a joke, laugh nor loud word, and so they walk to the house of the groom, who, surrounded by friends, awaits the coming of his lady-love, and stepping forth to meet her as she passes through the low gateway, halts a moment, as jointly they receive in token of welcome another shower of rice from the groom's mother; this, mingled with bonbons and coins, children eagerly seize.

The couple now enter a room where hangs a picture of the Madonna with a lamp before it, burning. On a table are wax candles, sweatmeats and two crowns made of artificial flowers and joined by green silk ribbon. A priest swings a censor filled with burning incense; another lights the candles, offers one to his associate, then to bride and groom each one, and one he retains. The service, in the Sclavic tongue, is given in alternation by both priests; responses are given by other men. A priest now takes a ring from the groom's finger, makes with it the sign of the cross upon the foreheads of the man and woman before him, puts it on the bride's finger, takes it off, changes it back and forth several times and finally places it on the groom's little finger. The pair then join right hands as candles are held over them; the crowns are blessed and crossed and by the priest put on their heads, then, by a lady standing behind the couple, are interchanged three times.

Into a hemispherical cup a priest pours wine, blesses it, then offers it to the couple, who drink, then walk around the table three times, preceded by the priest; guests meanwhile busy themselves showering bonbons upon the crowd. After salutations from all, a collection is made for the priests, and the ceremony is over. Not a pledge is asked from the couple, not even a question for response from them.

The mother may not see her daughter for a week, after which the bride, accompanied by the new mother and sisters, and on later Sundays by the groom, may make further acquaintance with the bride's relatives.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—A superior court judge remarked recently, extra-judiciously of course, that it was better to be absent when you were wanted than to be present when you were not wanted.—*Lowell Citizen.*

Yarns About Clergymen.

The late Rev. Joel Hawes, of Hartford, is remembered by many as a most eloquent divine. Singularly angular in person and quaint in manner, he preached truth in a most forcible way. On one occasion, after announcing that the usual collection would be taken for foreign missions, he added, in his most impressive manner: "And I would say to those persons who are in the habit of putting buttons into the box that I would thank them not to hammer down the eyes, for the Lord is not deceived, and as buttons they are valueless." It need not be said that there were no buttons that day.

A REMARKABLE MISTAKE FOR AN IRISHMAN.

A clergyman writes:

"A young man, a plain, good hearted Irishman, was about to get married, and he came to arrange all the difficulties he thought connected with the ceremony. I assured him there would be no difficulty; that I would see him through all right. 'But,' said he, 'what about the ring?' I explained; and then, with a blush, 'When must I kiss the bride?' I answered that at the close of the ceremony I would offer a prayer, and just as soon as I would say 'Amen' he was to kiss the bride.

The ceremony went through all right; I said "Amen," and looked at him in a knowing way. He suddenly remembered his duty, made a little jump, like a timid trout at a fly, and kissed—not the bride, but me. It was the heartiest kiss I remember ever to have experienced. He had a short cropped black mustache, and I still can feel the warm prickling of it on my lips. I understand since that why my wife has always teased me to raise a mustache.—Harper's Monthly.

The Angel and the Brute.

She was a young woman in Washington for the season, and was very fond of narrating her conquests and speaking of her powers over men.

He was a bachelor with a heart of stone and a cheek of cast iron.

They were talking of love and matrimony and cognate subjects.

"I've been engaged six weeks, Mr. X.," she said, with refreshing candor in view of the fact that the announcement had appeared in the society news the next day after the proposal.

"Ah!" he said, with a rosebud smile wreathed around an interrogation point. "How charming."

"Delightful, Mr. X.," she continued, radiantly. "He was an old friend of our family, and he was so persistent. How long do you think I kept the poor, dear fellow waiting for his answer?" and she giggled a real swell giggle.

"Um—um," he cogitated, as if calculating an equation of time between a sun dial and a Waterbury watch. "Um—well, I should say about a minute and a half; possibly two minutes."

There was an abrupt termination to the conversation, and the brute was left alone in the alcove where they had been talking.—Washington Critic.

Cured of Deafness.

Sir William told us the following delicious tale of simple unreasoning faith in quacks: An elderly man consulted him about stomach complaints, but there was a formidable obstacle to diagnosis in the patient being born deaf. "What do you have for dinner?" roared Sir William into his right lug. "Oh, no!" was the reply, "plenty of that—two miles regularly after breakfast, and two more before dinner." "How long do you lie abed of a morning?" "Well, doctor, I shall be 60 this day three weeks." Without further parley the doctor gave him some simple prescription, the form and manuscript of which he seemed much to admire for a little; and then, offering his fee, he retired. But at the door he turned round, and, in the loud, rattling tones of one long very deaf, called out, "Doctor, can you cure deafness?" Sir William bowed, shook his head and made his lips express "No." "I thought so! You have been very kind to me, therefore I make you welcome to this prescription," which he pulled from his pocket, adding, "It cured me!"—Pall Mall Gazette.

He Knocked the Governor Out.

Governor Porter, of Indiana, is noted for his childlike and bland methods when he goes out to speak during an electioneering tour. He always assumes the familiarity of knowing all people. On one occasion he went down to Franklin, twenty miles below Indianapolis. He arose to speak with his face wreathed in smiles and began:

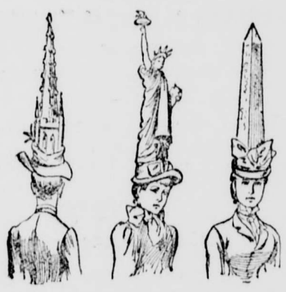
"Ladies and gentlemen, it affords me great pleasure to meet my old friends whom I have known so long."

At this point some shrill voice in the audience shouted:

"Name 'em; name 'em, governor."

This so disconcerted the governor that he did not recover from it all the evening.—Kansas City Star.

A Suggestion.



Ladies, if you must wear tall hats in the theatre, give us something novel to look at.—Texas Siftings.

Mrs. Friskley's Ingenuity.

Friskley has fallen into the habit of taking a cocktail before his meals. He says his appetite is failing and requires a little gentle stimulus.

The other night when Friskley had arrived at home, and had kissed his wife, the following dialogue ensued:

"Thank you, John. Won't you (affectionatately) kiss me again?"

"Kiss you again, my dear?"

"That's what I said. Aren't you willing to, my love? Don't you love me well enough to?"

"Oh, yes; of course." (Kisses her again.)

She (sniffing the air)—Aha! Just as I supposed. You've been drinking again.—Boston Record.

Foolish Corpse.

It was at the morgue. Three ladies, whose dress and bearing showed them to be of the so-called better class, were gazing sadly at the body upon the marble slab. Two of the ladies were certain that they were those of dear George. The third was not wholly convinced. She stepped forward to make another examination. "No, girls," she suddenly exclaimed, "it is not George. George had false teeth." The ladies departed. The attendant gave the corpse a reproachful glance as he muttered: "Ye ould fool, if ye'd kept yer mouth shut ye'd had a foine funeral."—Boston Transcript.

MOSCOW CHURCHES.

A Unique City of Spires, Domes, Minarets and Gorgeous Palaces.

I am informed that there are in Moscow about one thousand Greek churches. They are a composite of Catholic, Mohammedan and Oriental architecture, and probably the most beautiful churches in the world. When the ornate and wonderful St. Basil Church was completed the architect was asked by his master, Ivan the Terrible, if that effort was his very best; if, under any circumstances or for any consideration with any amount of money, he could construct a more beautiful edifice. The reply was that he could not—to make a more beautiful structure would be impossible. Thereupon the architect's eyes were put out that even he should not copy this sublimely beautiful creation. I think that not one of those thousand churches has less than three minarets and domes. Most of them have five, some have twenty-five—always an odd number for a grand central effect—and some have in the neighborhood of fifty to one hundred. They are colored white, green, red or blue, or are covered with silver or gold. Most of them have chimes of bells, and I presume that there are in the city of Moscow eight thousand bells. It was but yesterday that I stood on the eminence—about six miles west of the city—where Napoleon stood that eventful day when he first beheld those five thousand minarets, spires and domes, and the Kremlin's golden roofs glistening in the sun, and whence he surveyed the treasures which he thought would soon be at his disposal. I traversed the same road which he took when he marched his 500,000 men to an expected victory that proved to be the most melancholy defeat recorded on the pages of history. The immense treasures of the museums in the Kremlin had been removed and the sullen Muscovites applied the torch to their own devoted homes. The sequel is well known. Moscow has been rebuilt and its treasures and relics has been returned, supplemented by the Emperor's cannons and flags and numerous trophies taken from the fleeing invaders.

To enumerate the wonders of those Kremlin museums is impossible. To describe any one of them is to select one jeweled crown out of many, one diamond out of millions. Silver and gold, malachite, lapislazuli, jasper, rubies, diamonds and sapphires are not only worked into crowns, thrones and vestments in almost endless profusion, but they are even formed into furniture and make fire-places, walls and ceilings. Just there is the tocsin bell which sounded the signal for plying the torch to the city. Here are the red stairs upon which Napoleon ascend to the throne of the Romeloff Kings. There is the sword with which the Terrible Ivan beheaded his own sons. Here the furs that once enveloped the form of Catherine the Noble. And here, again, are the tools with which Peter the Great worked when he builded ships and empires—for it was his knowledge of the wants of his people that gave them the mighty impulse which yet jars two continents.

Then we were shown through the great throne-room, the silver rooms, the gold rooms, the pink rooms, the blue rooms, the jasper rooms and the crystal rooms, and then we wound up intricate stairways to the secret-trial room—still higher, to the dungeon and execution rooms, where voices were stifled without remorse and where cries could not be heard by sympathizing friends.—*Cor. Brooklyn Eagle.*

DRILLING CORN.

Recent Experiments in Planting and Harvesting a Satisfactory Crop.

I planted my corn this year in drills instead of hills and can now report results. Although it was sowed with an ordinary wheat drill which did the work poorly, and in spite of the succeeding drought which caused it to come up very unevenly, it has matured a very satisfactory crop. I am well pleased with this method of planting. But two things are requisite to insure the greatest success. A good planter is needed so that the corn shall be evenly distributed, and then the smoothing harrow should be put over the ground at least once a week for the first five or six weeks. This thoroughly destroys all weeds when small, and renders the use of a hoe superfluous except to cut up thistles or other perennial weeds.

There can be but one objection raised to drill planting of corn, when treated as above described, and that is the increased labor of cutting. This can be entirely obviated by cutting it with a self-raking reaper, which will do it easily, putting it in fine shape for binding, if only a single row is taken at a time. By letting the corn lie one day in the gavel before binding, it will be so wilted that any stalk will answer as a binder.

When corn is so cut and bound in bundles and these are set into rather large shocks, it cures out nicely and is in the best possible shape for hauling into the barn or shed for husking. And by using the reaper it can be cut, bound and placed in shocks with less than half the labor of cutting by hand and standing in the ordinary stook. There are many things yet to be learned in farming.—*Cor. Rural New Yorker.*

—Missouri continues to attract attention on account of her marvelous products. In one issue of the Missouri *Republican* record is made of a six-months-old colt weighing 650 pounds; a pig of the same age born with but three legs; a calf that weighs but twenty pounds; a radish twenty-five inches around, twenty-two inches long and weighing 19½ pounds; the discovery of gold in Jasper County, and a man who in January last received at short range a pistol shot, the ball entering the left eye and going through the brain, and who now is as well as a man can be.

—"We can't all be President of the United States, Bobby," said the minister. "I know it," Bobby replied, and his clear, honest eyes shone with lofty ambition, "an' I don't want to be. I'm going to be a drum major."—*N. Y. Sun.*

BEHIND TIME.

A Few Wise Words About the Pernicious Habit of Procrastination.

There is a class of persons known of all men everywhere, whose peculiarity is that they are always behind time. If not always, so generally that the exception proves the rule. They are late to meals or late in having them ready for others, and so make others late; they are late to bed at night and late in the morning in getting up; they are late for the train, and come panting and blowing just in time to catch it, or to see it rolling away. They seem somehow to have lost an hour, more or less, out of their lives in infancy or early life, and are therefore compelled evermore to chase that lost period in vain.

When one hears these late people give an account of themselves he is impressed with the conviction that they think they have plenty of time to compass their plans and enterprises. They are in no hurry about any thing; so they take their ease and dawdle or get every thing done there is to do except a few "last little things" that "take only a minute" to do, and then are unconcerned and confident. The late housewife, having planned her dinner all out, and thinking that she can "rush" it if she gets in a corner, sits at her sewing longer than she ought to, and finds when she tries to make up for the lost time, that the fire won't burn, or some dish turns out badly, and she hasn't time to prepare another, or somebody comes in and detains her, and so the dinner is late. The tardy church-goer, enjoying the luxury of Sunday rest, reads a little too long, or occupies himself in something else than getting all ready for church, and when the last bell rings he is not in his place in the pew. Or, if it is the housemother, she thinks she can do a few more chores before she goes, and so she is late, and disturbs the worshipers by coming in out of time. The unpunctual traveler puts off to the last day or hour before he starts what should have been done the day before or the week before, and finds it impossible or next to impossible to crowd the last preparations into the fragment of time left him, and so he is late. All these people forget that the hands of the clock keep moving on "without haste, without rest," and that, however it may seem to them, there is only just so much time, just so much and no more, for them to use.

It is not to be supposed that persons who have the habit of procrastination, of being behind time, or any other mischievous habit, are going to drift out of it and become, without effort, forehanded and punctual, correct and exemplary. It takes mighty and persistent force to break any bad habit, but bad habits are broken and good ones formed, as we may observe almost every day. The thing for the person who is always behind time to do is to put all his hurry in at the beginning of any enterprise, to do whatever he can do at once, not to leave any thing until tomorrow that can be done to-day, or until this afternoon that can be done this morning, and to begin in season. He must not allow himself to be diverted from the main issue, to waste his time on side issues, or to forget just how the hands of the clock are moving on, moving on, and bringing the hour he is working toward. He must omit many things, perhaps, that seem desirable, but are not of vital importance to the end he is aiming at.

The routinist finds it indispensable to drive certain stakes, so to speak, along his course, and require himself to be at these stakes at a certain hour. Said a business man the other day: "If I can have my breakfast exactly at a quarter before eight every morning, every thing goes smoothly all day. I have time to eat my breakfast, time to get to my office in season, and time to look over my newspaper." The lady to whom he was talking replied: "If I can get breakfast in time to have it eaten, cleared away and the dishes all washed and put away before nine o'clock, then *my* day goes smoothly. There's time for all other domestic enterprises, but if breakfast is late and the dishes hang round till ten or eleven o'clock, the best part of the day is gone and every thing drags." An early breakfast means early going to bed and early getting up. We must begin at the right end if we would come out right in the end.

The peace of mind that naturally follows punctual and complete preparation for and accomplishment of stated tasks is beyond the comprehension of the man or woman who is always behind time. He has no breathing spells, he is always pursued by phantoms that moan "Too late, too late."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The British State Crown.

In the imperial state crown of Britain there are 1,363 brilliant, 1,273 rose and 147 table diamonds. The brilliant was the crowning invention of the art, the work of Vincenzio Peruzzi, of Venice, in the century in which Mazarin had the crown jewels of France recut; the rose dates from 1520; it is the form chosen when the loss to the stone would be too great if the brilliant cut were selected, and is used chiefly for circular gems; the table is the method employed for shallow diamonds, and is the original cut. When Blood on May 9, 1671, made his attempt on the crown the historian relates: "A large pearl, a fair diamond, and a number of smaller stones were bulged from the crown in this robustious struggle, but both the former and several of the latter were picked up and recovered. The Ballais ruby, which had been broken off the scepter, was found in his accomplice's (Parrot) pocket."—*Cornhill Magazine.*

—A Lancaster (Pa.) grocer has adopted a rather novel way of collecting debts. The other morning he placed in his store window a list giving the names of persons who owe him money, with their places of residence. The sums range from one dollar to one hundred dollars, and the names are written in large, plain hand so that all who wish may read them. At the top of the list there is a notice stating that the accounts will be sold very cheap.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

How Home Influences Help to Mold the Characters of Girls.

It is conceded by all that the mother has a great deal to do with molding the character of her children, especially the girls. She has them under her especial care from their birth until they go out into the world to work out life's problem for themselves. Love is the first great ruling power. Consistent love, not the love that yields to the whims of a fretful child, but the love that stands firm as a rock and demands obedience. A wise mother with firmness and a little tact will soon teach her daughter to see as she sees. But this training must be commenced in the cradle. I have seen mothers who where under the control of their children, and when it became necessary for decency's sake, to demand obedience, a scene would ensue that would make any right-minded mother blush with shame.

Sympathize with your daughter, win her confidence, teach her to bring every trifling sorrow to you and be ready to meet her with sympathy and counsel. Her little headaches are sorrows for her, and you must come from your years of experience and gently soothe the troubled waves of her sorrow. Only think of the restless, unsettled mind of a girl from twelve to eighteen. So anxious to be, and to do; like the eaglet in the nest on the cliff, trembling, fluttering, so anxious yet so fearful. Do not, in the strength of your experience, think lightly of her trials, but like the mother-bird be ready to catch her if she wavers in her flight. Teach her her own capabilities, to know herself, to depend on herself, as soon as she is old enough, but be ever ready to take up the tangled threads and help the untried fingers to straighten the snarls that to her seem hopeless. The troubles of school girls appear to some people very foolish, but mothers must realize that these are real troubles, and a sympathetic heart should be ready to meet them and your daughter will have strength and courage to avoid the quicksands of the future. Do not teach her that woman's ultimatum is to marry, rather teach her to be self-supporting and independent, and she will settle that question for herself. Don't scold, oh! please don't. Mothers, do you snap and snarl at your daughter's mistakes, blunders, or willful wrongs? Can you afford to lose the confidence of your child? A girl will hide her faults and wrong doings from a scolding mother. I have known girls who lived in such abject terror of scolding mothers, that mates were taught to conceal every improper action out of pity for the girl. The mother was such an unreasonable scold that she lost the confidence of her daughter and the respect of every one who knew her. When our daughters grow old and are where we can not comfort them any more, it is pleasant to think that among all the cruel scars they carry in their hearts, there is not one that mother made. Mothers ask for wisdom.—*Toledo Blade.*

STYLES FOR CHILDREN.

Description of Some Pretty Dresses and Cloaks for Little Girls.

The large establishments show handsome dresses, frequently of two shades of silk and velvet combining both shades. For instance, a dress for a girl of eight had a skirt of tobacco brown, with a feodora vest of dust color. A long, open sack of velvet of both colors fell away to disclose the vest, and was shorter in the back, with plaits in the side body seams. The skirt was plaited in single box-plaits some three inches wide at the waist.

Another, of ultramarine blue, had a vest of sky blue and velvet jacket, faced with the light shade, which showed at the edges of the front and in the plaits. A decoration of cords in the light blue was around the left arm's eye, and the contrast was very pretty. With it was worn the little Dutch bonnet, the newest thing for wee folks. It has a straight brim, like a Shaker, only not coming over the face at all; and a high, flat, round crown, perfectly smooth, sometimes edged with cut beads. Sometimes the bonnet has pom-pons, and sometimes bows of ribbon.

Many of the little cloaks have short, straight-around bodies and full-gathered skirts.

Girls from five to ten wear quite short dresses, while younger ones wear the long dresses, which make them look like walking pictures.—*Farm and Fireside.*

FORCE OF PLANTS.

Insignificant Fungi Capable of Lifting Tremendous Weights.

The force exerted by growing plants is very great. Fungi are composed of soft tissues, yet a growing mushroom has been known to lift a large paving stone. The rootlets of pines and cedars growing on the sides of rocky declivities penetrate narrow crevices in the rocks and finally by their growth loosen huge masses and send them tumbling down the cliff. Years ago President Clarke, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, put a pumpkin into harness and demonstrated that it was capable of lifting thousands of pounds. In a cemetery in Hanover a seed germinated in a crevice beside a tombstone which contained twenty cubic feet. The seedling, now a small tree, has lifted the stone over five inches. Not the least wonderful of phenomena of this class is the force exerted by the radicle of the germinating plant. Darwin has demonstrated that it exerts a force which, in proportion to its size, is astonishing. This force the plantlet utilizes in sending its root into the soil, and the strangest part of the strange phenomenon is that the little soft radicle is capable of penetrating soil very much harder than itself.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Over $100,000,000 was spent in building the 125 steamships plying between here and Europe. They employ 18,750 men, spend $1,000,000 a month for coal, carry 500,000 passengers a year, and earn $22,000,000 for passage money, exclusive of what is paid for freight.—*N. Y. Mail.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 2 1887

AN IRONCLAD BABY.

"Alice," said I, suddenly, one evening, "let's borrow a baby."

"A what?" cried Alice, sitting bold upright in her chair, and suspending operations upon the stork she was working in Kensington stitch.

"A baby," responded I promptly. "It's just what we need to broaden our sympathies and draw us into closer communion with the human race; and there's Mrs. Lorenzo Squires going off next week with a Raymond excursion to Montreal, and I know she would be only too glad to lend us her useful offspring for a week or two. "Besides," I added, hastily, as I saw my sister's look of surprise exchanged for one of utter disapproval, "it isn't as if this were a brand-new baby, you know. They have had it for about a year and a half, and—"

But I got no farther, for Alice abandoned her gravity and burst out into a fit of laughter.

"How absurd you are!" she said presently. "Do you suppose Mrs. Squires could even be induced to listen to such a crazy scheme, even if I were to agree? Why, that baby is the very apple of her eye. She would go into spasms at the mere suggestion of leaving it in such inexperienced hands as yours and mine."

"Nonsense!" retorted I. "Doesn't Aristotle tell us that it is a part of probability that many improbable things will happen? Mrs. Squires' heart will melt before my sunny smiles and insinuating arguments, and within a week from to-day—mark this, O Alice mine!—within a week that baby is put into my possession."

And so it was. The maternal Squires won over by many fair promises, or worn out by my importunities, it mattered little which, at last consented to deliver up the much-coveted baby to our care during her absence. That picturesque disease, the mumps, had just appeared in the family of a sister to whom she had intended to confide her infant joy, and perhaps she had no alternative but to accept our proposition. However that may have been, it came to pass that on a fine April day the doting mamma consigned her small son to our charge, with many misgivings, and was whirled away by the eastern express train, bathed in tears and half inclined to return instanter and wrest the darling from our grasp.

We had undertaken to convey him home in the little wicker carriage in which he took his daily airings, and were charmed with our acquisition as we trundled him leisurely away from the station. How placidly he lay among his dainty cushions and pillows! How round and rosy was the baby face beneath the frilled and flushed border of his cap! How plump and dimpled the little hands that playfully sawed the air! Beaming with satisfaction, we pursued our triumphal way down the village street, the observed of all observers. Sage matrons shook their heads knowingly, and wondered that Mrs. Squires had ever had the heart to leave that precious child to the doubtful mercies of two reg'lar old maids; while old Deacon Brown, standing at his gate, breathed a benediction on us as we passed, and hurried in to inform his wife that them Appleby girls had gone stark, starin' mad, and were a-makin' off with Mrs. Squires' Lorenzo. But what cared we? We had the treasure for our very own, for two long weeks at least, and were even then en route for home with the latest addition to our family.

The road, however, was a long one, and after a while the small Lorenzo began to stir and grow restless in his little chariot. Alice ran up alongside, and peered anxiously under the carriage top which concealed him from our view.

"Arabella!" cried she, breathlessly. "If you'll believe me, he's growing dreadfully red in the face, and I'm perfectly certain that he is getting ready to cry."

I smiled incredulously. Had not Mrs. Squires assured me a thousand times over that hers was a most remarkable and unusual child and never cried? Loftily I tossed my head.

"My dear Alice, how little you know about children," said I, with dignity. "An angel is whispering some heavenly sentiment in his ear, and he is smiling to himself for joy."

Alice is unpleasantly pert at times. On this occasion she laughed, and cried saucily, "Well stick to your angel theory if you like. It's very pretty, but I wager a penny that in less than two minutes he begins to cry."

And he did. In less than one, the air was rent with fortissimo shrieks and screams, while the cherub grew red in the face and refused to be soothed by any of our blandishments. In vain I chanted melodious ditties, regardless of the admiring crowd that gathered round; in vain did Alice bark like the doggy and mew like the pussy, to the great delight of the great unwashed public, who listened and looked on. Louder he wailed and louder still, until in a happy inspiration, we set off at a breck-neck speed for our own rooftree, where on arriving, breathless and exhausted, we offered him a nursing-bottle, wherein he found a temporary solace for his woes.

Only temporary, however. At 7:30 p. m. he began again, and night grew tuneful with his sighs. For three mortal hours he kept it up to our unspeakable horror and dismay. We walked the floor with him; we rocked him energetically in an antiquated cradle produced from the attic for this emergency; we sang to him; we danced before him in the style of twenty years ago; we offered up our most cherished possessions in the way of bric-a-brac to this dreadful Moloch, and still he would not be appeased. Would he burst? His tiny body was convulsed by the violence of his sobs, and we really feared he would cry himself out of this world and into the next. "Advice to Young Mothers, by One of Them." We remembered seeing it that very morning on a shelf in the public library, and Alice threw on a shawl and ran across the way to procure it, to the scandal of the librarian, who gave it to her with a severe frown, and a remark as to the absurdity of such literature for maiden ladies. But it threw very little light on the subject in hand. Lorenzo bawled vigorously, and as it couldn't be pins—we had already instituted a vigorous search—it must be temper, so the authority said, and must be cried out. So we laid him once more in the cradle and settled ourselves for a night of noise when lo, and behold! to our infinite satisfaction, the tumult ceased and the naughty cause of it lay smiling at the ceiling with his thumb in his mouth, as serenely as if he had never shed a tear or howled a howl in all his brief existence.

Alice groaned that night as we sat down to recover composure after our prolonged struggle. "I'm afraid we shall have trouble with that child," said she reflectively. "He seems to have a dreadful disposition and grows more mischievous and trying every minute."

My own heart misgave me, but I resolved to brave it out manfully, and turn a bold face to the world.

Delinquent Tax List

FOR 1886.

INYO COUNTY, California.

Arcularius, Wm., A J Shipley, Agt.—Patented N W ¼ S c. 21 Twp 6 S R 31 E, M D M, 160 acres. Personal property ..... $ 27 28

Arambula, Catalina and Anni—House and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 2 in blk 7. House and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 4 in block 8 ..... 9 61

Adams, Ida C.—Supplemental—An undivided one-half interest in the E ½ of N W ¼, W ¼ of N W ¼, and E ½ of N E ¼, sec 3, Twp 16 S R 36 E. W ½ of of N W ¼ Sec 2 Twp 16 S R 36 E; W ½ of N E ¼ S c 3 Twp 16 S R 36 E, M D M, 200 acres 17 35

Barragan, Rafael—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo back of Belshaw's residence, known as the Barragan premises; lot being 160x100, lot 5 in block 17 Personal property, 1 dog 1 poll 1 hospital tax 28 79

Bastian, Thomas—Personal property, 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax 8 89

Brown, Annie Mrs.—House and lot in town of Independence, N ½ lots 1 and 3 block 23. Personal property 9 45

Bender, D A—Mill site and buildings on east side of Owens River situated about 8 miles S E of Big Pine and east of George Shedd's ranch, known as the Owen's River M and S Co. property 9 77

Briseo, John—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo N side of Main street known as Briseo's residence 2 small cabins in said town. Personal prop 3 78

Chris Crelavich—House and lot on S side of Main street in town of Cerro Gordo, east of American Hotel known as C. Crelavich's house 1 58

Casey Mining Co—Blacksmithing House and buildings situated in Bishop Creek Mining Dist. Personal property 15 43

Contraras, Andras Mrs—House and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 2, 3, 6 and 7, block 20. Personal property 11 81

Clark, Merion—The N E ¼ of the S W ¼ Sec 5, Twp 7 S R 33 E, M D M, 40 acres 3 15

Cunades, M. J—The W ½ of S E ¼ Sec 7 Twp 15 S R 35 E M D M, 80 acres. Personal prop 12 12

Crawo, Wm—House and blacksmithshop situated about ¾ of a mile S E of the town of Cerro Gordo and known as the Wm Crapo house and blacksmithshop. Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 11 57

Celovich, Fred—The E ½ of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec 2, Twp 13, S R 35 E, M D M, 160 acres ... 12 60

Coats, W L—The N E qr of S E qr, S ½ of N E qr S e c 24, Twp 7 S R 33 E, S E qr of S E qr, S ec 27 Twp 7 S south R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. Personal property, 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax 15 35

Cook Springs M & M Co—Ibex 5 stamp steam power quartz mill with two pans, 1 settler, engine and boiler boarding house at mill, house at mine, spring of water at mill. Personal property 157 50

Dutz Joseph—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo situated about 100 yards S W of Union Con hoisting works, known as Joe Diaz residence. 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax, personal property 8 89

Evans, John (Indian)—The S hf of N E qr, Sec 17, Twp 6 S R 31 E, M D M, 80 acres 3 62

Enoch, Enoch—1 acre of land in the N W corner of the S E qr of the Minerva Powers Ranch, sec. 7, Twp 7 South, R 33 E, M D M. Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 14 56

Fahrenkrug, H—Fractional N E qr of E hf of N W qr Sec 4, Tp 19 S R 37 E, M D M, 117¼ acres 14 81

Flynn, Michael—The w hf of N W qr, N W qr of S W qr, Sec 28, Twp 7 S R 33 E, M D M. 120 acres Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 13 93

Galleron, Carmalita—House and lot on west side of Main St. in town of Bishop Creek being situated south of what is known as J. M. Horton's Saloon, lot being 50x100 feet. Personal property 16 54

Gould, A. J—House and lot in town of Darwin on north side of Main St and about 200 feet west of Wa. Urman & O'Brian's store. Personal prop'ty 2 50

Gifford, Frank—The N E qr of S E qr and S E qr of N E qr, Sec 19, Twp 6 S R 32 E, M D M 80 A 3 15

Gheen, Wm—The N hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr and N E qr of S E qr, Sec 2, Twp 8 S R 32 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Grover, Henry—The S W qr Sec 9, Twp 9, S R 34 E M D M, 160 acres. Personal property .. 11 03

Hutchison, Luna, Mrs—3½ acres of land situated 3 chs 8 links N of the quarter section corner and being between sections 2 and 11 Twp 7 S R 32 E M D M. Personal property 7 88

Horton, J M—The N W qr of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 18, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, S E qr of N W qr, S W qr of S E qr, Sec 18 Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 200 acres. Personal property, 1 dog 68 72

Halverson, Margaret, Mrs—2 houses on leased land of Duncan Campbell in the town of Big Pine and known as the Inyo Brewery and Mrs. Schalten's residence. Personal property 14 81

Huckaby, H. W—The S W qr fractional Sec 20 Twp 6 S R 33 E, M D M, 164 acres 6 45

Hamilton, Wm—1500 feet in Bonshay mine, situated in Cerro Gordo Mining Dist. The new Consolation situated about 8 miles N W of Darwin Station at Panamint Junction 12 60

Haggin, J. B—150 0 ft in that certaid mine situated in Coso Mining District, patented 3 15

Inyo Marble Works—2 houses on Government land about 1 mile south of the town of Swansea and known as the Inyo Marble Works property 9 45

Johnson, John—Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 16 13

Jenkins, W. H—S hf of S E qr, S e 13, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, N E qr and N hf of S E qr Sec 24, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, S hf of S W qr Sec 19, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, 640 acres 25 20

Jacobson, Jacob—House and lot in town of Darwin on west side of Wash and known as Jacob Jacobson's Brewery 3 15

Knapp & Laws—Lot at Bishop Creek Station, lot 1 in block K 78

Kramer, H—Undivided half interest in the Potosi tunnel; undivided half interest in the Potosi dwelling house; undivided half interest in the Mono Mine; undivided half interest in the Matilda mine 8 51

Lane, James—Commencing at a stake 10 chs due E of the N W qr Sec 6, Twp 12 S R 35 E, thence S 26 E, 8 chs to a point 60 links west of the house, thence 79 chs, thence 21 chs to the S W corner, thence due E 2 chains across Owens River 16 chs and 50 links, to the Main road, thence N 2 chs to point on the river, thence following the river in a northerly direction, thence due E 10 chs to place of beginning, M D M, 160 acres. Possessory claim of 40 acres situated about six miles east of the town of Big Pine, in the Inyo mountains. Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax, 1 dog 31 47

Leete, Wm M—The N W qr sec 27, Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M, 160 acres. Desert W hf of N W qr, Sec 12 Twp 7 S, R 33 E, S W qr of S W qr, Sec 15, Twp 7 S R 33 E, M D M, 120 ..... 11 02

Lent, J. H—The N W qr sec 21. Twp 6 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. 1 Poll tax 1 hospital tax .. 14 09

Love, J M—The W hf of N E qr, N W qr, Sec 26, Twp 7 S R, 33 E, W hf of S E qr and S W qr Sec 23 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M. 480 acres 18 90

Leete, B F—The S W qr Sec 22, Twp 7 S R 33 E, S hf of S W qr, N W qr and N E qr Sec 22, S E qr and E hf of N E qr, Sec 21, Twp 11 S, R 34 E M D M, 800 acres 21 50

Moon, A. D—Sec 8 Twp 8 S R 31 E, M D M, 640 acres. Personal property 34 34

Methodist Church—House and lot on west side of Main St in town of Bishop Creek, containing about 1 acre and known as the Methodist Church and parsonage 34 65

Made, A M—The N E qr of N W qr, Sec 7, Twp 8 S R 34 E; E hf of S W, qr Sec 6, Twp 8 S, R 34 E, M D M, 120 acres Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax, 1 dog 32 22

Manos—House and lot in town of Lone Hine, lot 4 in block 20 ..... 3 15

Medbury, I N—The S hf Sec 36, Twp 17 S, Range 36 E, M D M, 320 acres. Personal propertp 1 poll, 1 hospital tax 29 99

Miranda, Andrea, Mrs—House and lot in town of Done Pine. Personal property 6 62

Morrissy, G. T. Mrs—House and lot on west side of Main St in town of Darwin as Mrs. Morrissy's Saloon and restaurant, 50x100 feet. 3 houses and lots in said town on south side of Main St and west of J. J. Gunns saloon 14 18

Morino, Antonio—House and lot on Main St. in town of Cerro Gordo and south of Lusky's store. 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 8 57

Maxwell, J. J—The S W qr of N W qr, Sec 20, n hf of S E qr, N W qr of N E qr, Sec 19, Twp 6 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. 1 poll tax 1 h s tax .. 13 30

Myrtengreen, Paul—The S hf of N W qr, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 7 S, R 32 E M D M, 200 acres 7 88

Muller J. B—The N hf of N W qr and W hf of S E qr, Sec 24, Twp 8 S, R 34 E, E hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr and S E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8 S, R 34 E, Timber Culture, Sec 13, Twp 8 S, R 34 E, M D M. 400 acres. Personal property 94 93

McNally James—The N W qr Sec 35, Twp 6 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. Personal property, a poll tax, 1 hospital tax 13 61

McDonald, Prudence, Mrs—Commencing 9 rds S from the N E corner of the S E qr Sec 18, Twp 9 S, R 34 E, thence 9 rds west, thence north 30 feet, thence 9 rds east, thence 30 feet to place of beginning, 4 acres. Personal property 14 11

McNaly ditch Co—That certain ditch known as the McNally Ditch, being ½ E of Bishop Creek .. 15 75

McClure, J. M—The N hf of N E qr, Sec 22, S hf of S E qr Sec 15, Tp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M 160 A 6 30

Norton, G. W. [Supplemental]—The N E qr of N E qr, and N E qr of S E qr, Sec 19, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, N W qr of S W qr, Sec 30, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 120 acres 4 73

Noble, Charles—The N hf of S E qr, Sec 9, Twp 7 S R 33 E, S W qr of S W qr, Sec 10, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, S hf of N E qr and N hf of S E qr, Sec 15, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 280 acres 11 02

Moon, A. D—Sec 8 Twp 8 S R 31 E, M D M, 640 acres. Personal property 34 34

Methodist Church—House and lot on west side of Main St in town of Bishop Creek, containing about 1 acre and known as the Methodist Church and parsonage 34 65

Made, A M—The N E qr of N W qr, Sec 7, Twp 8 S R 34 E; E hf of S W, qr Sec 6, Twp 8 S, R 34 E, M D M, 120 acres Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax, 1 dog 32 22

Manos—House and lot in town of Lone Hine, lot 4 in block 20 ..... 3 15

Medbury, I N—The S hf Sec 36, Twp 17 S, Range 36 E, M D M, 320 acres. Personal propertp 1 poll, 1 hospital tax 29 99

Miranda, Andrea, Mrs—House and lot in town of Done Pine. Personal property 6 62

Morrissy, G. T. Mrs—House and lot on west side of Main St in town of Darwin as Mrs. Morrissy's Saloon and restaurant, 50x100 feet. 3 houses and lots in said town on south side of Main St and west of J. J. Gunns saloon 14 18

Morino, Antonio—House and lot on Main St. in town of Cerro Gordo and south of Lusky's store. 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 8 57

Maxwell, J. J—The S W qr of N W qr, Sec 20, n hf of S E qr, N W qr of N E qr, Sec 19, Twp 6 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. 1 poll tax 1 h s tax .. 13 30

Myrtengreen, Paul—The S hf of N W qr, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 7 S, R 32 E M D M, 200 acres 7 88

Muller J. B—The N hf of N W qr and W hf of S E qr, Sec 24, Twp 8 S, R 34 E, E hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr and S E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8 S, R 34 E, Timber Culture, Sec 13, Twp 8 S, R 34 E, M D M. 400 acres. Personal property 94 93

McNally James—The N W qr Sec 35, Twp 6 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. Personal property, a poll tax, 1 hospital tax 13 61

McDonald, Prudence, Mrs—Commencing 9 rds S from the N E corner of the S E qr Sec 18, Twp 9 S, R 34 E, thence 9 rds west, thence north 30 feet, thence 9 rds east, thence 30 feet to place of beginning, 4 acres. Personal property 14 11

McNaly ditch Co—That certain ditch known as the McNally Ditch, being ½ E of Bishop Creek .. 15 75

McClure, J. M—The N hf of N E qr, Sec 22, S hf of S E qr Sec 15, Tp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M 160 A 6 30

Norton, G. W. [Supplemental]—The N E qr of N E qr, and N E qr of S E qr, Sec 19, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, N W qr of S W qr, Sec 30, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 120 acres 4 73

Noble, Charles—The N hf of S E qr, Sec 9, Twp 7 S R 33 E, S W qr of S W qr, Sec 10, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, S hf of N E qr and N hf of S E qr, Sec 15, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 280 acres 11 02

Humbly, Appleton—The N hf of N E qr, Sec 32, Tp 6 S, R 33 E, S hf of S E qr, Sec 29, Twp 6 S, R 33 E, M D M, 150 acres. 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax 13 30

Fobst, David—4 stamp mill and 1500 feet in the Mountain Chief min situated in Craigs Cañon, Beveridge Mining Dist. Personal property 7 25

Paul, A. B—Lots in town of Independence, lots 10 and 12, blk 9 ..... 3 15

Piper, N T—Interest in the property of S G Gregg viz: S hf of S W qr, S hf of N E qr, S hf of N W qr Sec 28, Twp 9 S, R 34 E, Sec 25, Twp 9 S, R 34 E, created by mortgage to secure a debt given by S G Gregg to N T Piper, Dated Oct 27, 1885 ..... 64 04

Parsonage and Methodist Church—House, Church and lots in town of Independence, lots 2 and 4 blk 8 Personal property 2 31

Parker, James E—House and lots in town of Independence; fractional lots 9 and 11, blk 20. Personal property 10 55

Powers, E. W—The E hf and N W qr, E hf S W qr N W qr of S W qr, Sec 35, Twp 7 S, R 32 E, S E qr of S E qr Sec 32, Twp 6 S R 32 E, M D M 640 A 25 20

Russell, R. A—Desert Land S E qr of S W qr Sec 23 N E qr of N W qr Sec 26, N E qr of N W qr and N hf of N E qr Sec 23, N W qr of N W qr Sec 24, Twp 6 S R 32 E, M D M, 240 acres. 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax, Personal property 36 30

Rawson, J. E—Personal property 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 8 26

Romero, Luz—House and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 7, blk 7 ..... 4 72

Rinken, Brayton & Co—Mill machinery, mill site and outbuildings all situated in Lee Mining Dist. and known as the Emigrant Mining Co property 31 50

Smith, J. H—The S E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, N E qr of N W qr Sec 34, Twp 9 S, R 33 E, M D M, 80 acres Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital dog 47 38

Smith, S A, Mrs and Moses Smith—The S E qr Sec 15, Twp 6 S, R 32 E M D M, 160 acres. Personal property, 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax 25 74

Saylor, L Mrs—House and lot in Alvord on C. & C. R R and known as the Saylor Hotel, lot being 40x90 feet 7 09

Stevens, Sherman—Desert N hf E hf of S W qr and E E qr of Sec 12, W h of S W qr Sec 7, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, 640 acres 25 20

Stevens, S. V—Desert E hf of N W qr, N E qr, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, N W qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 18 Twp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, 600 acres 23 66

Stevens, A. L—Desert N E qr of S E qr, E hf of N E qr, S e 2, N W qr, W hf of N E qr, W hf of S E qr S W qr, S e 1, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, 600 acres 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 30 66

Smith, A. P Jr—The S E qr Sec 22, S W qr Sec 23 N hf of N W qr Sec 26, Twp 9 S, R 34 E, M D M 40 acres 15 7

Southern Development Co—All the right, title and interest of the Southern Development Co of Nevada, consisting of 1500 feet in that certain mine known as the Sterling mine, together with the improvements thereon, a lin Coso Mining Dist 40 95

Snyder, G J—The S E qr of S E qr Sec 19, S E qr of N E qr Sec 30 Twp 7 S, R 33 E M D M, 80 A 3 15

Sabine, M M E—The N E qr Sec 28, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Starger, E H—The N E qr of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr and S W qr of N E qr, Sec 6, Twp 8 S, R 33 E M D M, 120 acres 4 73

Silva, Frank—House and lot in town of Darwin on south side of town, known as Silva's residence. 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 8 26

Thornton, W R [D Olds Agt]—The E hf of N E qr and E hf of S E qr, S e 29 S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr and S W qr of S W qr, Sec 22, Twp 6 S, R 31 E, M D M, 320 acres 44 10

Turner, F. M—0 acres of unsurveyed land situated about 1 mile west of Mrs F F Baker's ranch at Big Pine and known as Furnace Ranch. Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 14 08

Thompson, N S—House and lot on west side of Main St in town of Darwin known as N S Thompson's residence 1 86

Thompson, C R [Supplemental]—The S hf of S W qr, Sec 20, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M 80 acres 3 15

Unknown Owner—Lot in town of Lone Pine Lot 7 blk 14 ..... 1 58

Wells, D. F—The S E qr of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, Sec 5, W hf of N E qr Sec 8, Twp 15 S, R 36 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Wimberly, R. L—The S E qr of S E qr, Sec 22, S W qr of S W qr Sec 23, N E qr of N E qr Sec 26 N W qr of N W qr Sec 20, Twp 6 S, R 32 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Watterson, George—The N hf of N hf Sec 21, Twp 7 S, R 33 E M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Woodin, J. J—The W hf of N W qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 22, Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M 160 acres 6 30

Walters, A. J.—The S W ¼ Sec 25 Twp 6, R 32, M D M 6 30

Wainright, C. C—House and lot in town of Bishop Creek, being first south of the Bishop Creek Hotel and formerly known as the Bishop Creek Drug Store 15 75

Wonacott, Charles—Commencing at the N E corner of land of A. Spedcer on west side of County road, running thence north along said road 293 feet, thence west 7 chs, thence south 293 feet, thence east 7 chs to place of beginning 4 acres, above subject to mortgage to secure a debt given by Charles Wonacott and wife to A Spencer, dated Mar 19, 1883 ..... 11 02

Yerington, H. M—The S hf of S E qr less 20 acres, Sec 6, S hf of S W qr, Sec 5, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 140 acres 26 46

Yandell, Martha A., Mrs—The S W qr Sec 21 Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Yaney W P—The E hf of S W qr Sec 10, E hf of N W qr, N W vr of N E qr Sec 15, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 200 acres 7 87

Yerington, H. M. (A. R. Conklin, Agt.)—Mill and Mill site known as the Argus Range Mill, 1500 ft in the Bonanza King mine, 1500 feet in the North Star mine, 1500 ft in the Natolia mine, 5 miles of water pipe, land belonging to spring, all of above described property being in Sherman Mining Dist 242 78

Zaun an I Wife—House and lots in town of Lone Pine, lot 4 in bl'k 17, lot 1 in bl'k 20. Personal property 12 13

Public Notice

Is hereby given that unless the above taxes and costs are paid I will on

Monday the 28rd Day of February, 1887,

Between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to wit, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., commence to sell the above described real property at public auction in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, and that I will continue such sale from day to day according to adjournments until the whole real property above described, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be sold, and that I will sell the smallest quantity of each assessment of said property that will be taken by any person for the amount of said taxes and costs, in gold or silver coin of the United States.

Dated this 4th day of February, A. D. 1887.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector of Inyo County, California.
By R. C. SPEAR, Deputy.

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Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

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Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12:f

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Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
(PURELY VEGETABLE)

Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

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THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

for Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.

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BREWERY,

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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

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Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

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Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

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Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

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Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoet in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

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BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I, W. H. JENKINS, being a one-fifth owner in the Stevens ditch, give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the said Stevens Ditch Company, from and after this date.

Monday, January 10th, 1887.
W. H. JENKINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 274.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Bodie, Cal. Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its postoffice address and principal place of business at the City and County of San Francisco, California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mojave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate placer claim, mine and mining premises, containing One Hundred and Nineteen 48-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situate in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the Surveyor General of the United States for California as survey No. 2194, lot No. 39, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven (27), north range one (1) east, San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a chalk stone monument marked "C D No. 1 N E Cor." being the north east corner of the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, and the southeast corner of this location No. 1, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine; from which chalkstone monument, mineral monument No. 34 bears south, distant eleven (11) chains and twelve (12) links. The south corner of cement office bears north 16 degrees, 50 minutes west, distant ten (10) chains and eight (8) links. Winters Peak bears north 68 degrees 45 minutes east, and Chloride Peak bears north 1 degree 15 minutes west, thence,

1st Course—North twenty chains and twenty-four links to a stake marked "C D No. 2" at the base of low white hills, from which a stake marked "C D No. 70" at the southwest corner of location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit mine bears N. 56 degrees 26 minutes E. distant thirty-six chains; thence,

2nd Course—North eighty nine degrees forty-nine minutes west, seven (7) chains and eighty-seven (87) links to wagon road. Ten chains and five links to a stake marked C D No. 3, being the southeast corner of location No. 2, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence.

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes west along the south boundary of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, forty-nine chains and twenty four links to a stake marked C D J, at the southwest corner of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine on the dry bed of lake; thence,

4th Course—South twenty chains and sixteen links to a stake marked C D No. 33; thence,

5th Course—North eighty-nine degrees ten minutes east, nineteen chains and sixty links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 33½;" thence,

6th Course—North eighty-nine degrees forty-five minutes east, thirty-nine chains and fifty-two links to the point of beginning.

The above described Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39 is recorded in the mining records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, in Liber A, pages 168, 169 and 170, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 370 and 371.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square, set two feet in the ground, on the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W. and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67-100 chains.

The adjoining claims consist of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine and the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, on the north and south respectively.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39, posted upon the said location and to the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12.....1887.

Mining location notices at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

Mr. J. R. Eldred was on hand last Monday and took his place as one of the Board of Supervisors.

Supervisor Harger went home on Thursday morning; he was too unwell to attend till the business should be finished.

Mr. Israel Luce, Superintendent of the marble quarry, has gone to Sacramento on a brief visit; he is expected back in a few days.

There will be preaching at Lone Pine this (Saturday) evening at 7 o'clock, and on Sunday at 4 o'clock P. M., by Rev. T. V. Scovil.

A good deal of rain fell in Owens valley this week. From the valley it can be seen that a great deal of snow has fallen upon the mountains.

White Smith came up from Darwin at the beginning of the week. He says the mining outlook of that region has not been so good in several years past as it is at present.

There will be a big crowd at Keeler on Monday evening; the new building will make a fine ball-room and Mr. and Mrs. Barnes will entertain with even more than their usual hospitality.

Hon. Jerry Schooling died at Carson on Thursday of last week. Death resulted from appoplexy, and was very sudden. Mr. Schooling was a merchant and politician, and in both capacities was an honorable man.

Last Saturday morning the people of San Francisco were treated to the somewhat rare occurrence of a fall of snow. It fell to a depth of about six inches and made as great a sensation as a big fire or an earthquake.

J. W. P. Laird, Esq., went to Bodie at the beginning of last week to remove the Land Office to Independence. He has not yet returned. His delay is reported to be caused by the absence of Mr. Walker, his predecessor, in San Francisco.

In the game between the Big Pine and Independence base ball clubs, played at Big Pine last Saturday, the Big Pine boys were again beaten, this time on their own ground. From the score it would appear that the victors won very easily.

It is very gratifying to find that an editor's thoughts are deemed worthy of republication by others; but the satisfaction of the writer will be much greater if the other fellow will give credit. The "other fellow" of the *News Reporter* may not have found this out yet.

Last Tuesday while Mr. Harger was engaged on duty with the Board of Supervisors, he suddenly sank down on the floor in a state of insensibility. Medical aid was called, restoratives were applied, and consciousness soon returned. Next morning he was able to resume his duty as Chairman of the Board.

The Valentine Social to be given at the Norman House, Independence, on Monday evening promises to be a very enjoyable affair. Those having it in charge will do all in their power to entertain and amuse the company. Some novel and funny features will be introduced. Everybody attending will receive a souvenir.

A much needed Act has been passed by the United States Senate. It prohibits Senators from acting as attorneys for subsidized railroads. Under cover of fees as attorneys, Senators have in more than one instance received from railroad corporations sums of money that looked much more like bribes for their votes as Senators, rather than for their services as attorneys.

Asher Cohn, of Marks & Cohn, Bishop Creek, was at Independence at the beginning of the week. Till very recently Mr. Cohn had his home at Quincy, Plumas county, but now he intends to stay at Bishop Creek. During more than twenty years Mr. Cohn lived and did business in Plumas county, and in all that time had the fullest confidence and respect of all the people there.

Court House Accepted.

The Board of Supervisors have accepted the new Court House from the contractor and the building is now in possession of the county. Some little dispute arose between the Board and the contractor about the style of finishing in some of the rooms. As provided in the contract the matter was referred to arbitrators, who decided that one hundred dollars should be deducted from the contract price. This was satisfactory to both sides and the building was then accepted.

We Tell You Plainly

that Simmons Liver Regulator will rid you of Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, and Billiousness. It will break up chills and fever and prevent their return, and is a complete antidote for all malarial poison—yet entirely free from quinine or calomel. Try it and you will be astonished at the good results of the genuine Simmons Liver Regulator, prepared by J. H Zeilin & Co.

Horses and Cattle.

This week Messrs. Sanger and Collins brought their horses and cattle from Kern county to their new homes near Big Pine. Their horses number three hundred head, nearly all being work animals. Among the number are a few stallions of the Clydesdales and Normans; these are very fine animals. The cattle are also all good stock. Teams loaded with all kinds of farming machinery and implements formed part of the train, which looked like a small army in motion.

SCHOOL BENEFIT.

A Party on St. Patrick's Day.

The present term of school at Camp Independence is so very successful, and so much interest is taken by the pupils and their parents that a very strong desire exists to prolong the term beyond the time when the school fund will be exhausted. In order to do this the ladies of the school district have decided to give a ball for the benefit of the school on the evening of Saint Patrick's Day, March 17th. A full programme and list of managers and committees will be published next week.

New Livery Stable.

This week work was begun on a new livery stable for O. I. Mairs. The building will be one hundred feet long by about forty feet wide; it will stand upon the site of the building destroyed in the big fire and west from the Court House.

Opened.

The new saloon belonging to J. C. Irwin was opened last Saturday evening. It is a large room; many very fine steel engravings are upon the walls; billiard table, mirror, bar and other furniture, are all of the best. Mr. Irwin keeps his place more like a respectable reading room than an ordinary bar room.

A Fine Hotel.

Few interior towns are better provided with hotels than Independence. In this respect the great fire was a great gain; it swept away the old rookeries and in their places we now have good buildings. The last completed hotel, owned by O. I. Mairs is called the Norman House. The ground floor is divided by a hallway, on one side of which is the barroom—and it is worthy of remark that this is the smallest room in in the house—behind this are a number of bedrooms. On the other side of the hallway and next the front is a large reading room; back of this is the dining room, and beyond that the kitchen. From the hall a large and handsome stairway leads to the upper stories. The second floor is divided by two hallways, on either side of which are bedrooms. All the bedrooms are furnished with solid walnut, ash and other hardwood furniture, and the floors covered with Brussels carpet. The dining room, reading room and hallways are supplied with elegant hanging lamps. The dining tables, in the abundance, variety and excellent cooking of the food, will compare favorably with hotels in large cities. In a word, the Norman House is a fine hotel and a credit to Independence.

Frightful Disaster

Few winters pass without a frightful railroad disaster in some of the Atlantic States. The accident that occurred on the Central Vermont railroad last Saturday morning was one of the worst in several years. A broken rail threw a train of passenger cars from the track at the end of a bridge across White river near Woodstock. Two passenger cars and two sleeping cars went crashing into the river fifty feet below. All four of the cars were filled with passengers. As usual in these great disasters, fire broke out immediately, and in a few moments all the cars were in flames. About sixty lives are reported lost; many bodies were burned to cinders. Several passengers without being otherwise hurt were fastened in the wreck and held till roasted to death. The accident happened about half past two o'clock on a very cold night. No human foresight can guard against such dreadful occurrences as this; in the bitter cold of an Eastern winter night rails become very brittle and may break at the first vibration caused by a passing train, and then comes the crash and the flames and all the usual horrors of such occasions.

Winning Its Way.

Inyo marble is rapidly winning its way to the chief place among marbles. The San Francisco *Chronicle* bears splendid testimony to its value as follows:

"Our attention has recently been called to the discovery and exploration of deposits of marble in Inyo county and the future prospects which this new supply of building material may afford. The Inyo marble is found, as far as the veins have been opened, in seven varieties of color, running from pure white through a series of yellows and browns to black. Some of the intermediate shades are very beautiful, one in particular being veined in almost the same way as moss agate. The white marble is of snowy purity and very fine texture, being said by those who profess to know to be fully equal to Carrara marble for statuary purposes. The black marble is exceedingly close grained and capable of receiving a very high polish. A peculiarity of this black marble is that it resists the action of acids to an extraordinary degree, and thus is especially available for out-door purposes, where softer stone will insensibly stain and in time crumble under the influence of the various chemicals held in suspension in the air.

The veins of marble have been traced for a distance of about three miles, while in the canyons adjoining the main workings outcroppings of marble are readily recognized. The work of opening a quarry has so far progressed that solid blocks fifteen or twenty feet in length, free from cracks or transverse veins, can now be worked. Transportation will be readily effected by means of the Carson and Colorado Railroad to the Mound House, near Virginia, Nev., and thence by the Virginia and Truckee Railroad to Reno, whence it can be shipped east or west by the Central Pacific.

It the quantity and quality of this marble should fulfill the anticipations with regard to it, it should soon mark a new era in building in California, especially in this city. The age of redwood shanties has been succeeded by that of brick houses, and that in its turn should give way to a material much more durable and infinitely more pleasing to the eye. No building material has yet been discovered which can compare with a good quality of marble for lasting qualities. The palaces and buildings of Rome and Greece, where left untouched by the hand of man, stand today as firm and solid as in the days of Pericles or Marcus Aurelius. Like the Pyramids of Egypt, they have seen nations come and go, dynasties rise, flourish and decay, the tide of humanity ebb and flow around their feet; but they stand serene and unmoved in conscious strength and silent dignity.

San Francisco has reached the point where the reproach of ugliness and hideousness which has attached to her architecture should be taken away. Of late years a genuine feeling of art in building has grown up, and only the paucity of material has prevented its rapid development. Red bricks, even with terra-cotta trimmings, do not give an architect much scope for esthetic construction, and so beauty of design and finish has necessarily been sacrificed to pure utility. But with the advent of a new material, possessing in the highest degrees the qualities of strength, durability and beauty, there will be no reason why the useful and the beautiful cannot be agreeably combined, or why the boast of the Roman Emperor Augustus that he found Rome brick and left it marble cannot be truthfully repeated in San Francisco."

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 9, 1887.

On the above named day the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, California, met at 9 o'clock a. m., all the members being present, Chairman Harger presiding.

The minutes of preceding day's session were read and approved. The Board took a recess to inspect the Court House, and on reassembling adjourned until 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour the Board reconvened, all the members being present.

The matter of accepting the Court House coming up, Mr. Stecker, the Superintendent of the Court House, reported that the contractor, M. E. Gilmore, had not complied with the terms of the contract and specifications; whereupon Mr. Gilmore selected Mr. McIntosh, as per contract, to decide in conjunction with Superintendent Stecker the disputed points and report to the Board Feb. 10, 1887.

The Board then proceeded to examine claims against the county, and allowed the following:

Thomas Boland	$ 20 88
Chalfant & Yaney	50 75
Fish Springs Election Board	30 00
C. Mulholland	122 66
A. W. Eibeshutz	420 12
J. J. Moore	15 00
P. H. McGrew	310 00
Nathan Rhine, ($46 14)	44 64
A. W. Eibeshutz	8 50
J. H. Shannon	77 00
W. F. Matlack	3 75
D. Stubblefield	20 00
Frank Lawrence	10 00
H. P. Cartier	27 50
Frank Fitzgerald	6 00
H. G. Plumley	16 90
G. M. Clark	13 00
M. E. Church	20 00
W. P. George, ($9.00)	6 00
John Mullane	21 00
R. L. Peeler	18 00
J. Ingraham, ($5.00)	2 50

During the afternoon session Chairman Harger called Mr. Robinson to the chair; the Board adjourned until 9 o'clock a. m., Feb. 10th, 1887.

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman.

Attest, P. H. MACK, Clerk.

THURSDAY, Feb. 10th, 1887.

The Board met at 10 o'clock a. m., pursuant to adjournment. All the members present except J. D. Harger, who was sick. E. Robinson was chosen temporary Chairman.

The Superintendent of Court House, A. Stecker, and D. P. McIntosh failing to agree on the disputed points of said contract for building the Court House, they selected C. S. Swan as the third party to settle the disputed points.

Claims allowed:

J. H. Horton, Road District No. 3	$98 00
J. W. Smith, " " " 7	27 00
T. McLeod, " " " 2	145 00
Walter James, " " " 5	170 94
J. G. Dodge, Hospital Fund	8 00

Whereupon the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock p. m.

The Board met at the hour named, same members present.

Motion made that the Board of Supervisors accept from A. W. Eibeshutz and other citizens of Independence the interest of M. George's estate in lots No. 5 and the north half of lot No. 7, in block No 22, in satisfaction of a bond given by them to deed certain ground to the county. Carried by the following vote: Ayes, Boland, Eddy and Robinson. No—Eldred.

Claim of A. Stecker allowed on General Expense Fund, $150.

The following is the report of the arbitrators on the Court House building:

"We the undersigned committee do hereby render as our final decision, that the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, California, accept the Court House as it now is and deduct one hundred dollars from Mr. Gilmore's contract price for work not completed as specified.

Respectfully submitted,
A. STECKER,
D. P. MCINTOSH,
C. S. SWAN."

Which report was unanimously accepted.

Whereupon the Board adjourned till 9 o'clock a. m., Friday, Feb. 11th.

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman pro tem.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Wood Preservation.

About a year and a half ago some timber piles that had been immersed in Owens Lake a good many years were taken up and were found to be as sound as when put into the water. Further observation has established the fact that the lake water possesses in a high degree the property of preserving wood from decay. It is reported that the Carson and Colorado railroad company intends to utilize this quality of the water. Piles will be driven in the Lake to form a permanent retainining boom and the ties, which are to be used on the road, will be kept in the water for about a month. This bath will make them last twice as long as timbers which have not been subjected to the process. The growing scarcity and increasing demand for ties will make this property of the Lake water of great importance.

Bull For Sale.

"Silver Brick" a thoroughbred Holstein bull, calved June 5th 1886. Out of "Black Queen" by "Saratoga," both imported from Holland and registered in the Holland Herd Book. Silver Brick is a direct descendant of "Rooker," beautifully marked, a square, bulky animal, unusually heavy of his age, bred from the best strains of the famous milk breed, with pedigree perfect. His sire, Saratoga, was imported direct from Holland, is an animal of remarkable prepotency, whose half breed progeny require an expert to distinguish them from thoroughbred stock. Although under age he was awarded a special premium at the Nevada State Fair, his sire took first premium two successive years. He is offered for sale for $250, as his owner does not need two bulls. Apply to Sam Davis, Appeal Office, Carson City, Nev.

Mules For Sale.

Three fine mules for sale; each four years old, rising five. All trained to harness and gentle. Terms: Cash on delivery. Address JAMES HINES, Independence.

MISCELLANEOUS

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

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Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Luning	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6.10 p. m.	9.10 a. m.
Belleville	7.45 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m.	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord	2.30 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

VALENTINE SOCIAL!

—AT THE—

Norman House,

Independence,

MONDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 14th, 1887.

Everybody Invited.
Excellent
Music Secured.

☞Free distribution of Valentines all evening.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

For a jolly time.

ADMISSION - (Per Couple) - $1.00

Notice.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE INTEREST of my late partner, Julius Roper, in the late butchering firm of Robinson & Roper, of Independence, I hereby give notice that I will pay all bills due by said firm and collect all outstanding bills due the same.

E. ROBINSON.

SOCIAL DANCE
And Supper!

A Social Dance and Supper will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Barnes

....AT THE....

Lake View Hotel
KEELER,

—ON THE EVENING OF—

St. Valentine's Day,

FEBRUARY 14, 1887.

TICKETS (Including Supper) $3.00

☞A general invitation is extended to all.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Independence Hotel,

Indepen e - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

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APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

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TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.
TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00
NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay and numerous obscured diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.
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HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS
800½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.
WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

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EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES, Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives, at
Oak Creek Apiary,
Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.
W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
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Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

The Man
Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELALNEOUS.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

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Together with an Assortment of

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E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 20, 1884.
n476tf

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THE INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANT UNION intends to colonize the Valley of Owens River, Inyo county, one of the prettiest valleys in the great west, containing about 100,000 acres and well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, as well as of the various fruits. The soil is about the same as the best ever known in California or Oregon, and the facilities for irrigation unsurpassed.

The Company offers to locate settlers upon 80, 160, 320 and 640 acre farms, the settlers obtaining the same from the Government at $1.50 per acre under the Desert Land Act, paying for the same 50 cents per acre upon filing his or her application, and the balance, $1 per acre, at the end of three years, or before if water is brought upon the land in sufficient quantity to irrigate the same. Any person, man or woman, 21 years of age, can locate a tract of 640 acres.

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WHEN JENNY LIND SANG

"Home, Sweet Home" at Her Concert in Washington Many Years Ago.

Perhaps the most thrilling quarter of an hour of John Howard Payne's life was that when Jenny Lind sang "Home, Sweet Home," to him. The occasion was the Jenny Lind concert in Washington, the night of Dec. 17, 1850. The assembly was, perhaps, the most distinguished ever seen in a concert room in this country. The immense National hall, hastily constructed for the occasion on the ruins of the burned National theatre, was filled to overflowing. Among the notables present and occupying front seats were President Fillmore, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, Gen. Scott and John Howard Payne.

Jenny Lind opened with the "Casta Diva," and followed with the "Flute Song" (in which her voice contested rivalry for purity and sweetness with a flute in the duet), then the famous "Bird Song," and next on her programme the "Greeting to America." All the pieces were applauded apparently to the full capacity of an enthusiastic audience, and Mr. Webster, who was in his most genial after-dinner mood, emphasized the plaudit by rising from his seat and making Jenny a profound bow, as if responding for the country to her "Greeting."

But when the "Swedish Nightingale" answered the encore by turning in the direction of John Howard Payne and giving "Home, Sweet Home," with all the wonderful tenderness, purity and simplicity fitting both the words and air of the immortal song, the difference was at once seen between the mechanical applause called out by a display of fine vocalization, and that elicited by the "touch of nature that makes the whole world kin." Before the first line of the song was completed the audience was fairly "off its feet," and could scarcely wait for a pause to give expression to its enthusiasm. People ordinarily of the undemonstrative sort clapped, stamped and shouted as if they were mad, and it seemed as if there would be no end to the uproar. Meantime all eyes were turned upon Payne, a small sized, elegantly molded, gray haired gentleman, who blushed violently at finding himself the center of so many glances.—Brooklyn Magazine.

The Height of Great Men.

A correspondent inquires of us if there is any truth in the general belief that the leaders of any particular age are large men, "or is it merely superstition?"

There is a modicum of truth in it. While there are numerous exceptions, it seems to be a fact that great poets, essayists, scholars and philosophical thinkers are, as a rule, small; while great generals, orators and politicians—those who are engrossed in doing rather than thinking—are, as a rule, above the average size of man. There is a reason for it; those who possess the most vitality are apt to make the biggest noise in the world. Washington was a large man; so were Cortez, Charlemagne and Wellington; so were Webster, Clay, Tom Corwin, Tom Marshall, Lincoln, Chase, Sumner; so are Gladstone, Bismarck, Ferry, Cleveland, James G. Blaine and Gen. Sherman. When men who have won distinction are not tall, they generally make it up in breadth, like Bonaparte, Stephen A. Douglas and Sheridan.

The thinkers of the world have generally been small; as Cicero, Aristotle, Bacon, Alexander Pope, Alexander Hamilton and Oliver Wendell Holmes. The members of the senate, ever since that body was established, have been, it is alleged, about an inch taller than the average height of American men. Successful American editors have generally been tall men, averaging six feet high and over 200 pounds, as the elder Bennett, Thurlow Weed, James Watson Webb, Horace Greeley, Wilbur F. Storey, Murat Halstead, Joseph Medill, Whitelaw Reid, Joseph Pulitzer, and Charles A. Dana—all fine specimens of full grown men.

Great orators are almost always large men, and such specimens as Joseph Cook, Henry Ward Beecher, Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, Mr. Moody, Roscoe Conkling and De Witt C. Talmage are familiar to the eye of the present generation of Americans. These orators are not only alike in weighing 225 pounds apiece, but they further resemble each other in possessing a keen sense of both humor and pathos, and in being coarse grained—of the earth, earthy. If they had not been coarse of texture they would have died young, and if they were not large they would have lacked the physical strength to surpass in the sharp competitions of their time. In New York it is proverbial that the great merchants outweigh their clerks.—Washington Post.

Giving the Pug Character.

I want to say with double-barreled emphasis that the pug is a canine idiot. He is of ignoble ancestry and is admitted to the parlors nowadays when his great-great-grandfather was forced to gnaw a bone in a quiet corner in the kitchen. The pug is the product of what is known as "in-breeding," or in plain English, the offspring of parents closely related. Originally he came from the English turnspit and the bulldog, which accounts for his flat nozzle and bow legs. His ferocious aspect belies his character altogether. I do not think the pug would bite anything but his daily supply of bread and milk and caramels. He is a pampered impostor. The pug—taking the average run—is not capable of learning the most ordinary tricks. His brain power is limited, and you have probably noticed that, as a rule, he hasn't sense enough to get in out of the rain. His instinct is about as kinky as his tail, and he is degenerating more and more every day.—New York Tribune.

Melancholy Herr Bismarck.

At the bottom Bismarck is melancholy and even misanthropic. Herr Busch reports that he once heard him complaining bitterly in 1877 of his fate. His life work, he said, had brought him little satisfaction and fewer friends. No one loved him for what he had accomplished. He had made no one any the happier—neither himself, his family nor any one else. Some one present suggested that he had secured that of a great people. "Yes," he replied, "but the misery of how many? But for me three great wars would not have taken place, 80,000 men would not have perished—fathers, mothers, brothers, sisters, widows would not be plunged in grief. I have settled all that with my Maker, but I have reaped little or no pleasure from my exploits—nothing but weariness, anxiety and grief."—New York Graphic.

Young Ladies' "Breathing Club."

New York has a Young Ladies' "Breathing Club," which meets every morning at the homes of the different members. The girls stand in a row and go through a breathing exercise which is intended to expand the lungs and chest. Twenty minutes is spent in breaths of all lengths and then they separate.—New York Journal.

Panama's Opium Privilege.

A Chinaman has purchased for $16,000 the exclusive privilege of selling opium in Panama. The money is devoted partly to hospitals and partly to reducing the government debt.—New York Sun.

GREAT BRITAIN'S BALLOT SYSTEM

An Outline Sketch of the English Law—Counting the Votes—Secrecy.

It is impossible to describe briefly the ballot system adopted in Great Britain in 1872, and only an outline sketch can be given. The public nomination is abolished, but the nomination day is preserved, the ceremony taking place in the presence of only a few designated persons. If only as many candidates are nominated as are to be elected, they are at once declared elected. If there are more candidates, there must be a ballot. The election officers procure the printing of the requisite number of ballots, which are bound in the same way as a merchant's check book; that is to say, there is a coupon which may be detached, leaving a part of the leaf still in the book. Upon the ballots are printed the names of all the candidates in alphabetical order. When the elector presents himself at the polls, he first satisfies the presiding officer that he is a legal voter. The latter then tears off a ballot, upon the back of which he puts an official stamp, after which he enters the registered number of the elector on the retained part of the ballot, or counterfoil, and makes a mark against the name of the voter on the registry.

The voters and ballots both being numbered, in case it become necessary to ascertain how any particular person has voted, as, for instance, if there is a contest on the ground of illegal voting, the identical ballot given by each person may be found and examined. The voter, having recieved his ballot, retires to a room provided for the purpose, where, unseen by any person, he makes a mark opposite the name of the person for whom he wishes to vote. He then folds the paper so as to conceal the printing and mark within, but to show the official stamp on the back, returns to the polling room and throws the ballot into the box. To use the words of Mr. Webster in quite another connection: "The deed is done. No eye has seen him; no ear has heard him. His secret is his own, and it is safe." He is obliged to keep it a secret, too. There is a serious penalty attached to the exhibition of a ballot after it is marked. The man may tell any one how he voted—and he may tell a lie—but no one can no whether he has told the truth or a falsehood.

When the ballots are counted no one but the presiding officer can possibly known one paper from the other, and it is crediting him with an extraordinary memory to suppose that he could keep in mind the two numbers that must be remembered in order to identify any ballot as that of a certain man. There is an infinite variety of detail in the regulations respecting the acts to be done, and there are quite as many prohibitions of things that must not be done before, during and after the polling, but into none of these can we enter. The law has had fourteen years' trial, and it is not only telling the exact truth to say that the Conservatives do not find it nearly so bad as they expected it to be; Liberals do not like it so well as they supposed they should; and the hordes of agents, at whose occupation it was meant to be a severe blow, are already finding ways to circumvent the nice contrivances of the act.—"B. C. M." in Brooklyn Eagle.

What Western Women Read.

Women are becoming greater readers, if I may judge by the eagerness with which they call for the latest books. But they crave novels, and the cheap novels, too. These "libraries" in paper covers are preferable to the ordinary woman reader for a very simple reason—they can bend the backs, roll them up so as to carry them conveniently in their hand satchels and throw them away when finished. I dare say the house of nearly every woman in good circumstances in the city has more or less of this paper cover literature in it, thrown aside like the daily papers after it has been read. I once made an experiment with these books. I bought two sets, one in paper covers, the other in stiff covers, and when I would offer the latter to the lady she would want to know if I had the same book in "library." "It's not as easy to read a stiff back book," she would generally say.—Bookseller in Globe-Democrat.

Hindostan's Wheat Crop.

Among the farmers of Hindostan sowing takes place the last of September. If the farmer is a Hindoo, a Brahmin is consulted to fix an auspicious day, and a man is appointed to do the first sowing, after which any one can sow grain, but not before. The average amount of seed per acre is 150 pounds, or two and a half bushels. In some districts the wheat is weeded, and the weeds serve as food for the farmer and the grass for fodder for cattle. The ground is watered once after germination, once when the wheat is in blossom, and once while in ear. The wheat is cut in April in the good old fashioned way with a sickle. The grain is threshed by driving cattle over it on an earthen threshing floor, and is trampled until the straw is broken fine to make "choosa" for the cattle. The grain is cleaned with a fan of about the same style as that in use 100 years ago.—Foreign Letter.

Doesn't Dash Them Off.

If any one should be told that Mr. Whittier dashes off poems and sends them to the press without emendation, he should before believing it examine some specimens of Mr. Whittier's manuscript poems that are in the possession of the editor.—Boston Herald.

Improvement in Business.

City editor to new reporter—Well, sir, have you found out anything as to the improved business outlook? We shall want that article to-morrow. Reporter—Yes, sir, I have learned something very encouraging about two very important industries. Editor—Very good; what is it? Reporter—They tell me that the horse car drivers are working full time, and that the electric lighting station is running nights.—Lowell Citizen.

Largest Wooden Structure.

The largest wooden structure in the world is said to be the government buildings in the capital of New Zealand. The block is four stories high and occupies an area of nearly two acres. The city itself is mostly wooden on account of the earthquakes of the region, and is called "The City of Packing-Cases," and "The City of Match-Boxes."—Chicago Times.

Count de Lesseps in Washington.

The count was in the best of form. His gray mustache was well waxed and drawn out at the ends as fine as a needle point. The count has a great nose which runs nearly the whole length of his face like a rabbit's nose, and when he smiles much, which is very often, the nose overshadows everything else, and his little eyes peer out peculiarly from a focus of wrinkles which seem absolutely to revel in the fun which brings them into play.—Washington Post.

WADING BIRDS.

Habits of the Heron, Stork, Crane, Ibis and the Smaller Waders.

From the long neck and the long naked legs of the heron we may form a pretty good idea of what to expect of all wading birds, no matter how much they may differ in size. The long toes spread out very far apart, and thus prevent the birds from sinking in the soft mud as they wade about in shallow water near the banks of rivers and marshes. Places like these are the favorite haunts of the herons, and here they stand patiently watching for fishes, frogs and small reptiles. Their long necks are admirably suited for reaching out to catch such creatures, and their slender beaks quickly seize the prey, seldom missing their aim.

Herons are found in all parts of the world, and they form one of the greatest ornaments of our Southern marshes and streams. Their flight, however, is not very graceful. These birds have no tail worth speaking of, so when flying they always stretch out their legs behind them to act as a rudder, while most other birds tuck their legs snugly away out of sight.

Another large and elegant bird is the crane, which is sometimes over four feet in height, but otherwise not especially remarkable, unless it be for its long migrations twice every year, and for the perfect discipline which is observed on these journeyings.

Those who have read the interesting stories about the storks that live in European and Asiatic cities, and perhaps have seen them there, may be surprised to learn that they are also waders. These city birds seem to have given up their aquatic habits since they came to live in town, and now they stalk about the streets amidst throngs of people, and are not the least disturbed by them. The presence of the storks in these cities is not only tolerated, but on the contrary, the birds are highly valued because they feed upon garbage and small vermin, and in this way help to keep the streets clean. On account of these services especial laws have been made in some countries for their protection.

Their nests, placed in tall trees, towers or chimneys, are coarse affairs, loosely built of sticks. In Holland persons sometimes make false chimneys to their houses on purpose for the storks to build on, and that family is considered fortunate that has a stork's nest upon the roof. These dignified birds are especially numerous in the eastern hemisphere. They assemble in large flocks before starting on their migrations, and it is a common belief that at such times they are consulting about their intended journey.

The beautiful ibises inhabit all warm countries. One species, the wood ibis, has gained for itself the reputation of being very greedy, and not without good cause. With its strong bill it kills a great many fishes, frogs, snakes, young alligators and other small animals, which form its favorite food. As these victims lie floating on the water round about the scene of their destruction, the ibis swallows as many as it can well take, and then stands stupidly on the edge of the stream, waiting until this meal is digested before it is able to indulge in another.

Then there is the sacred ibis, which was worshiped by the people of Egypt in olden times. Perhaps they loved this bird because it devoured the serpents which annoyed them so much, or else because it returned each year at the time of the overflow of the Nile, and the superstitious Egyptians may have thought they were indebted to the ibis for the fertility of the country which results from this overflow. It is at least certain that they were in the habit of embalming the bird with their mummies, and placing curious stiff pictures of it on their monuments.

Among the smaller waders are some of our pretty little shore birds, whose quick movements are so interesting to watch. Small flocks of these little birds on the beach may be seen running out eagerly after a retreating wave, snatching up tiny fishes and crabs, and hurrying along to gather as many of these dainties as possible before the next wave comes in. Then they all mount rapidly into the air to escape this coming wave, as if they were exceedingly anxious not to wet those slender toes. Their feast is interrupted but a few seconds, for they soon alight and go through the same performances.—*Sarah Cooper, in Harper's Young People.*

An Ingenious Contrivance.

The microphone is now being used in Germany for the purpose of detecting loss of water through leakage in town mains. The apparatus consists of a steel rod, which is placed upon the cock in the neighborhood of which the leak is suspected, and a microphone attached to the upper end of the rod. A dry battery and a telephone complete the equipment. No sound is heard in the telephone if the cocks are closed and no leak occurs; but a leak of even a few drops causes sufficient vibration in the pipe to affect the microphone and give audible sounds in the telephone. At the recent meeting of gas and water engineers in Eisenach it was stated that the apparatus is so simple to handle that with a little practice ordinary workmen are able to detect and localize any leak.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The Provincetown people say that the coast line of Cape Cod is continually undergoing changes, and the shores are gradually battening out and washing away. Pawet harbor, at Truro, which in old times was a busy place accommodating a large fleet of fishing vessels, has so filled up that it is almost impossible to enter the harbor with a five-ton fishing smack. Provincetown harbor is also steadily filling up. The shores of the cape are constantly changing, rendering them dangerous to mariners. While the sands are being washed seaward the wind is also sweeping them landward in large quantities, covering the bushes and trees. It is estimated that the sand hills have moved townward three-quarters of a mile in the past dozen years.—*Boston Herald.*

—Among the orange trees of Versailles is one more than four centuries old, which was planted by Eleanor of Castille, Queen of Charles III.

Mr. Jacob Froehlich, a well-known tailor of Cincinnati, O., after suffering for years with rheumatism, was cured in a short time by the use of St. Jacobs Oil.

"John Bright has written another free-trade pamplet, Jones." "Yes, Smith; free trade is Bright's disease."

Mrs. C. Kellogg, Edgwood, Cal., says: Red Star Cough Cure is the best medicine she has ever used for colds for the children.

THAT YELLOW COMPLEXION

Means biliousness; biliousness means a perverted liver. Some of the bile has gone wrong and entered into the blood instead of going into the bowels, where it was needed to do its legitimate work. For the want of it in the right place you suffer constipation, and because of its presence in the wrong place you suffer jaundice. Nothing will correct that perverted *liver* and restore it to right habits so effectively or so readily as Compound Oxygen. This is not a drug. It is easy and pleasant to take; simple in its operation, and certain in its results. It has proved a blessing to sufferers from liver troubles and other chronic ailments. If you have symptoms of a disordered liver or impure blood, or of failing digestion, you will find Compound Oxygen the remedy most sure to restore the diseased organs to healthy action. Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, of 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., publish a work of nearly two hundred pages, entitled *Compound Oxygen—Its Mode of Action and Results*, in which many cures are reported. They mail the work free to applicants.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews 615 Powell street, San Francisco.

"Ma, what is this coal pool I read about in the papers?" asked little Johnny. "I'm sure I don't know," was the reply, "unless it is where miners go in swimming."

THE OYLY WAY TO CONQUER DYSPEPSIA.

It is perfectly preposterous to introduce pepsin and other artificial solvents into the stomach, in the expectation that they will assist digestion by acting on the food itself. They will not. Nor is it possible thus to overcome dyspepsia. The only way to conquer that disorder, and prevent the numerous diseases and disabilities which it assuredly provokes, is to renew the activity of gastric action by strengthening the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters eradicates the most inveterate forms of indigestion by restoring vitality to the alimentary organs, and those which are tributary to them. The liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the nerves, no less than the stomach, experience the invigorative effects of that standard tonic, which possesses alterative properties that greatly enhance its beneficial influence, and give a permanence to its effects which they would not otherwise possess.

"I see young Quinine has gone out of the apothecary business and become a letter-carrier." "Yes, he was fairly driven by poverty 'from pillar to post.'"

THE POOR LITTLE ONES.

We often see children with red eruptions on face and hands, rough, scaly skin, and often sores on the head. These things indicate a depraved condition of the blood. In the growing period, children have need of pure blood by which to build up strong and healthy bodies. If Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is given, the blood is purged of its bad elements, and the child's development will be healthy, and as it should be. Scrofulous affections, rickets, fever-sores, hip-joint disease or other grave maladies and suffering are sure to result from neglect and lack of proper attention to such cases.

Jeff Davis' daughter has captured the North. What a help she would have been to the Confederacy!

"DON'T PAY A BIG PRICE!"

65 Cents pays for a year's subscription to the Weekly *American Rural Home*, Rochester, N. Y., without premium—the cheapest and Best Weekly in the World. 8 pages, 48 columns, 16 years old. For **One Dollar** you have one choice from over 150 different Cloth-Bound **Dollar Volumes**, 200 to 900 pp., and paper one year, post-paid. Book postage 15c. Extra. 50,000 books given away. Among them are: Law Without Lawyers; Family Cyclopedia; Farm Cyclopedia; Farmers' and Stockbreeders' Guide; Common Sense in Poultry Yard; World Cyclopedia; Danielson's (Medical) Counselor; Boys' Useful Pastimes; Five Years Before the Mast; Peoples' History of United States; Universal History of All Nations; Popular History Civil War (both sides).

Any one book and paper, one year, all post paid, for $1.15 only. Paper alone, 65c. Satisfaction guaranteed on books and Weekly, or money refunded. Reference: Hon. C. R. PARSONS, Mayor Rochester. Sample papers 2c. RURAL HOME CO., LTD.

Without Premium, **65c.** a year! Rochester, N. Y.

The ordinary Mexican woman wears no bonnet. It must be delightful to go to the theatre in Mexico.

Mild, soothing, and healing is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The world is never so badly off as a turned-out office-holder or a business man who does not advertise would lead you to believe it is.

If Success be the true test of merit, it is a settled fact that *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* have no equal for the prompt relief of Coughs, Colds, and Throat troubles.

SINGING SONGS OF JOY.

"Hurrah for the Irish May Flower's bloom
That saved my Barney's life,
It kept his liver from death's doom,
An' cured him for his wife.
Do ye blame me Mr. Delaney
For singin' songs of joy?
Irish May Flower, more's the power!
Cured my darlin' boy."

How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, SCALY and pimply disease of the skin, scalp and blood with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease-sustaining elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

TINTED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin bathed with CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

NATURE'S CURE FOR CONSTIPATION,

PERFECT HEALTH Is impossible if the Digestion is impaired, the Liver inactive, or the Bowels Constipated.

TARRANT'S EFFERVESCENT SELTZER APERIENT WILL CURE CONSTIPATION, SICK HEADACHE, AND DYSPEPSIA. It regulates the bowels and enables those of feeble digestion to enjoy their food. It reduces Fever, Cools the Blood, is invaluable in Piles and Inflammatory Diseases, and is a justly esteemed Aperient for Children. Economical. Reliable. Elegant. It should be found in every household. Sold by druggists everywhere. Manufactured only by TARRANT & CO., New York.

Sick-Headache, AND DYSPEPSIA.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

J. R. CATES & CO., Proprietors.
417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

12 Lovely Hidden Name Cards, with name covered by hands holding flowers, &c., IMPORTED FROM GERMANY, for 15 cts. 12 extra fine Gold Bevel Edge Cards, with name, 15 cts. AGENTS OUTFIT SENT FREE with each order from this ad. provided you cut out and return me the ad. and agree to act as my agent. G. W. TUTTLE, Pasadena, Cal.

S F. N. U (First Series) No. 238.

Girls between seven and fourteen years of age were found in a Chinese den raided at Victoria, B. C., Wednesday night.

Henry J. Lucas of San Rafael killed a gray eagle last week that measured 7 feet and 3 inches across the wings and weighed 11½ pounds.

Oranges have been sent from Sage Hill, Placer county, to the Citrus Fair. The elevation of that place is at least 3,000 feet above the sea.

The barn of P. V. Brokaw, about four miles east of San Fernando, was burned Wednesday and thirty-three head of horses were lost in the fire.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

RELIEF FROM INDIGESTION.

221 SECOND AVE., NEW YORK, Jan 9, 1886.

I deem it my pleasure to testify to the phenomenal effects of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, upon myself in eradicating from my system the most agravated form of indigestion, the attacks of which were nearly as severe as spasms. After a costly medical treatment two boxes of BRANDRETH'S PILLS have put me in a better condition than I have been for years.
FRANK W. GILLETT.

Profanity always seems foolish to the man who doesn't want to swear just then.

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"What a lovely complexion," we often hear persons say. "I wonder what she does for it?" In every case the purity and real loveliness of the complexion depends upon the blood. Those who have sallow, blotchy faces may make their skin smooth and healthy by taking enough of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" to drive out the humors lurking in the system.

A man about to be hung in Wisconsin exclaimed, "Just think of it! In a minute what a lot I shall know!"

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To feel free, pleasant and be healthy, use Irish May Flower. 75 cents at druggists.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25.

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OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

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PHYSICIANS AND DRUGGISTS RECOMMEND IT.

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is the result of this vast experience. For internal congestion, inflammation and ulceration, it is a Specific. It is a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, exhaustion, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our positive *guarantee*. See wrapper around bottle.

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—He that is afraid of solemn things has probably solemn reason to be afraid of them.—*Spurgeon.*

—If you would manage a woman or a horse you must learn to manage your temper.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—Miss Liberty, of Bedloe's Island, is the only woman in the country who does not want a new hat.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Do not think it wasted time to submit yourself to any influence which may bring upon you any noble feeling.—*J. Ruskin.*

—A new Western poet speaks of the "unwinking eagle." This is nonsense. The eagle is always a wing king.—*Washington Post.*

—The young man who spends all he makes the first year he begins life on his own account will be apt to continue in the same line all his life, without accumulating property.—*Chicago Times.*

—If a conundrum is asked for you may propose, "why is a pig at a window like the moon?" Because he looks round. If any one says "he don't always look round," you can say neither does the moon.

—"Arter ye've ate that mince-pie an' them hard-biled eggs," asked the generous woman, "will ye carry in some wood for me?" "Certainly, madam," gratefully replied the tramp; "that is," he added, "if I live."—*N. Y. Sun.*

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
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WATER IN WINTER.

Why Pieces of Ice Should Not Be Allowed to Melt in the Trough.

A large proportion of the food of our animals is used to keep up the temperature of the body to about one hundred degrees. Cold weather, damp barnyards, cracks in the barn or sheds, want of bedding and exposure to storms, greatly increase the consumption of food to no good purpose. Much more regard is now paid to the comfort of our stock in these respects than formerly. We think, however, many fail to realize the loss of food sustained by compelling animals to drink ice-cold water. Water as it comes fresh from the well has a temperature of about fifty-five degrees. When allowed to stand until frozen over and the ice then broken, and pieces of ice suffered to remain in the water, the temperature speedily falls to thirty-five degrees. Experiments are reported which seem to show that it pays to artificially warm the drinking water for milch cows. Be this as it may, no one can doubt that water at fifty-five degrees is cold enough for health. The water that an animal drinks has to be raised to the temperature of its body, say one hundred degrees. And, of course, it requires much more fuel in food to raise a pailful of water from thirty-five degrees to one hundred degrees than a pailful of fresh water from fifty-five degrees to one hundred degrees. If the heat required to warm the pailful of water twenty degrees was derived from hay or straw, or grain, the loss would not in many cases be severely felt. But, as a matter of fact, this heat is obtained from the consumption of fat and flesh, or butter and cheese. This is expensive fuel. We are well aware that it is not always easy to furnish animals water free from ice. We fill the trough with water, and the cows, and sheep, and horses do not drink as much as we expected, and the next morning there is a thick layer of ice upon the water. In such a case, break the ice in as large pieces as possible and pull them out with a potato hook or rake. Do not leave them to melt in the water. Pump plenty of fresh water for the animals.

With horses there is little trouble, because they are accustomed to drink at once if they need water. But cows and sheep may be very thirsty, and you may fill the trough with water and yet they will require considerable time before they will drink. Sheep especially seem to be very fond of running water as it comes fresh from the spring or pump. In cases where a small trough conducts the water from the pump to the tubs or troughs, while you are pumping you will see the sheep drink with avidity from the running water in the small trough, while they will scarcely touch that which has been standing for some hours in the watering trough. There is a great difference in water, and sheep know it just as well as we do.—*American Agriculturist.*

WAR PANORAMAS.

Description of the Process and Progress of Battle Picture Painting.

The central platform is, of course, the standpoint from which visitors will view the panorama—and therefore the artists are obliged to go to it frequently as the painting nears completion, in order to observe the effect and progress of their work. This, too, is the place of conference, and despite the signs of "No Admittance" within and without, visitors are frequent and usually welcome. These visitors are often veteran soldiers who took part in the action represented and who often make helpful suggestions. The army stories that are told on the central platform, when old soldiers meet and discuss the old days, would, if collected, make a prodigious volume. The floor of the platform is chalked and rechalked with diagrams, some referring to the panorama itself, but more to illustrate occurrences upon other fields. The strong pine rail surrounding the platform is penciled all over with kindred decorations, while scraps of paper, upon which are memoranda of incidents and a variety of data, as well as names and addresses, are pinned to the convenient timber with thumb tacks. The artists paint steadily, every individual being mainly occupied in perfecting his own work, though never hesitating to ask or extend aid in some special direction. One artist, for instance, has an excellent figure of a mounted officer, all complete excepting the portrait, a photograph for which is pinned to the canvas. While this artist goes to strengthen a line of battle, another one will rapidly paint in an admirable portrait for the incomplete figure. Soon another brush is busy with the horse, while still another artist calls for some special saddle and bridle to be brought to the platform that he may paint the trappings. Now, look at the back of the photograph which is pinned to the canvas—a faded carte de visite of a young officer; upon a slip of paper we read the following: "Colonel K., now on General Sheridan's staff; then Captain General Thomas' staff, H 47 (meaning section H, square 47 of the panorama);" French cap, blouse, Captain's straps—staff—dark blue trousers, gold cord, cavalry boots, staff sword, McClellan saddle; Shabrack—black horse; see sketch." This instance will give an idea of the way in which facts are preserved when a panorama is painted by artists who conscientiously strive to make of the work a great historical painting.—*St. Nicholas.*

Down With the Diploma.

"Bessie, I hear your sister is sick. What ails her?"

"I don't know, ma'am. May be it's the diploma."

"The what, child?"

"The diploma. I heard mother say that she took it at school."—*Philadelphia Call.*

—M. Tack has been elected Vice President of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies. The opposition will not dare to sit down on him.—*Philadelphia North American.*

METALIZING THE DEAD.

Interment, Cremation and Embalming Outdone by This New Art.

At the great electric exhibition in Paris in 1881 there were to be seen parts of a corpse that resembled a most elaborate casting of copper or bronze, retaining at the same time their natural forms. At the subsequent exhibition, in April, 1885, this art of galvanizing organic frames had been improved inasmuch as they did not only seem to be electro-galvanically coated but metalized throughout, the surface of the subject even being copper, bronze, or whatever the alligation consisted of. These preparations proved suggestive to the engineer, J. Vergovatz, who quite seriously, made the proposal to enshrine all human corpses galvano-plastically in a metallic husk, thus putting the question of the disposal of the dead in a new, unprecedented phase. "Interment he said, "is condemned from a sanitary standpoint, without mentioning the most dire feelings of survivors. Cremation is even more repugnant to some and deprives justice of the means of discovering crimes and prosecuting their perpetrators; embalming, finally, is too expensive for the great bulk of men. It is galvano-plastic art that has all the disadvantages of the present mode of burrying or cremating the dead, and is, at the same time, within the reach of all. Poor people will be put in zinc, the wealthy will suffer to be coppered, the very rich can afford to be silvered and gilded."

The process itself is simple. The organic body to be metalized is washed with alcohol and covered with fine graphite powder. This will be rubbed all over the surface of the body with a cloth of cotton, so that it obtains the appearance of glittering coal, or looks like a finger on which a lead pencil has been rubbed. The body, now able to conduct electricity, is suspended in an earthen vessel filled with a concentrated solution of sulphuric oxide of copper, or, if it is to be silvered, nickeled, covered with zinc, gilded with appropriate solutions of these metals. In this vessel, furthermore, is put a plate of metal proportionate in size to the body to be metalized and connected with the positive pole of a dynamo machine or a strong galvanic battery, while its negative pole is connected with the body. The action of the current causes now a wonderful transformation. The metal of the plate, the positive pole, gradually comes off while the negative pole, represented by the graphited body, attracts metal out of the solution covering, corresponding to the prior form, the whole surface with remarkable firmness and evenness. The longer the current is suffered to act the thicker the coat will be. It makes the cover of the organism air-tight so that, in consequence of this perfectly hermetical sealing, putrefaction can not take place. The body thus secluded dries up, turns into a mummy, whereas the metallic coat remains unaltered in the original shape of the deceased.

The expense of making such a metallic coat is small. It is represented by the value of the metal, the labor expended, and the cost of the coal necessary to set a dynamo machine in motion, if steam-power is used; the value of gas, if a gas-motor, or that of chemicals, if a battery is applied. If this very simple method of conserving the dead should be carried out, it would afford a similar instance to the work of the Egyptians, who preserved the original form of their dead by embalming them and depositing them in great vaults. Electricity, which of late has opened to the living such a manifold and unforethought field of activity, would now even after death lend us its services by preserving the form and shape of once living creatures.

The inventor of this new art has tried it successfully on eleven human corpses and over a hundred cadavers of animals.—*Chicago Tribune.*

ORIGIN OF MOLASSES.

Sugar a Commodity Known to and Used by the Ancient Jews.

As molasses first came to us from the West Indies, where sugar was one of the great products, it is probably a Portuguese or Spanish word. The Spanish spelling is malaza, the z being sounded like th in bath, which would hardly cause the sound of ess, so that in this case it may come from the Portuguese melaço, where the ç is sounded like ess. The Spanish word for molasses is miel-za, the Italian melassa, the French melassa, the Latin mellaceus—made with honey, hence honey-like. Portuguese melado—mixed with honey. Molasses proper is that which drains from the sugar while in the process of making. Treacle, or known in America as sugar-house molasses, is the fluid result that comes from the process of refining sugar. In the seventeenth century the spelling of the word was nearly always melasses (by English-speaking people,) as shown by old records and invoices. In connection with this it will prove interesting to know that sugar was well known to the ancient Jews. Nearchus, one of the Admirals of Alexander, who was a great wanderer, found sugar cultivated in the East Indies B. C. 325, and brought quantities of it back with him.

The seed cane was first introduced into Europe from Asia, A. D. 625, and although active efforts were made to cultivate it in Italy and Southern Spain, the results were not at all satisfactory. In 1510, sugar cane was introduced in the West Indies, by Columbus. In 1751, sugar culture was actively begun in what is now known as the State of Louisiana, but no report of the product is on record earlier than 1823. The cultivation of sorghum in China dates back beyond record. This was used entirely for making sirup, the same as is now produced largely in the States of Illinois, Wisconsin, Ohio and Iowa. Sorghum sirup very seldom granulates or crystalizes, and for this reason it is very much appreciated by the Celestials in the manufacture of their preserves and candied sweets.—*Robert M. Floyd, in Chicago Journal.*

—Contentment is better than money and just about as scarce.—*Altoona Sunday Morning*

LINCOLN AS A SOLDIER.

His Achievements During the Famous Black Hawk Indian War.

Among those who enlisted at the first tap of the drum was Abraham Lincoln, and equally to his surprise and delight he was elected Captain of his company. The volunteer organizations of those days were conducted on purely democratic principles. The company assembled on the green, an election was suggested, and three-fourths of the men walked over to where Lincoln was standing; most of the remainder joined themselves to one Kirkpatrick, a man of some substance and standing from Spring Creek. We have the word of Mr. Lincoln for it that no subsequent success ever gave him such unmixed pleasure as this earliest distinction. It was a sincere, unsought tribute of his equals to those physical and moral qualities which made him the best man of his hundred, and as such was accepted and prized.

As soon as he was mustered out of his captaincy, after several uneventful weeks, he re-enlisted on the same day, May 27, as a private soldier. Several other officers did the same, among them General Whiteside and Major Stuart. Lincoln became a member of Captain Elijah Iles' company of mounted volunteers, sometimes called the "Independent Spy battalion," an organization unique of its kind, if we may judge from the accounts given by one of its troopers. It was not, says Mr. George W. Harrison, "under the control of any regiment or brigade, but received orders directly from the commander-in-chief, and always, when with the army, camped within the lines and had many other privileges, such as having no camp duties to perform and drawing rations as much and as often as we pleased," which would seem to liken this battalion as nearly as possible to the fabled "regiment of brigadiers." With this elite corps Lincoln served through his second enlistment, though it was not his fortune to take part in either of the two engagements in which General Henry broke and destroyed forever the power of Black Hawk and the British band of Sacs and Foxes at the Wisconsin bluffs and the Bad Ax.

After Lincoln was relieved of the weight of dignity involved in his captaincy the war became a sort of holiday, and the tall private from New Salem enjoyed it as much as any one. He entered with great zest into the athletic sports with which soldiers love to beguile the tedium of camp. He was admitted to be the strongest man in the army, and, with one exception, the best wrestler. Indeed his friends never admitted the exception, and severely blamed Lincoln for confessing himself defeated on the occasion when he met the redoubtable Thompson and the two fell together on the turf. His popularity increased from the beginning to the end of the campaign, and those of his comrades who still survive always speak with hearty and affectionate praise of his character and conduct in those rough yet pleasantly remembered days.

It was on June 16, a month before the slaughter of the Bad Ax, that the battalion to which Lincoln belonged was finally mustered out at Whitewater, Wis. His final release from the service was signed by a young Lieutenant of artillery, Robert Anderson, who, twenty-nine years later, in one of the most awful crises in our annals, was to sustain to Lincoln relations of prodigious importance, on a scene illuminated by the flash of the opening guns of the civil war. The men started home the next day in high spirits, like school-boys for their holidays. Lincoln had need, like Horatio, of his good spirits, for they were his only outfit for the long journey to New Salem, he and his messmate Harrison having had their horses stolen the day before by some patriot over anxious to reach home. "But," as Harrison says, "I laughed at our fate and he joked at it, and we all started off merrily. The generous men of our company walked and rode by turns with us, and we fared about equal with the rest. But for this generosity our legs would have had to do the better work; for in that day this dreary route furnished no horses to buy or steal; and whether on horse or afoot, we always had company, for many of the horses' backs were too sore for riding." It is not hard to imagine with what quips and quirks of native fancy Lincoln and his friends beguiled the way through the forest and prairie. With youth, good health and a clear conscience, and even then the dawn of a young and undefiled ambition in his heart, nothing was wanting to give zest and spice to this long, sociable walk of one hundred leagues. One joke is preserved, and this is one at the expense of Lincoln. One chilly morning he complained of being cold. "No wonder," said some facetious cavalier, "there is so much of you on the ground."—*Nicolay and Hay, in Century.*

A Conscientious Man.

Nathaniel Ripley Cobb, of Boston, one of the merchants of the earlier days was generous-hearted and conscientious in the highest degree. In fact, he was so benevolent that in November, 1821, he drew up the following remarkable document: "By the grace of God I will never be worth more than $50,000. By the grace of God I will give one-fourth of the net profits of my business to charitable and religious uses. If I am ever worth $20,000 I will give one-half of my net profits, and if I am ever worth $30,000 I will give three-fourths, and the whole after my fiftieth thousand. So help me God, or give to a more faithful steward and set me aside." He adhered to this covenant with the strictest fidelity.—*Boston Herald.*

Exceedingly Polite.

"Well, sir, did you succeed in collecting that bill?"

"No, sir."

"It's just as I expected. That Jones never pays any thing. He's a perfect boor."

"Why, sir, I found him very polite."

"In what way?"

"He asked me to call again."—*Philadelphia Call.*

An Account of the Explosion.

Liza Simmons was summoned to testify concerning the explosion of the boiler of a sawmill.

"Now," said a lawyer, representing parties who had brought suit for damages, "state what you know concerning the case."

"Wall, sah, it wuzer Thursday erbout 10 er'clock; mout er bin Friday at 9 er'clock"——

"That makes no difference."

"Yas, sah; didn't low it did. Wall, we'll say it wuzer Thursday. I wuzer standin' in my back yard when dat came er mighty 'sploshun. I looked ober toward de mill, I did, an' seed Aunt Rose, what cooked fur de mill han's, er gwine way up in de a'r. I turned 'round ter my darter Cindy, an' 'Cindy,' says I, 'look yander at ole Aunt Rose gwine way up in de a'r. W'y she er mighty ole pussen to be gwine up so high, an' I wonder how she think she gwinter git down widout cripplin' her ole self, when she's dun got de rheumatiz anyhow.' Cindy, she 'lowed dat de Lawd would provide fur de ole critter, an' den I says, says I, 'Ef He do, Cindy, He got ter do it mighty peart, fur de ole critter is comin' down,' an' jes' erbout dat time de po' ole critter struck de groun' like she wuz in earnest, sho' nuff. Me an' Cindy we put out an' run ober dar, an' says I, 'W'y, Aunt Rose, what make yer go climbin' 'way up yander like er boy?' But bless yer life, de good ole soul couldn't talk, an' jes' erbout dat time 'bip' suthin' struck de groun' 'side me, an' lookin' roun' I seed ole Abner's son Phil, ez black er child ez eber libed, stretched out. Bless yer, I didn't see him when he went up, an' it wuz er mighty s'prize ter me, so I says, 'Look heah, boy, what yer come s'prizin' er body dis way fur? W'y'n't yer he'p dis po' ole lady come down 'stead er hangin' 'roun' up dar till arter she'd dun struck de groun'? De ole boy gwine ter git yer one o' des days,' but he didn't make no 'ply, fur de po' black chile wuz dun dead. Dis is all I knows erbout de erfair, an' I ain't gwinter answer ernuder question. Lemme git outen heah."—Arkansaw Traveler.

A "Genuine" Munkacsy.

Munkacsy, the Hungarian painter, who has just come to New York, met with an amusing adventure which he told with some astonishment to one or two of his friends. He strayed into a region of second hand shops and found one where very old and dilapidated paintings were offered for sale. Some of these he priced, and finally asked the Hebrew proprietor about a wretched monstrosity which looked as if some gamin had made it, and then becoming disgusted with his work had thrown it in an ash barrel. "Dot's a chenuine Munkacsy," said the dealer. "it was 500 years olt. I zell him for $250, schoost nodings at all."

"Munkacsy! Munkacsy!" said the visitor. "Why that can't be, for Munkacsy is alive yet. He is here in this city now." "Vot, dot vellar!" exclaimed the dealer scornfully, "vy he's a fraud. All de kreat artists here say dot."—Savannah News.

Odds Fish.

"What do you think our fathers were?" asked the lecturer. And then we left the hall, because the conundrum was so easy and the subject so commonplace. Our fathers were not very good all round swearers. They swore most wretchedly "od zooks" and "odds fish," "gadzooks" and "fore gad," "zounds," "sleath," "byrlady," and a lot of such rubbish. Still, they may be pretty good words to swear with. Certainly they aren't fit for anything else.—Robert J. Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

In Our Modern Society.

He—What beautiful teeth you have, my dear. What do you use on them?

She—The ashes of my first husband; he was cremated, you know.—L. Price Randall.

Queer Wrinkles.

"Does the razor hurt, sir?" asked the barber of Lighthead.

"No," replied Lighthead, "the razor doesn't hurt, but my face does, awfully."

HE SEEMED TO FORGET.

Unreasonable Old Man (to bruised and maimed son)—There you are, with one eye gouged out, both ears gone, a dislocated shoulder blade, broken arm and fractured leg, with whisky enough in you to start a liquor store, and all for a college game of football. It's outrageously disgraceful!

Bruised and Maimed son (reproachfully)—Father, you seem to forget that you were a young gentleman yourself once.—New York Sun.

Not a Philanthropist.

At a late meeting of a debating society in Kansas City the question was discussed: "Is Jay Gould a Philanthropist, or What?" The discussion was a hot one, and lasted an hour and a half, and then a vote was taken and it was decided by four majority that he was a "or what."

"Gentlemen," said a big man who looked into the room after the question was settled, "allow me to congratulate you. There's a crowd of fifty of us out here who were waiting for the verdict, and if it had been 'Philanthropist' every blamed one of you would have been carried home on a shutter."—Wall Street News.

He Didn't Want Any More Sisters

She wasn't very young, but she had money. He didn't want the earth.

"Dearest," he began, but she stopped him.

"I anticipate what you are about to say, Mr. Sampson," she said, "and I would spare your feelings, for it can never, never be. I esteem you highly and will be a sister to"——

"I have four sisters already," he replied bitterly, "four grown sisters, and life is a hideous burden. But, oh Clara," he went on passionately, "if you cannot be my wife will you not give me a mother's protecting love? I'm an orphan."—Life.

Starting in the Wrong Place.

A stranger, who was quietly looking over a water power in a Western village was sought out by the mayor, who said:

"I hear you think of starting a factory?"

"Yes."

"It's a good place, and you'll find our people all right. We don't put on any great amount of style, nor don't aim to. Here's a pair of suspenders I have worn for over forty years, though I'm worth $50,000."

"Ah! Um!" muttered the stranger; "but it was a suspender factory I was thinking to locate here."—Wall Street News.

Great Legal Truth.

A father may succeed in cutting off his son without a cent, but he can't cut off the lawyers.—Kansas City Journal.

FLOWER LORE.

How the Philosophy of a People Imprints Itself on the Surroundings of Life.

To this day the flower lore of Europe remains strongly associated with Christian mythology, and from the way flowers mixed themselves with legends of the Virgin or St. John the Baptist we may learn how, in an earlier epoch, they entered into the stories of Zeus, Hercules, Indra or Osiris. As the caroub bean came to be called St. John's bread, gooseberries his grapes, and the wormwood his girdle, so in the Vedas, one plant is known as Indra's food, and another as his drink. Just as in Roman times numberless plants were named after Hercules, it would be difficult to enumerate all the plants which claimed to be Our Lady's tears, her tresses, her mantle, or her smock. Thus does the general philosophy of a people tend to imprint itself on the common surroundings of life. In the flax fields of Flanders grows a plant called the rodselken, the red spots on whose bright green leaves betoken the blood which fell on it from the cross, and which no subsequent rain or snow has ever yet been able to erase. In Palestine the same account is given of the colors of the red anemone, and in Cheshire of the spots on the *orchis maculata.* The crown of thorns has in Germany given to the holly (holy tree) the name of Christdorn, while in France it has caused the hawthorn to be called the "noble thorn," (*l'epine noble,*) and in Italy it has been associated with the barberry. Catholic fancy believed that the St. John's wort showed red spots on the anniversary of the beheading of the Baptist, and perceived in the passion flower of Peru the resemblance of nails. In the same way the Turks see in the geranium a mallow that was touched by the garments of Mohammed, while the Chinese see in tea leaves the eyelids of a pious hermit, who, to resist his inclination to sleep, cut them off in despair and threw them away. There is, however, a rather remarkable monotony in the poetical fancies about flowers to which their various peculiarities have given rise. White flowers, as a rule, spring from tears, red ones from blushes or from blood. Thus in Bion's Idyl, anemones represent the tears shed by Venus for Adonis, while lilies-of-the valley are in France the Virgin's tears. Catullus has it that the rose is red from blushing for the wound it inflicted on the foot of Venus as she hastened to help Adonis; but, according to Herrick, roses lost their whiteness when, after being worsted in a comparison of their whiteness with that of Sappho's breast, they blushed and "first came red." So in Ovid, the fruit of the mulberry was originally white, till, after witnessing beneath it the sad suicide of Pyramus and Thisbe, it blushed for shame forever. In Germany the heath owes its color to the blood of the heathen slain in the sanguinary conversions of Charlemagne; the inhabitants of the uncultivated fields, where the heath (*heide*) grew, coming to be called heathen, (*heide,*) much as in South Europe the inhabitants of the villages remote from the influence of the church came to be called pagans from *pagus,* a village; so that our word heathen appears to be a derivative from our word heath.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

VALUE OF ACTIVITY.

The Effects of Idleness Upon the Condition of Young Women.

Wholesome regular occupation of some sort is a necessity. You can not afford to be idle. Physically you can not afford it. Not while you are a creature of flesh and blood can you escape the law that activity means growth and health, and that idleness means deterioration.

In the mere matter of beauty idleness is a loss as truly as excessive drudgery. The erect, dignified carriage, the firm, elastic step, the well-rounded arm, are not to be won by days passed on the sofa or hammock with a novel in the hand; nor are the maiden bloom, the clear, fresh complexion, the modest, thoughtful, yet animated glance, to be kept amid late hours in heated rooms and exciting pleasures.

Idleness invariably gives rise to a craving for excitement which may drive away the *ennui* which is its penalty. But excitement persistently followed is the source of all manner of nervous disorders, resulting at last in the production of the languid, nervous, hysterical creature, into which the gay young woman so often degenerates.

This craving for excitement is a prevalent characteristic of the young woman of to-day, especially in our cities. So marked is it that, as a thoughtful woman whose life has been devoted to the training of young women observed to me, even church work has little charm for many of those who engage in it, unless done in a kind of theatrical way.

The effect of idleness, too, is to turn the thoughts in a morbid degree upon one's own condition, to magnify trifling ailments into grave maladies, and eventually, by sheer force of the mind's influence upon the body, to convert the vigorous, energetic girl into an interesting invalid.—*Womanhood.*

Restoring Faded Ink.

A useful discovery is announced whereby the faded ink on old parchments may be so restored as to render the writing perfectly legible. The process consists in moistening the paper with water and passing over the lines of writing a brush, which has been wet in a solution of sulphide of ammonia. The writing will immediately appear quite dark in color, and this color in the case of parchment it will preserve. On paper, however, the color gradually fade again, though it may be restored at pleasure by the application of the sulphide. The explanation of the chemical action of this substance is very simple; the iron which enters into the composition of the ink is transformed by reaction into the black sulphide.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—It is now proposed to make the Los Angeles river, California, navigable by the construction of a series of locks.

ROMANTIC RETREATS.

M. Quad's Experience Among the Grangers Along the Atlantic Sea-Shore.

There is a great deal of sentiment connected with the sea. There is also a great deal of lying connected with the seashore. At Asbury Park there were a great many omnibuses bearing the sign: "To Shark River." Shark river should have been named after at least one shark. He ought to have been at least ten feet long. If he died after they named the river in his honor, some other shark, even if only three feet long, should have dropped around once in a while to see that the river was all right.

After those signs had stared me in the face for four days I paid the sum of one dollar to be taken to Shark river. I found it to be a rivulet, with just about enough water to rinse the whisky out of a shark's throat.

"Who named this river?" I asked of the driver.

"Some college gals, I believe."

"Was a shark ever seen here?"

"No."

"Did you or any of the rest of you swindlers ever see a shark within fifty miles of the place?"

"No."

"Do you ever expect to?"

"No, but you don't want to take it that way, stranger. You see, when they named the old saw-mill down there 'The Castle,' and that frog puddle up there 'Lake Como,' they couldn't consistently call this Mud creek any longer. They called it 'Dolphin Sound' at first, but finally changed it to 'Shark river' to catch greenhorns."

I heard a good deal about "Silver Dale," "Mount Grant," and "Surf Retreat," and a couple of us rode one day to hunt them up and see if it wouldn't be best to change hotels. Silver Dale was a farm-house about a mile from the worst piece of beach on the coast. There wasn't a dale on the farm. There wasn't a spot where a dale could have been constructed at a million dollars' expense.

"You take boarders, don't you?" we asked of a raw-boned youth who hung over the fence with his tongue out.

"Yaas."

"How much per week?"

"We go by the sezun, and if they sticks up their nose and is too durned pertickler they doan' git it here 'tall."

"Who named the place?"

"Mam."

"What did she call it 'Silver Dale' for?"

"So's to git seven dollars a week for board."

From there we drove to Mount Grant, a mile away. There was a farm-house and a mountain. The mountain was six feet above the level of the sea and as much as a rod long. The farm-house was warranted to have been built in 1778, and to have reduced the price of board to summer visitors every season since, until the price had now dropped to eight dollars a week. They didn't charge for board, but for the presence of Mount Grant, which was the only mountain of that name any where on the coast. The woman hadn't any boarders just then, but was expecting a preacher, a retired professor of music and a rich man's son with sore eyes.

Surf Retreat was half a mile below. The Retreat consisted of a double farm-house, occupied by a father and son, with their families. It was eighty rods to the surf, and there wasn't any surf when you got there. The old man took us aside and warned us not to think of securing board on his son's side of the house, owing to the fact that Jim and his wife were great hands to fight and jaw before company, and she didn't know enough to boil potatoes with the hides on. Then Jim took us aside. He didn't want to say any thing against his father, of course, but if we took board with the old man we must run the risk of being robbed and murdered. Both followed us down the road as we Surf Retreated, and the last thing the old man said was:

"You'd better close with me at ten dollars a week. The name alone is worth half of that, and we don't object to smoking or swearing."

And Jim added:

"I'll give you a room looking out to'rds the sea, and furnish you dime novels and plug tobacco free gratis. If you can't come, please give the snap away to some of your friends."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Iced Water in Japan.

Although the Japanese never stored or used ice until the advent of foreigners, they have taken to the use of it since then with alacrity, and are as bad as Americans for drinking ice water. Men with portable stands slung over their shoulders perambulate the streets night and day crying: "Kori! kori! kori!" (ice! ice! ice)! Their chief patrons are the jinrickisha men, who have most ready money and are spendthrifts by nature. The kori man, when called, sits down his stand, produces a lump of ice, shaves it as fine as snow over a plane. It is then mixed with sugar and sold at two or three rings (an eighth of a cent) a glass, to the panting jinrickisha men. This mixture, which they themselves aptly call shiro uki (white stuff or snow), is not bad, and the newly arrived foreigner, when out of the sight of other foreigners, is not averse to indulging in it.—*Christian at Work.*

—The mania for collecting postage stamps seems to be gaining more ground than ever in France, writes the Paris correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph.* Among the most famous collectors in France is a man who has over a million postage stamps preserved in thirteen richly bound volumes, and another who keeps two clerks employed in classifying and arranging his enormous collections. Added to this, there are in Paris about one hundred and fifty wholesale firms employed in the trade, and one of the best known of these has lately offered from twenty to forty pounds for certain stamps.

—If a dealer in grave-stones were to fail, some newspaper would be sure to refer to the disaster as "a bust in marble."

CONSTANTINOPLE.

Some of the Sights and Customs of the Far-Famed Queen of Cities.

The City of Two Continents dates back to 667 B. C., when some Greeks, emigrating from Megara, who had been told by the Oracle at Delphi to found their colony opposite that of blind men, lighted on the little town of Chalcedon, established seventeen years before by their fellow-countrymen, and seeing how blind they were to live there when they might live at Stamboul, settled at the latter place, in obedience to the god. Their little colony of Byzantium grew and became an important city.

With the advent of the year 330 A. D., the entire history of the city is changed. Constantine the Great, who needed a capital for his Eastern empire, being struck with the commercial and strategical advantages of the place, took possession of it, and changed its name to Constantinople. From A. D. 330 to A. D. 1453 we have Constantinople a Roman city, closely bound up with the fortunes of the Roman empire, sharing the greatness of Constantine the Great and the littleness of Constantine Palæologus XVI., her last Christian sovereign. At length it fell before the flood of Turkish conquest in its progress from the southeast to the northwest, an easy prey to Mohammed II., in 1453. The name Constantinople is taken to denote the city at large, thus including Pera (the city "beyond" the city proper), Galata (probably called from the Galatæ, or Gauls, who founded a colony here before its occupation by the Genoese in the Middle Ages), Tophane (the place of the "gun factory") and Stamboul (a supposed corruption of *eis ten polin*). Scutari may rightly be included in the city, being divided only by a water street of a mile across. Pera lies along the top of the plateau which descends to the Bosporus and Golden Horn by Tophane, Galata and Kasim Pasha, and farther off to the Valley of the Sweet Waters. Pera bears something of the same relation to Galata as the West End of London does to the City and Dock streets. Here European "society" and the best shops are to be discovered. The Grand Rue of Pera is as much Pera as Paris is France. Every thing collects in or about it.

Galata is the least pleasant quarter of Constantinople, and the journey to Pera from the sea takes one through the worst part of Galata. These unfavorable first impressions are responsible for much that has been said in a parrot fashion upon the filth and smells of the Queen of Cities.

Tophane lies between Galata and Sali Bazar, at the corner where the waters of the Golden Horn have become altogether lost in those of the Bosporus. It is remarkable for its gun foundry, barracks and fountain. The general aspect of the place is military. The main street is a continuation of the tramway street that begins at the far side of Galata, and skirts the Bosporus to Ortakeni. Tophane is Mussulman, Galata is Frank, and at Tophane we have an example of the fact that the quarters inhabited by Turks are invariably cleaner than those inhabited by Europeans. The narrow street, with its smell of frying fish, which is the main thoroughfare of Galata, here broadens out into a pleasant road, the cobbles are replaced by something like macadam, and a short walk brings one to the palace of Dolma Bagtche and the foliage of the Sultan's Park.

From Pera, Stamboul is reached by the Galata "stair-case" and the Galata or New Bridge. Or by going a little out of the way and crossing over the inner bridge, it may be entered below the Mosque of Sultan Mehmed and the Valens Aqueduct. From the Galata Tower below and around is the best panorama of the city—one of such profusion that in any way to render it justice a photograph fifteen feet long, such as is to be seen in the Club de Constantinople, is required; but from the center of the Azap Kapoi Bridge another prospect of a different character, scarcely inferior, may be obtained. Galata Bridge is as typical of Constantinople life as London Bridge is of London city life. All day long it is traversed by a bright-colored, jostling throng. The toll is ten paras, or a half-penny, and an immense sum is taken daily by white-robed collectors, who stand at intervals across the bridge.

Of the Constantinople spaces, which are irregular areas, the Mt-Meidan, or Hippodrome, is chief. It is encroached upon by the most graceful of the mosques, that of the Sultan Achmed, with its six minarets. Here *inter alia* is to be found the Brazen Column, a relic from Delphi, priceless in its two thousand and three hundred years, but in itself a mere stump. St. Sofia, the model of all the mosques, a spoiled Christian church lying vastly in the shape of a Greek cross, with its flat dome, columns, marbles, mosaics, texts and sense of awe, majesty and immensity, can not be described in a few lines of a paragraph, but deserves (and has received) a volume to itself.

Shopping in the bazars is a proceeding Turkish ladies seem to take considerable delight in. It is the only place in which they can brush with leisure against the outer world. They may sit and bargain over a small purchase for a considerable time. The Oriental system of trade is quite different from any thing European. Articles are not marked in plain figures, nor is there any fixed price. About ten times more than the seller will eventually close at is asked for, the buyer fencing up and down the scale till, after much gesticulating and coffee, and much reiteration on the part of the merchant of the loss he is selling at, both parties at last separate, mutually satisfied with the transaction.

The Persians have a quarter, with a mosque all to themselves, in one of the few Hans still remaining in Stamboul. The Persian, even more than the Turk, lingers over a business transaction, and like the Meslem thinks it necessary to bargain over some beverage; but instead of coffee, tea is handed round to customer or seller in little glass tumblers, with lemon and sugar. This is an indispensable act of hospital on the part of a Persian merchant when he is trading.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—A Cincinnati citizen has been left seven different legacies from seven different uncles.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19 1887

SUPERVISORS PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Eldred offered in explanation of his vote on motion to accept deed from A. W. Eibeshutz and others, in satisfaction of their bond, for conveyance of lots in Blaney estate. That said motion was for the acceptance of less than the amount of land agreed to be conveyed to Inyo county by the said Eibeshutz and others.

E. ROBINSON,
Chairman pro tem.

FRIDAY, Feb. 11, 1887.

Board met at 10 o'clock a. m., Thomas Boland was elected temporary chairman.

Claims allowed:

M. E. Gilmore	$120 00
O. I. Mairs	7 50
W. W. Yandell	6 66
C. S. Swan	5 00
D. B. McIntosh	7 50
J. W. Harvey	6 00
Thomas Boland	2 00

Report of A. Stecker, Superintendent of Court House, accepted and approved. P. A. Chalfant, County Assessor, was allowed a deputy for two months; $200 for the period.

Petitions of the citizens of the several road districts praying for the appointment of Road Overseers to the several road districts were granted as follows:

G. W. Parish, Road District No. 6.
Walter James, " " " 5.
Henry Evans, " " " 1.
Thos. McLeod, " " " 2.
M. S. McLeod, " " " 3.
S. J. McMurry, " " " 4.

The application of Joseph Saely asking the Board to fix the water rates for Lone Pine water Company was granted as follows:

Each and every hotel or restaurant, $1 per week; Brewery, $1; Public stable, $1; Wash House, 75 cts; Family, 50 cts. To irrigate a garden under cultivation of the dimensions of a town lot, 25 cents per week, and for each additional town lot irrigated and under cultivation 25 cts. per week.

The petition for change of boundary line between Independence school district and Union school district be changed to the south line of U. S. Township 13, so as to include the residence of John W. Symmes, was approved.

The petition for change of school boundaries between Warm Springs and Bishop Creek school districts approved, and the boundary of said Warm Springs district changed as prayed for. Whereupon the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock p. m., at which hour the Board reassembled, same members present. Mr. Eibeshutz and J. S. Pelton appearing in the matter of furnishing a safe for County Treasurer, it was ordered that J. S. Pelton's safe contract be accepted. Whereupon the Board adjourned till 10 o'clock Saturday the 12th, inst.

THOMAS BOLAND,
Chairman pro tem.

Attest, P. H. MACK, Clerk.

SATURDAY, Feb. 12, 1887.

Board met at 10 o'clock. Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

J. C. Eddy was unanimously chosen temporary chairman.

Petition for jail building at Bishop Creek laid over till next regular meeting.

Ordered that the County Treasurer refund to Wm. Rowan, purchaser for rebate on payment of money on State school lands the sum of $161.75 as follows:

For principal	$150 00
Interest	8 75
Certificate of purchase	3 00
	$161 75

The petition for a new road in road distsict No. 3, was granted. Wm. Powers, James Chamberlain and the County Surveyor were appointed viewers to lay out said road.

Whereupon the Board adjourned till 1 o'clock p. m. At which hour the Board assembled, same members present as at morning session, except Supervisor Robinson.

The following amounts were ordered transferred to the Special Building Fund.

From the Contingent Fund	$635 92
From the Interest and Building F'd	186 54
From the Floating Debt Fund	77 54
Making	$900 00

Ordered that the County Auditor draw a warrant for balance due M. E. Gilmore, contractor on building Court House as per contract, said warrant to be drawn on the Special Building Fund for $2,036.13.

Balance due as follows:

Contract price of building Court House	$11,000 00
Amount paid heretofore	7,936 13
Less amount deducted by arbitrator from contract price	100 00
Balance due	$2,963 87

Report of County Auditor and Treasurer approved.

Pursuant to law and upon an order of the Superior Judge, the Board proceeded to select forty Grand Jurors, and eighty Trial Jurors, to serve for the term ending January 1st, 1888.

Board adjourned till 7 o'clock p. m. Ordered that the Auditor draw two warrants in favor of the Treasurer, one for $425 for a safe and the other for amount of freight on same.

The Clerk was ordered to procure books for the Assessor's office.

The Clerk was further ordered to procure a set of indexes for books in his office, and transcribe the entries from old indexes.

The Clerk was further ordered to have published a notice for contract for care of indigent sick, and also a notice for boarding prisoners.

Ordered that a committee of two members of the Board be appointed by the Chair to procure furniture for the Court House. E. Robinson and J. R. Eldred were appointed said committee.

A special meeting was ordered to be held March 8th, to provide for payment for new furniture for Court House. An order was made for the usual per diem and mileage for Supervisors, and the Board adjourned.

Signed,
J. C. EDDY,
Chairman pro tem.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Delinquent Tax List

FOR 1886.

INYO COUNTY, California.

Arcularios, Wm.; A J Shipley, Agt.—Patented N W ¼ S e. 21 T xp 6 S R 31 E, M D M, 160 acres. Personal property ..... $ 27 23

Arambula, Catalina and Anni—House and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 2 in block 7. House and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 4 in block 8 ..... 9 61

Adams, Ida C.—Supplemental—An undivided one half interest in the E ½ of N W ¼, W ½ of N W ¼, and E ½ of N E ¼, Sec 3, Twp 16 S R 36 E. W ½ of of N W ¼ Sec 2 Twp 16 S R 36 E; W ½ of N E ¼ Sec 3 Twp 16 S R 36 E, M D M, 200 acres 17 33

Barragan, Rafael—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo back of Belshaw's residence, known as the Barragan premises; lot being 100x100, lot 5 in block 17 Personal property, 1 dog 1 poll 1 hospital tax 28 79

Bastian, Thomas—Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 8 89

Brown, Annie Mrs.—House and lot in town of Independence; N ½ lots 1 and 3 block 28. Personal property 9 45

Binder, D A—Mill site and buildings on east side of Owens River situated about 8 miles S E of Big Pine and east of George Shedd's ranch, known as the Owen's River Mill and S Co. property 9 77

Brisco, John—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo N side of Main street known as Brisco's residence 2 small cabins in said town. Personal prop 3 78

Chris Crelovich—House and lot on S side of Main street in town of Cerro Gordo, east of American Hotel known as C. Crelovich's house 1 58

Casey Mining Co—Boarding House and buildings situated in Bishop Creek Mining Dist. Personal property 15 43

Cottaras, Andras Mrs—House and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 2, 3, 6 and 7, block 20. Personal property 11 81

Clark, Merton—The N E ¼ of the S W ¼ Sec 5, Twp 7 S R 33 E, M D M, 40 acres 3 15

Combs, M J—The W ½ of S E ¼ S e 7 Twp 15 S R 35 E M D M, 80 acres. Personal prop 12 12

Crapo, Wm—House and blacksmithshop situated about ¾ of a mile S E of the town of Cerro Gordo and known as the Wm Crapo house and blacksmithshop. Personal property 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 11 57

Crelovich, Fred—The E ½ of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4 Sec 2, Twp 13, S R 35 E, M D M, 160 acres 12 60

Coats, W L—the N E qr of S E qr, E hf of N E qr S e 34, Twp 7 S R 33 E, S E qr of S E qr, Sec 27 Twp 7 S south R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. Personal property, 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax 25 74

Caylor, L Mrs—House and lot in Alvord on C. & C. R R and known as the Caylor Hotel, lot being 40x90 feet 7 09

Stevens, Sherman—Desert N hf E hf of S W qr and S E qr of Sec 12, W hf of S W qr Sec 7, Twp 14 S. R 35 E. M D M. 640 acres 25 29

Stevens, S. V—Desert E hf of N W qr, N E qr, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr Sec 13, Twp 14 S. R 35 E, N W qr, N hf of S W qr, S e 18 Twp 14 S, R 33 E. M D M, 600 acres 23 60

Stevens, A. L—Desert N E qr of S E qr. E hf of N E qr, S e 2 N W qr, W hf of N E qr, W hf of S E qr, S W qr, S e 1, Twp 14 S, R 35 E M D M. 600 acres 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 30 62

Smith, A P J—The S E qr Sec 22, S W qr Sec 23 N hf of N W qr Sec 26, Twp 9 S, R 34 E, M D M. 400 acres 15 75

Southern Development Co—All the right, title and interest of the Southern Development Co of Nevada, consisting of 1500 feet in that certain mine known as the Sterling mine, together with the improvements thereon, all over Mining Dist 49 95

Snyder, G J—The S E qr of S E, S e 19, S E qr of N E qr Sec 30 Twp 7 S, R 33 E M D M, 80 A 3 15

Sabine, M. M E—The N E qr Sec 28, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Starger, E H—The N E qr of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr and S W qr of N E qr, Sec 6, Twp 8 S, R 33 E M D M, 120 acres 4 73

Silva, Frank—House and lot in town of Darwin on south side of Darwin, known as Silva,s residence. 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 8 26

Thornton, W R (D Olds Agt)—The E hf of N E qr and E hf of S E qr, S e 29 S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr and S W qr of S W qr, Sec 22, Twp 6 S R 31 E, M D M, 320 acres 44 10

Turner, F. M—20 acres of unsurveyed land situated about 1 mile west of Mrs F F Baker's ranch at Big Pine and known as Furnace Ranch. Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 14 08

Thompson, N S—House and lot on west side of Main St in town of Darwin known as N S Thompson's residence 1 86

Thompson, C R [Supplemental]—The S hf of S W qr, Sec 20, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M 80 acres 3 15

Unknown Owner—Lot in town of Lone Pine Lot 7 blk 14 ..... 1 58

Wells, D. F—The S E qr of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, Sec 5, W hf of N E qr Sec 8, Twp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M. 160 acres 6 30

Wimberly, R. L—The S E qr of S E qr, Sec 22, S W qr of S W qr Sec 23, N E qr of N E qr Sec 26, N W qr of N W qr Sec 20, Twp 6 S, R 32 E. M D M. 160 acres 6 30

Watterson, George—The N hf of N hf Sec 21, Twp 7 S, R 33 E M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Woodin, J. J—The W hf of N W qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 22, Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M 160 acres 6 30

Walters, A. J.—The S W ¼ S e 25 Twp 6, R 32, M D M 6 30

Wainright, C. C—House and lot in town of Bishop Creek, being first south of the Bishop Creek Hotel and formerly known as the Bishop Creek Drug Store 15 75

Wonacott, Charles—Commencing at the N E corner of land of A. Spedcer on west side of County road, running thence north along said road 293 feet, thence west 7 chs, thence south 293 feet, theuce east 7 chs to place of beginning 4 acres, above subject to mortgage to secure a debt given by Charles Wonacott and wife to A Spencer, dated Mar 19, 1883 ..... 11 02

Yerington, H. M—The S hf of S E qr less 20 acres Sec 6, S hf of S W qr, Sec 5, Twp 7 S, R 33 E. M D M. 140 acres 26 46

Yandell, Martha A., Mrs—The S W qr Sec 21 Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Yaney W P—The E hf of S W qr Sec 10, E hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr Sec 15, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 200 acres 7 87

Yerington, H. M. (A. R. Conklin, Agt.)—Mill and Mill site known as the Argus Range Mill, 1500 ft in the Bonanza King mine, 1500 feet in the North Star mine, 1500 ft in the Natolia mine, 5 miles of water pipe, land belonging to spring, all of above described property being in Sherman Mining Dist 242 78

Zaun and Wife—House and lots in town of Lone Pine, lot 4 in blk 17, lot 1 in blk 20. Personal property 12 13

Public Notice

Is hereby given that unless the above taxes and costs are paid I will on

Monday the 28rd Day of February, 1887,

Between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to wit, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., commence to sell the above described real property at public auction in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, and that I will continue such sale from day to day according to adjournments until the whole real property above described, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be sold, and that I will sell the smallest quantity of each assessment of said property that will be taken by any person for the amount of said taxes and costs, in gold or silver coin of the United States.

Dated this 4th day of February, A. D. 1887.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector of Inyo County, California.
By R. C. SPEAR, Deputy.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

FAULTLESS FAMILY MEDICINE

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and if used in time is *a great preventive of sickness.* I often recommend it to my friends, and shall continue to do so."
"Rev. James M. Rollins,
"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

TIME AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED *by always keeping Simmons Liver Regulator in the house.*

"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in *Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhœa, Biliousness,* and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.
"OVID G. SPARKS,
"Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

ONLY GENUINE
Has our Z Stamp on front of Wrapper.
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Sole Proprietors,
Price, $1.00. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12-f

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advise—who may Marry, who not, why. Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing ..... $2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CORKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN: I, W. H. JENKINS, being a one-fifth owner in the Stevens ditch, give notice that I will not be responsible for any debts contracted by the said Stevens Ditch Company, from and after this date.

Monday, January 10th, 1887.

W. H. JENKINS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 274.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
BODIE, CAL. Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its postoffice address and principal place of business at the City and County of San Francisco, California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mojave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate placer claim, mine and mining premises, containing One Hundred and Nineteen 48-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situate in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the Surveyor General of the United States for California as survey No. 2194, lot No. 39, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven (27), north range one (1) east, San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a chalk stone monument marked "C D No. 1 N E Cor." being the northeast corner of the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, and the southeast corner of this location No. 1, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine; from which chalkstone monument, mineral monument No. 34 bears south, distant eleven (11) chains and twelve (12) links. The south corner of cement office bears north 16 degrees, 50 minutes west, distant ten (10) chains and eight (8) links. Winters Peak bears north 68 degrees 45 minutes east, and Chloride Peak bears north 1 degree 15 minutes west, thence,

1st Course—North twenty chains and twenty-four links to a stake marked "C D No. 2" at the base of low white hills, from which a stake marked "C D No. 70" at the southwest corner of location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit mine bears N. 6 degrees 26 minutes E. distant thirty-six chain; thence,

2nd Course—North eighty nine degrees forty-nine minutes west, seven (7) chains and eighty-seven (87) links to wagon road. Ten chains and five links to a stake marked C D No. 3, being the southeast corner of location No. 2, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes west along the south boundary of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, forty-nine chains and twenty four links to a stake marked C D J, at the southwest corner of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine on the dry bed of lake; thence,

4th Course—South twenty chains and sixteen links to a stake marked C D No. 33; thence,

5th Course—North eighty-nine degrees ten minutes east, nineteen chains and sixty links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 33½;" thence,

6th Course—North eighty-nine degrees forty-five minutes east, thirty-nine chains and fifty-two links to the point of beginning.

The above described Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39 is recorded in the mining records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, in Liber A, pages 168, 169 and 170, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 370 and 371.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sand-stone, four feet long and six inches square, set two feet in the ground, on the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W. and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67-100 chains.

The adjoining claims consist of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine and the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, on the north and south respectively.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39, posted upon the said location and to the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said mine and mining premises hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said premises or any part thereof must be duly filed in this office within sixty days from the date of the first newspaper publication hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicant.

First newspaper publication January 1, 1887.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR A MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 275.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
BODIE, CALIFORNIA, Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business and postoffice address at the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mohave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate deposit, mine and mining premises containing One Hundred and Thirty-nine 86-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situated in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particuarly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises, now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the United States Surveyor General for California, as survey No. 2194 A lot No. 40, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven, north range, one east San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a stake marked "C. D. No. 70" from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 30 degrees 20 minutes W. Fifty-nine chains and twenty-nine links, a stake marked "C D No. 2," at the N. E. Cor. of Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine bears S. 55 degrees 26 minutes W. distant thirty-six (36) chains. Winters Peak bears N. 70 degrees 30 minutes E; Chloride Peak bears N. 2 degrees 45 minutes W; thence,

1st Course—North eighteen chains and sixty-five links to a stake marked "C D No. 69" at southwest corner of location No. 5, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

2nd Course—East along the south boundary of location No. 5 of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, nine chains and sixty-seven links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 68" at southeast corner of said location No. 5; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees fifty-two minutes east, forty-one chains and four links to a stake marked "C D No. 67;" thence,

4th Course—South twenty-two minutes west, ten chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 66;" thence,

5th Course—East ten chains and fourteen links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 65," thence,

6th Course—South twenty chains and fifty-five links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 73," from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 66 degrees 39 minutes W. thence,

7th Course—West thirty chains and forty-one links to a stake marked "C D No 72," thence

8th Course—North twelve chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C D No. 71," thence,

9th Course—West thirty chains and twenty-nine links to the point of beginning.

The above Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, is recorded in the Mining Records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District in Liber A, pages 170 and 171, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 371 and 372.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square set two feet in the ground, at the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W. and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67 100 chains.

The only adjoining claim is the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, on the north.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, posted upon the said location, and the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said land or any part thereof must be duly filed according to law in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, California, within sixty days after the first newspaper publication of said notice hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicants.

First new paper publication January 1, 1887.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 384, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

E. Robinson, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees
One and One-half
Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
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BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

Wells, Fargo & Co's Expre
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $11,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 356 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement, and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 15 cents for our 178 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19.....1887.

Mining location notices at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

The Supervisors took no notice of several recommendations of the Grand Jury.

Mrs. Rhine, accompanied by her son Bertrand, has gone to San Francisco. Mrs. Rhine will stay in the city some weeks; Bert is expected back next week.

J. H. Prince, of Hawthorne, arrived at Independence last Monday. He is here with a view to make improvements upon land he has located near Independence.

A welcome stranger came to Lone Pine lately, he is a Geraldine, and Frank is happy. May he have all the virtues and none of the misfortunes of Lord Edward, and be as elegant and accomplished a gentleman as Silken Thomas.

A very heavy snow storm blockaded the Central Pacific Railroad last Monday. At Blue Canyon the show was nine feet deep and at Summit fourteen feet deep. The *Enterprise* reports that two feet of snow fell at Virginia City during the storm. Our local trains were all on time, except the down train Monday, which was detained nearly three hours at Belleville.

The party at the Lake View House, Keeler, last Monday evening proved quite as pleasant as had been expected, and that is saying a good deal. The new building made a splendid ball room; and the music was delightful. Those who had not before enjoyed the hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Barnes experienced a new pleasure, and all present are determined not to miss the next opportunity.

Washington's Birthday.

A party will be given at Mairs' hotel, Independence, next Tuesday evening, in honor of Washington's birthday.

School Benefit.

For the benefit of the school at Camp Independence, a ball will be given on the evening of Friday, March 18th, 1887. See the advertisement.

Snowed In.

Mr. Laird, who had gone to Bodie to bring the Land Office to Independence, got snowed in there for several days. Doctor Walker turned over the books and records to Mr. Laird, but the office will not be brought here for a week or two yet. Mr. Laird left Bodie last Thursday for Sacramento, and will go to Bodie again on his way back and bring the office along.

Birthday.

Last Saturday Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz gave a birthday party on behalf of her little daughter Elsie. A large number of the schoolmates of Elsie, girls and boys, were invited. No company of children ever were treated with greater kindness, and their enjoyment appeared to be perfect. No better evidence of a kind heart can be given than promoting the happiness of children.

Storm.

During several days stormy weather prevailed, culminating in a fall of snow last Monday night. At daylight, Tuesday morning about two inches of snow had fallen at Independence; about noon it had melted and the ground was again clear. A very great deal of snow has fallen upon the mountains; as seen from the valley, the higher canyons appear to be drifted full, ensuring an abundance of water for the coming summer. This is the only snow that has fallen at Independence this winter, and is about one third of the amount that fell at San Francisco ten days ago.

Settlement.

Mr. Finlay McIver is back again at Independence. When he made his report on Owens valley lands to the parties on whose behalf his first visit was made, they requested him to return at once and have surveys made of the lands on which they intend to settle, and also for irrigation ditches. He is now engaged in this work. The head of the ditch will be about four miles above Independence station, on the east side of the river. The ditch will be very easy to build; there is no heavy cutting nor any embankments to build. This settlement will cover about 6,000 acres.

Bull For Sale.

"Silver Brick" a thoroughbred Holstein bull, calved June 5th 1886. Out of "Black Queen" by "Saratoga," both imported from Holland and registered in the Holland Herd Book. Silver Brick is a direct descendant of "Rooker," beautifully marked, a square, bulky animal, unusually heavy of his age, bred from the best strains of the famous milk breed, with pedigree perfect. His sire, Saratoga, was imported direct from Holland, is an animal of remarkable prepotency, whose half breed progeny require an expert to distinguish them from thoroughbred stock. Although under age he was awarded a special premium at the Nevada State Fair, his sire took first premium two successive years. He is offered for sale for $250, as his owner does not need two bulls. Apply to Sam Davis, Appeal Office, Carson City, Nev.

An Explanation.

When the vote was taken by the Supervisors on the question of accepting from Mr. Eibeshutz and others the lots belonging to the George estate, said lots to become part of the Court House yard, Mr. Eldred voted against accepting the ground. In justice to Mr. Eldred an explanation should be given of his reason for so voting. As an inducement to the Supervisors to rebuild the Court House upon the site of the former building, a proposition was made to buy the George lots, and deed the same to the county for the purpose stated. This proposition was agreed to by the Supervisors. Now, when the building is finished, the parties who had given a bond to deed the lots as stated, came before the Supervisors and asked that a part of the ground be given back to them. Mr. Eldred insisted that the whole of the ground belonged to the county by the terms of the bond, and that said bond should be complied with in all of its provisions. For this reason, when the acceptance of the ground was put to a vote, with the proviso that a part of said ground be given back to the parties who gave the bond, Mr. Eldred thought it would be unjust to the county to agree to such a proposition and voted against it.

Mules For Sale.

Three fine mules for sale; each four years old, rising five. All trained to harness and gentle. Terms: Cash on delivery. Address JAMES HINES, Independence.

Music in the Air.

A meeting of the young men of the town was held a few evenings ago for the organization of a brass band. Enough names were enrolled to form a large band; committees were appointed to secure a teacher and provide instruments. The citizens will stand in with the boys and help them on to success.

We Tell You Plainly

that Simmons Liver Regulator will rid you of Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, and Billiousness. It will break up chills and fever and prevent their return, and is a complete antidote for all malarial poison—yet entirely free from quinine or calomel. Try it and you will be astonished at the good results of the genuine Simmons Liver Regulator, prepared by J. H Zeilin & Co.

School Board Meeting.

The County Board of Education met at Independence last Tuesday. Certificates were granted to Mr. Janvier, now teaching at Lone Pine, and to Mr. Terry, teacher at Big Pine. Both hold life diplomas from the State Board of Education. At the preceding regular meeting of the Board, a resolution was adopted, ordering the printing in pamphlet form of the rules of the Board, and the course of studies to be taught in the county schools. This has not yet been done, and at this meeting the subject was again discussed, with the further recommendation of a list of books to be bought for the school libraries.

BORN.

FITZGERALD—At Lone Pine, Feb. 5, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fitzgerald, a son.

ROSSIE—At Lone Pine, Feb. 5, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. G. Rossie, a son.

DIED.

STEVENS—At Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal., Feb. 16th, 1887, Sherman Stevens, a native of New York, aged 76 years.

In the death of Sherman Stevens Inyo county has lost a good and useful citizen. Though seventy-six years old, up to within a week or two of his death his energy and industry would put to the blush many a man not half so old. He had a very ardent desire to complete before he died the large irrigating ditch on which he was engaged, and there can be little doubt that the anxiety he felt and the labor he bestowed on this work hastened his end. The ditch is so far along that its completion will be an easy matter, and it will be his best monument. Several sons and daughters survive him; one of his daughters was the wife of John C. Heenan, a man of great notoriety in his day. Colonel Stevens was highly respected in Inyo county, and his death will be widely and deeply regretted.

"AH, THERE!"

School Benefit

GRAND BALL

—AT—

Camp Independence,

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 18th, 1887.

Everybody Invited.

Excellent Music Secured.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENT:

The Ladies of Milton School District.

INVITATION COMMITTEE:

BISHOP CREEK—
B. H. Yaney, Edward Clarke,
Charles Levy, J. R. Eldred,
H. C. Hartshorne.

BIG PINE—
R. P. Hessian, H. F. Terry,
Joseph Schalten, J. W. McMurry, Jr.
W. H. Uhlemeyer.

FISH SPRINGS— C. O. McCarrol.

INDEPENDENCE—
W. F. Matlack, J. C. Harris,
Bertrand Rhine, P. H. Mack.
R. Spear, R. L. Peeler.

LONE PINE—
A. E. Janvier, J. E. Reynolds,
R. E. Carrasco, M. C. Lasky,
J. J. Stewart.

KEELER—
John Barnes, T. C. Boland,
John Fichman.

DARWIN—
J. W. Murphy, John C. Eddy.
C. Anthony.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:

J. S. Gorman, Jacob Vagt,
F. Schabbell, Mrs. C. A. Walter,
Mrs. J. S. Gorman.

FLOOR DIRECTOR - - J. D. Blair.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

Henry Rhine, Albert Goodman,
John Lewis, W. G. Morton,
Max Cohn.

TICKETS (Including Supper) $3.00

☞Tickets for sale at all the principal business houses.

Treasurer's Report.

Office of County Treasurer Inyo county, Independence, Feb. 1, 1887.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, California:

Gentlemen—I herewith hand you my report of County Financial Affairs for the Quarter commencing Nov. 1st, 1886 and ending with January 31, 1887.

		Cash Balance last report.....	$18,763 38
1886		*Receipts*—	
Nov.	1	J. S McGee, for fees in office.....	17 10
		W. L. Hunter for fees in office	94 35
		J. S McGee, for fees in office.....	86 00
		Walter James Sr. Overseer, for road poll tax	73 10
Nov.	6	John Mullane, Overseer, for road poll tax	13 75
		Thos McLeod, Overseer, road poll tax....	10 20
"	3	J. M. Horton, for road poll tax.....	45 90
	24	State General Fund for for interest on State land.....	56 00
		Estate of Jas. B. Probasco, deceased,.....	367 48
	29	Fine in Justice's Ct..	7 00
Dec.	6	W L. Hunter, for fees in office.....	219 00
		John S. McGee, for fees in office.....	343 92
		Poll and Hospital tax of 1885	71 40
		Property tax of 1886.	5580 96
		Dog licenses	25 00
		Licenses	294 00
	8	State School Land No. 440	161 75
	21	Int on State School land No 400.....	2 80
	23	State school land No. 420	160 00
	24	Int on state school land No 418.....	11 20
		State school land No 446	43 56
	27	Int on State school land No 406.....	22 40
	31	Int on State school land No 171.....	160 00
		Int on State school land No 459.....	44 80
1887			
Jan.	3	W L Hunter for fees in office	148 25
		J S McGee for fees in office.....	771 88
		Property tax of 1886	22 289 85
		Dog taxes of 1886 ...	159 00
		Licenses of 1886 ...	152 00
		Poll and Hospital tax of 1886.....	469 20
	4	State school land No 445.....	127 20
	14	State school land No 445.....	84 12
		Poll and Hospital tax of 1886	51 00
	21	Swamp land No 2525.	15 68
	22	Int on State school land No 10014.	22 40
		Redemption Mrs. C M McKillips property..	82 70
		Total receipts	32,255 95
			$51,019 33

Disbursements—

For Inyo county bonds and coupons.....	3,275 00
Cash on rebate on personal property 1886.....	43 26
Gen Exp Fund Warrants	2 235 01
Salary Fund Warrants..	5 075 00
Hospital " "	332 25
Rd Dist " "	200 00
School " "	2 479 81
Special Building Fund.	7,963 87
Total	21,613 20
Balance Cash on hand ..	29,406 13
	$51,019 33

Balance cash on hand.....	$29,406 13

Credited to the various funds as follows:

To the State General Fund,	$7 628 87	
Salary " ..	3 912 77	
Bond " ..	4 129 96	
General Expense " ..	4 851 64	
Hospital " ..	1 065 56	
Contingent " ..	635 92	
County Road, Dr.	$ 88	
Floating Debt " ..	189 83	
General Road " ..	292 75	
To the various Road District Funds:		
No 1	$ 91 03	
No 2	141 30	
No 3	205 44	
No 4	99 32	
No 5	212 13	
No 6	147 65	
No 7	103 42	1,600 29
To the General School Fund Dr. $13 12		
To the various School Dist. Funds:		
Round Valley	191 44	
Irving	5 59	
Bishop Creek	144 87	
Sutton	80 32	
Warm Springs	268 29	
Big Pine	241 54	
Milton	13 71	
Independence	253 44	
Union	22 69	
Lone Pine	161 28	1161 17
To the various School Dist. Library Funds:		
Milton	$14 75	
Round Valley	1 67	
Irving	15 39	
Bishop Creek	12 26	
Warm Springs	5 17	
Big Pine	59 99	
Independence	15 44	
Union	1 70	
Lone Pine	64	127 01
To the Unapportioned Fund..		146 08
Swamp Land " ..		322 48
Institute " ..		27 00
Geo W Brady, Exec..		1,190 25
Int and building " ..		186 54
Coroner's " ..		53 60
Estate of J B Probasco		367 48
Special Building " ..		2 036 13
Rebate ..		159 80
		29,425 13
Less by Dr. as follows:		
County Road.....	$5 88	
General School.....	13 12	19 00
		$29,406 13

With the above Statement I hand you vouchers for all disbursements properly cancelled and classified.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of February, 1887.

P. H MACK,
Auditor.

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending January 31, 1887

Jan. 31.	Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Oct. 31, 1886, date of last report. Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn.....	$18,428 30
	Salary Fund.....	$5 025 00
	Hospital Fund.....	332 25
	School Fund.....	2 479 81
	General Exp. Fund	2,235 01
	Special Building "	7,963 87
	Rd. Dist. No. 2 Fund	85 00
	" " " 3 "	103 36
	" " " 4 Fund	49 75
	" " " 5 Fund	64 25
	" " " 7 Fund	90 00
		$18 428 30 $18 428 30
Jan. 31.	Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds. Inyo County.....	$86,431 17
	Salary Fund.....	1,650 00
	School Fund.....	1 779 91
	Special Building fund	5,848 25
	General Exp. Fund	990 55
	Rd Dist Fund No 2	35 00
	" " " " 3	103 36
	" " " " 7	45 00
	Inyo Co. Bonds 1884	76,500 00
		$86,431 17 86,431 17
Jan. 31.	Exhibit showing present financial condition of Inyo county, interest not included Inyo county (total indebtedness)	$86,431 17
	Less cash, redeemed warrants, and bonds in the hands of the County Treasurer..$10,435 88	
	Ren'n'g Indebtedness 45,995 29	
		$86,431 17 86 431 17

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, Cal.

P. H. MACK,
County Auditor.

MISCELLANEOUS

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. L. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO R. R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	9.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Luning	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Sodа Springs.....	6.10 p. m.	9.10 a. m.
Belleville.....	7.45 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 8.20 p. m.	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville.....	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord.....	2.20 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence.....	4.10 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler.....	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 500.

LAND OFFICE AT BODIE, CAL.
February 10th, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Superior Judge, or in his absence, before Clerk of his Court at Independence, on March 29, 1887, viz: W. K. MULLER for the N W ¼ of Sec 31, Tp 15 S R 36 E. M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. J. Stewart, C. Johnson and E. H. Edwards, of Lone Pine, O. I. Mairs, Independence.

D. WALKER,
Register.

feb19-6-i

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.

Independence, Cal.

Notice.

HAVING BOUGHT OUT THE INTEREST of my late partner, Julius Roper, in the late butchering firm of Robinson & Roper, of Independence, I hereby give notice that I will pay all bills due by said firm and collect all outstanding bills due the same.

F. ROBINSON.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Independence Hotel,

Independence - - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1-86

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GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City.
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.

. A.

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:

HAWTHORNE NEV.

BRANCHES:

Wabuska, Nev.,
CONSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.
AGENCIES:
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
U. S. STAGE CO.,
HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,

Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co.'s.

ap25tf

MEN ONLY

NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or overtaxed work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts by not taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands. Does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The glowing, bounding elements of life, which have been wasted, are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mfg CHEMISTS
3608 N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.

WE GIVE FREE TRIAL

BEES & HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES, Queens, Comb foundation, and Bee hives, at

Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rhine's and E Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.

W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

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Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

The Man Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELALNEOUS.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex, all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, SHORTLAND, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, ILL., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st, It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d, If you run shoes, you can not buy ours for $100."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.,

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

International Immigrant Union.

Secure A Homestead For Your Family.

CALIFORNIA.

INYO COUNTY—Owens River Valley

THE INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANT UNION intends to colonize the Valley of Owens River, Inyo county, one of the prettiest valleys in the great west, containing about 100,000 acres and well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, as well as of the various fruits. The soil is about the same as the best ever known in California or Oregon, and the facilities for irrigation unsurpassed.

The Company offers to locate settlers upon 80, 160, 320 and 640 acre farms, the settlers obtaining the same from the Government at $1.50 per acre under the Desert Land Act, paying for the same 50 cents per acre upon filing his or her application, and the balance, $1 per acre, at the end of three years, or before if water is brought upon the land in sufficient quantity to irrigate the same. Any person, man or woman, 21 years of age, can locate a tract of 640 acres.

International Immigrant Union,
126 Washington St., Chicago, Ills.

WM. H. MARTIN, Manager.

THE DAVIDSON CO., N. W., Agents, St. Paul Minn.

Office in San Francisco;

No. 401 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Rooms 29 and 3-13.

THE EUCALYPTUS.

Imported as an Ornament, It Has Been Turned to Practical Use by Americans.

When a mail steamship line was established between San Francisco and the Australasian islands, enterprising persons sought to transfer some of the wild products of the latter region to the California soil. One thing attracted the attention of the admirers of nature, and that was the eucalyptus tree, which formed ninety-nine per cent. of the forest vegetation of Australia. This tree grows very rapidly in that country, with a straight stem reaching commonly two hundred and fifty feet in height, and having a circumference of seventy feet at the base. It was believed that as this tree produced a great mass of leaves it could be utilized for shade as well as ornamentation, if the soil of the Pacific States should be found suitable to its growth. The experiment was tried, and slips of the Australian forest giant transferred to California, where they soon took root and thrived in the prolific soil of the Golden State. The tree was found to furnish honey to bees, and in this way alone the foreigner was soon ascertained to be a valuable addition to the honey-giving products of that now extensive honey-producing State.

It was ascertained that the eucalyptus globulus, or blue gum, could be further utilized as a remedy for marsh and other fevers. So valuable, indeed, is it that it will destroy and feed upon the animalculi of marshy regions and help to eradicate mosquitoes by destroying the food on which they exist. Its value by being efficacious in such fevers has given to the tree among many persons, especially the Spanish Americans, the name of the "fever tree," and it is therefore somewhat revered by the natives of Spanish American countries along the Pacific coast. The tree produces an essential oil which is valuable, and a resin like the resin of cinchona. An extract made from the tree yields a substance capable of neutralizing strong acids and forming crystalline salts. The leaves, dried and powdered, have been found useful as a medicine for certain maladies, and the bark and wood have also been utilized for the same purpose. But the discovery of the most remarkable use to which this tree can be put was the result of an accident a couple of years ago. The eucalyptus tree had flourished on California soil and had been employed as an ornament and shade tree in many of the cities and settlements along the Pacific coast. It will be remmbered that for a long time past the engineers all over the country suffered from scale forming in their boilers and from corrosion. About a couple of years ago Mr. George Downie, the proprietor of a flouring mill at Salinas City, California, was in the habit of filtering water in an old heater in order to free it as far as possible from the mineral qualities that formed scale in his boiler. Chemical compounds supposed to prevent the formation of scale had been used without effect, and Mr. Downie resorted to the filtering of water as a partial preventive. His process was to run the water through the heater and let it drain through straw. One day he happened to be out of straw, but as the leaves from one of the eucalyptus trees which stood near the mill were handy he employed them instead. To Mr. Downie's surprise the formation of scale in the boiler stopped and that which was already there began to be removed. He thought it well to continue his experiments with the eucalyptus leaves, and on proving the result informed others what he had discovered. In a very short time the leaves of the eucalyptus tree fell into very general use among the engineers on the Pacific coast for removing scale from all boilers and for preventing corrosion. The value of the tree to American industry having thus accidentally been developed, its rapid growth having been demonstrated, and its usefulness in destroying the pests and maladies arising from marsh lands being proved by eminent physicians, a strong desire has arisen among the keepers and cultivators of park lands, as well as those who take great interest in ornamenting their grounds with forest vegetation entirely different from the native productions, to reproduce this tree in various parts of the country, not only as a curiosity, but also as one of the valuable additions to the productive resources of the United States in both an agricultural and commercial sense.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Indignant Parisian Opera Goers.

The Parisians, as represented by their journals, are still indignantly distressed about the constant appearance of Englishmen at the opera in morning dress. Nightly the stalls exhibit a great preponderance of many colored suits over the decent shiny black demanded by respect for the first lyric stage in the world, and within the last months "an English duke" and "a peer" (two very different persons) were seen in the front row attired in checks which, besides being gray, were peculiarly and offensively ugly. But the sticklers for etiquette have to own themselves beaten. It would be easy for the directors of the opera to enforce evening dress, but in that case it is foreseen that the Englishman would be more conspicuous by his absence than he is now by his "suitings;" and as the majority of the audience in the best seats consists of Englishmen, the directors decline to sacrifice business to sentiment. So the journals have to fall back upon moral persuasion and satire. The keen edge which the latter weapon can be made to take in so sacred a cause is seen in the suggestion of one paper that the unmannerly English will shortly look on at the play in their flannels "du lawn tennis," leaving their racquets in the cloak room.—St. Ja mes Gazette.

Martial Decorations in Chili.

The soldiers here are of the regular army of Chili. They are of all shades of complexion, fairly drilled and equipped, rather under sized, but vigorous and hardy looking. A large part of them saw active service in the late Chilian-Peruvian war, and wear decorations for their services—to my mind rather too generously bestowed, for it does not seem likely that every fifth or sixth man can have so personally distinguished himself as to deserve from one to three showy medals and clasps. It must be remembered, however, that both by land and sea the Chilians fought with great courage and tenacity.—Chili Cor. Detroit Free Press.

Improving on Nature.

"You can't improve on nature," said old Hardhead. "O, yes you can," said Young Hyson; "a man may be born a natural fool, but if he keeps on, like some men I know, by the time he's 50 he's a bigger fool than all the babies in the world. Nature can't make a fool equal to the man who makes a fool of himself." And then old Hardhead growled that he wasn't talking politics, but art.—Burdette.

Lehigh university has a "Mustard and Cheese Dramatic club."

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Thin plates of metal in the backs of books are a new London notion.

—There is a plot afoot to crush poker in Europe. The *St. James' Gazette* and also certain officials are encouraging it.

—Out of 700,000,000 passengers on British railways last year only 100 were killed; in addition 857 employes, trespassers, or suicides were killed.

—British Guianea is making large shipments of gold to England, and the prospects are that the shipments will rival in value the great exports of sugar, molasses and rum.

—Two years ago Baroness Alquier left $1,200,000 to the City of Paris for an asylum to be named after her. The municipality has now purchased a park of 275 acres and will erect the asylum therein.

—Herr William Herz, the famous Berlin manufacturer of ladies' cloaks, recently celebrated the completion of the 100,000th cloak of this season's make with a grand banquet to all his employes.

—A most astonishing phenomenon of the Japanese earthquake was the splitting of the Paupundayang mountain. In a flash of time it was split into seven parts. Where the lone mountain had stood, loomed up seven peaks, each some seven thousand feet high.

—The discovery of a new variety of coffee-plant in West Africa is reported. The berry greatly resembles that of Arabia in appearance and flavor, but grows on a rapidly-developing and very productive tree nearly seven feet high instead of on a shrub.

—An experiment was recently made of a female omnibus conductor on the new line between Piccadilly Circus and King's Cross. She only lasted a day. Most probably she met with an offer of marriage and closed her connection with one bus to get another as legitimate.—*London Court Journal.*

—A strange effect of light transmitted through a solution of sulphate of quinine upon the blossoming of plants has been made known by Sachs. From a series of experiments he has shown that plants germinated and grown under the influence of such light, while thriving otherwise, develop only small, imperfect, and speedily perishable flowers. Light transmitted in a similar way through pure water impaired in no way the blossoming powers.

—Fred Archer is still talked about. While at Newmarket the other day the Prince of Wales made a pilgrimage to his grave, where he sent for Archer's sister and baby daughter and sympathized with them. Patriotic indignation has been expressed because French papers have said that English ladies loved Archer for his fine eyes as well as for his riding. A proposition to perpetuate his memory by founding a reading and reception room for stablemen and boys at Newmarket is meeting with much favor.

—In the vault of the Capucine Church at Vienna, where the Austrian sovereigns have found their tombs, is a splendid and enormous sar ophagus raised by Joseph II. over the remains of his mother, Maria Theresa, and at its foot a plain iron box, in which are the bones of Joseph himself, with the inscription, often repeated by him in life: "I have got so far that I love nothing on earth except my mother and the State." Near by is the tomb of the unfortunate Maximilian of Mexico, by the side of which the Emperor often spends an hour in meditation and prayer.

AGE AND EXPERIENCE.

The Intellectual Force of Men Who Are Old in Years and Wisdom.

We make a great mistake in America when we lay our old men on the shelf while they are still in their prime as counselors. Benjamin Franklin was sent to France as a Minister when he was seventy years old, and the best work he did for his country he did between his seventy-first and seventy-eighth years. The State of New York had an absurd statute which removed Chancelor Kent from the bench because he was sixty-five. After that time he wrote and published his Commentaries, a book recognized by every lawyer and statesman as one of the most important books in the study of our jurisprudence. So much good did the country gain from one of the frequent absurdities of New York legislation. In England, Lord Palmerston and Mr. Gladstone are recent instances, well remembered, of the force which statesmen gain, almost by the law of geometrical progression, from the memory of the experiments which fall, from what I call organic connection with the national life of the last two generations.

The truth is that the old analogies and some of the old saws deceive us in our social conditions of to-day, in which life is longer, and the human frame in better order generally, than it was a hundred years ago. Perhaps the lower races of mankind, and the worst fed orders of society, do not show much improvement in the passage of centuries. But in the class of men and women from which leaders are drawn, from which come teachers, authors, law-givers, inventors, or, in general, directors of society, these people are on the average in better condition at seventy than their ancestors were at sixty. They have a better chance for life, they have ten years more experience, by the measure of time, and by the measure of amount, they have a hundred times more. One might not take the risk of conducting a great war, with the Count Von Moltke at the head of one's armies, when he is over eighty years old. But so far as intellectual force goes, and immense experience, with the knowledge of men and certainty what they will do—so far as these go—the Emperor William has been wise in trusting his affairs to Bismarck, though Bismarck be counted such an old man. Bismarck is no older at eighty than Richelieu was at three score.—*Edward Everett Hale, in Chautauquan.*

Agreeable to the Invalids.

Queen Victoria has sent to the Longmore hospital for incurables, Edinburgh, £50 and copies of her portraits for each of the rooms in the hospital. In forwarding them the dowager Duchess of Roxburgh wrote "The queen thinks it will be agreeable to the poor invalids of each room to see this memento of her majesty's visit.—New York World.

"Literary Men" in Name Only.

There is, I fear, a prosaic set growing up among us, editors of booklets, bookworms, index hunters or men of great memories and no imagination.

—A good-sized hog which jumped overboard in Lake Erie when the steamer was a mile off shore landed in a little over an hour in pretty good condition.—*Buffalo Express.*

ASPARAGUS CULTURE.

Observations and Experiments Made by a Successful Cultivator.

It seems to me that the method of deep setting this crop is a mistake. I have spent money carting dirt on to asparagus beds, but it was labor lost; the yield was no better. We live and learn. Studying the habit of the plant I found much that is interesting. Plowing an old meadow I found roots of asparagus that had sprung from seeds, and the clumps of roots when turned up were about eighteen inches long and had in all cases grown by inches toward the south, adding a new bud each year, the old buds or roots being connected together with the power to reduce an upward growth only in the new bud. Another bed, in bearing over thirty years and for the last fifteen without manure, has shown signs of running out. The stalks are of good size, but very thinly scattered over the ground, so that one-fourth of the two-acre lot was ploughed up. This was done with little difficulty, as the roots were not strong in the land.

The decay and decreased production was laid, not so much to the lack of fertilizing as to the fact that of late years the ground had been worked twice each season with a light one-horse plow, instead of by the old method of hand-digging with the six-tined fork; the roots were probably cut off below the bearing point from time to time by the plow, and the part of the lot worst affected was where the plants were deepest in the soil. Another bed was set in rich land ten years ago, not very deep. This, when a small part of it was plowed up to make room for hot-beds, proved a very tough job—the hardest plowing I remember. The roots here seemed to grow in all directions as to points of compass, but always with the terminal shoot only, ready for the spring trade.

A bed of one-fourth acre set in the spring of '85 with two-year-old roots of the Moore's Crossbred variety had last spring staks all along the rows from one-half to one inch through, large enough to cut; but none of them were cut this season, as it is not considered advisable to cut much till the third season after planting. This bed is on a side-hill sloping east that had received an annual manuring for twenty years. The land was heavily manured at the time and the manure worked into the soil. The plants were set in rows three feet apart. The plants were about a foot apart in rows and not more than four or five inches below the surface; in fact, set in the rich surface soil of the garden without subsoiling or any such trenching as is usually recommended. Next season this bed will yield an abundant cutting of splendid shoots, and if worked with a fork and not with a plow will remain in bearing at least thirty years.

As for manure, I believe for asparagus, as for rhubard, that the manure should be applied in the fall. Our alluvial soil does not respond to commercial fertilizers; but wood ashes, leached or unleached, and horse manure are our dependence. This put on in the fall and worked into the soil early in spring, the ground cleared of weeds about July 1, and then left till November, when the beds are mowed down and burned to kill seeds. There is absolutely no "best time" to set a bed, but either fall or spring, as suits. The fall is better on some minor accounts—the land is in better condition to work, the plants are dormant and there is more leisure to do that job well. The plants are best for setting at two years, for then you get the plants in fresh soil, free of weeds and strong enough to make a vigorous growth at once. One-year-old plants are good if the best ones be chosen and you can raise your own seedlings and in the meantime prepare the land for the future bed by crops which will leave the soil in good condition to set the asparagus.—*W. H. Bull, in N. Y. Tribune.*

SMART YOUTH.

How a Keen-Witted Young Man Pacified His Angry Employer.

I guess young Jones will get on. He's in an office on California street, or somewhere thereabouts. He's careless, and had made so many mistakes that he knew the one he made last would prove fatal. He went back from lunch the other day and a fellow-clerk met him on the stairs.

"You'll get it, Jones. The old man's just boiling, and he's been calling for you for the last fifteen minutes."

Jones stopped on the landing and cogitated. He must head off the old man somehow. He ran down-stairs and up the street as hard as he could go to a florist's. There he purchased a little fifteen-cent boutonniere and marched gayly back.

"Mr. Jones!" came in a loud tone from the private office as he entered.

"Yes, sir," and he deposited his hat, hid the flower in his coat, walked into the private office, and closed the door carefully.

"Mr. Jones, I have frequently—"

"I beg your pardon, sir, but I have a private message for you."

"Mr. Jones, you've been—a private message! What is it?"

His tone changed as Jones quietly laid the flower on the desk before him.

"What is this?"

"It's a little bouquet. A lady came in while you were out—a young lady—and inquired for you. 'He is not in,' I said.' 'Can I do any thing for you?' 'Can I trust you?' she asked. 'With the utmost confidence,' I said. 'Will you give this flower to Mr. Johnson? And don't let anybody see you, and tell him it was left by the lady in the blue bonnet.' And here it is, sir."

"Dear me! that's odd." Jones saw a beam come in his face and he knew he was all right. "The lady in the blue bonnet! Bless my soul, Jones, that's curious. I don't know any—what was she like?"

"She was very pretty."

"Pretty! Very well, Mr. Jones, you'll really have to be a little more careful. You've been making another—by the way, Jones, if you can find out any thing about the lady—you needn't mention, of course—you can let me know." And the old man's been looking fixedly at every woman in a blue bonnet he has met since.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Mr. Buchter, a well-known citizen of Lancester, Pa., has used St. Jacobs Oil, and considers it an excellent remedy in cases of swellings, bruises and burns.

The crusade against pool selling is said to be a "race" prejudice.

A man named Wiggins has died in Boston, but this only partially satisfies the public sense of justice.

The publisher of Baltimore, Md., *Every Saturday*, Mr. T. J. Wentworth, says his child aged six months, was suffering from a severe cold, and he gave it Red Star Cough Cure, which acted like a charm. No morphia.

ACTION OF THE HEART.

In restful sleep the heart slows up and its beats number ten less every minute—six hundred less every hour, and in the usual time allotted to sleep, eight hours, four thousand eight hundred less than the number given in the same period of wakefulness. This means rest to that wonderful organ, a rest that restores its powers and enables it to discharge its functions in a more healthful and vigorous manner. The cases of heart disease which have been cured by the use of Compound Oxygen, as administered by Drs. Starkey & Palen, are a very interesting study. They all report insomnia relieved as a beginning and then go on to tell how the palpitation gradually was relieved, and the action of the heart became regular and comfortable. It is the action of the heart be kept up to full working capacity by wakefulness the time cannot be far off when it will wear itself out, and the palpitation and flutter which cause so much trouble may therefore, with good reason, be feared. A treatise on Compound Oxygen, giving the mode of action and results of this remarkable curative agent, will be sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

One of their patients, Rev. L. H. Morey, Seneca Falls, N. Y., says, in a letter dated October 12, 1885: "I think it must be a year or more since I purchased a Compound Oxygen Home Treatment, and used it up. I am confident it did me a great deal of good in throat and heart troubles; the fluttering and pain frequently experienced in the heart, have not touched me for months. I did not think of Compound Oxygen for that trouble, but used it for throat catarrh. The distressing heart trouble has certainly left me." In a letter dated October 30, 1886, he adds: "With the exception of a cold, contracted since I last wrote you, I am in perfect health. What gratifies me most is my complete deliverance from pain in the region of the heart, and from frequent and distressing fluttering or palpitation of the heart, from which I suffered for years; it used to trouble me so much that I could not sleep on my left side; and frequently I would start up in bed, and have to sit up till the sensation had passed; the sensation was usually accompanied by faintness. *Now I sleep on either side, and have not for months, had a return of either the pain or the fluttering.* I used the Compound Oxygen for possible help to lungs, throat, and catarrh, especially the latter. I believe the Compound Oxygen to be a nerve and brain restorer; at least, I work professionally with surprising and unwonted freedom from exhaustion."

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

The illustrous traveler looked contemptuously at the mountains. Nothing very steep about here," he said scornfully. "Make out his bill," said the noble landlord, turning to the gallant clerk.

THE OYLY WAY TO CONQUER DYSPEPSIA.

It is perfectly preposterous to introduce pepsin and other artificial solvents into the stomach, in the expectation that they will assist digestion by acting on the food itself. They will not. Nor is it possible thus to overcome dyspepsia. The only way to conquer that disorder, and prevent the numerous diseases and disabilities which it assuredly provokes, is to renew the activity of gastric action by strengthening the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters eradicates the most inveterate forms of indigestion by restoring vitality to the alimentary organs, and those which are tributary to them. The liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the nerves, no less than the stomach, experience the invigorative effects of that standard tonic, which possesses alterative properties that greatly enhance its beneficial influence, and give a permanence to its effects which they would not otherwise possess.

When a man becomes firmly convinced that he is a genius, it is then that the fringe slowly begins to form on the bottom of his trousers leg.

BLOWING UP HELL GATE

has been a laborious and costly work, but the end justifies the effort. Obstruction in any important channel means disaster. Obstructions in the organs of the human body bring inevitable disease. They must be cleared away, or physical wreck will follow. Keep the liver in order, and the pure blood courses through the body, conveying health, strength and life; let it become disordered and the channels are clogged with impurities, which result in disease and death. No other medicine equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" for acting upon the liver and purifying the blood.

The plumber in love may not do very much cooing, but he ought to be great on billing.

For Catarrhal and Throat Disorders, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are renowned and marvelously effective, giving immediate relief.

SINGING SONGS OF JOY.

"Hurrah for the Irish May Flower's bloom
That saved my Barney's life,
It kipt his liver from death's doom,
An' cured him for his wife.
Do ye blame me Mr. Delaney
For singin' songs of joy?
Irish May Flower, more's the power!
Cured my darlin' boy."

WEAK LUNGS MADE STRONG.

Persons who stay in doors all the time and lean over a counter or a desk, sooner or later discovers that their lungs are giving out. Editors are often thus afflicted. Erastus R. Sutherland, editor of *The Eastern State Journal*, White Plains, New York, writes:

"I have used ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS in my family since 1868. In that year I had an attack of pneumonia from which I was not expected to recover. My lungs were left in a very weak state. I commenced using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, wearing them constantly three months, two on the breast and two on the back. The result was surprising, at least to me. The pains in my lungs had lest me, and I felt like "a giant refreshed with new wine."

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

Beauty

MRS. E. G. D., AGED 31, FROM PHOTOGRAPHS.

Full address given to ladies privately by permission. Call on or write to her, if you wish. Portraits show the delightful change by 30 days treatment, using the SPANISH SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

GUARANTEED a superb development of the bust in young or middle aged ladies, and after nursing (see portraits above); fine shoulders; rounded, symmetrical limbs and arms; a pure, lovely complexion free from sallowness, freckles, "blackheads," eruptions, &c., brilliant eyes and perfect health. That "tired" feeling and all female weaknesses promptly cured. Spanish women owe their celebrated beauty to this System.

$5 WORTH of the treatment free to any responsible woman to prove my confidence in it. See Book, page 8.

BOOK Giving all details, mailed free, sealed. Strict professional confidence. References.

HOME TREATMENT; delightful results guaranteed. Permanently established in 1881. Book, portraits, references, &c., free. DR. L. C. HARMON.

Mention this paper. 313 Haight St., San Francisco, Cal.

S F N U (First Series) No. 239.

In England at this particular time it is hard to get public men to accept office. England is not America by about 3,000 miles.

"THE PROPER STUDY OF MANKIND IS MAN,"

says the illustrious Pope. If he had included woman in the list, he would have been nearer the truth, if not so poetical. Dr. R. V. Pierce has made them both a life study, especially woman, and the peculiar derangements to which her delicate system is liable. Many women in the land who are acquainted with Dr. Pierce only through his "Favorite Prescription," bless him with all their hearts, for he has brought them the panacea for all those chronic ailments peculiar to their sex; such as leucorrhœa, prolapsus and other displacements, ulceration, "internal fever," bloating, tendency to internal cancer, and other ailments. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

A drummer gives it as his opinion that the chickens of which they make pies in most hotels are hatched from hard-boiled eggs.

You get more comfort for 25cts. in Lyon's Heel Stiffeners than in any other article.

To feel free, pleasant and be healthy, use Irish May Flower. 75 cents at druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Colonel Yerger—Well, Uncle Mose, I expect you have seen a good many Christmases? Uncle Mose—Yes, sah; tousands and tousonds ob 'em.

NO TROUBLE TO SWALLOW

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "little liver pills") and no pain or griping. Cure sick or bilious headache, sour stomach, and cleanse the system and bowels. 25 cts. a vial.

Alarmed Wife (to husband, who has just come in)—Why, John, dear, you look ill! Husband—I may (hic) look ill, m' dear, but (hic) I feel firs' rate.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

Irish May Flower, the king of discoveries.

Try Germea for Breakfast

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—Onyx and pearl jewelry is again in fashion.

—Among the orange trees of Versailles is one more than four centuries old, which was planted by Eleanor of Castile, Queen of Charles III.

—A prisoner in the Santa Clara County jail, California, has invented a water-wheel which is said to be a great improvement on the turbine wheel.

—In a party of eleven prisoners recently taken from Albany, N. Y., to the insane asylum at Auburn, were seven men who were guilty of murder.—*Albany Journal.*

—A Woodland (Cal.) paper gives the pleasing information that the road to Hell's Half-Acre has been graded and graveled and is now in a passable condition.

—A gentleman in Culpeper, Va., has been regularly paying taxes on three one thousand dollar bonds which he supposed he owned, but which, it has lately been ascertained, were stolen by his agent several years ago.—*Baltimore American.*

—Near Pembroke, Me., recently William Reynolds met with a serious accident while clearing up wild land with a yoke of oxen. His team started unexpectedly while he was hooking to a root and drew the chain hook through the palm of his hand and out at the side of the wrist. He nearly bled to death before reaching town.

WOMEN

Needing renewed strength, or who suffer from infirmities peculiar to their sex, should try

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

QUALITY P PURITY NOT QUANTITY. On Every Bottle. Trade Mark

THE BEST TONIC.

This medicine combines Iron with pure vegetable tonics, and is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to Women, and all who lead sedentary lives. It Enriches and Purifies the Blood, Stimulates the Appetite, Strengthens the Muscles and Nerves—in fact, thoroughly Invigorates.

Clears the complexion, and makes the skip smooth. It does not blacken the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—*all other Iron medicines do.*

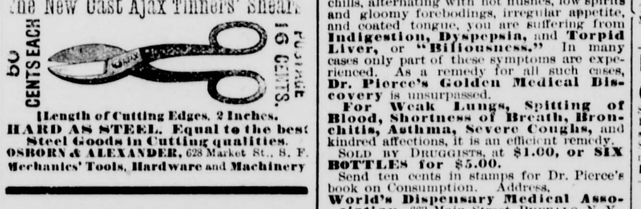
MRS. CHAS. A. SUMNER, 1366 Ninth Ave., East Oakland, Cal., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for Headache and Weakness with much benefit. Before using the second bottle I felt better and stronger. I recommend it as a most valuable tonic."

MRS. MARY DRANEL, 54 Ora St., San Francisco, Cal., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for Nervous Headache and it cured me."

MRS. M. A. PRESTON, Forrest Grove, Oregon, says: "I suffered for years with Weakness. Brown's Iron Bitters has made me well. I would not be without it."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

The New East Ajax Tinners' Shears.



50 CENTS EACH FOR TRADE 16 CENTS.

Length of Cutting Edges, 2 Inches.

HARD AS STEEL. Equal to the best Steel Goods in Cutting qualities.

OSBORN & ALEXANDER, 628 Market St., S. F. Mechanics' Tools, Hardware and Machinery

—"Some idiot has put my pen where I can't find it," growled Asperity this morning, as he rooted about his office desk. "Ah, aw, yes; I thought so," he added, in a milder tone, as he hauled the writing utensil from out behind his ear.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—Richard Comstock, of Monroe County, Oregon, wore boots whose soles were fastened on with brass wire. Recently the leather shrunk and exposed a piece of the wire. A small particle of the wire entered his foot and made its way up toward the knee. Blood-poisoning set in and Comstock died.—*Chicago Mail*

—The latest industry developed in New York is a search of the street-car tracks and the gutters after midnight with a dark lantern for lost articles. One man says he makes a fair living by picking up things in the street, and that he has found as much as seven dollars in small coins of a single morning. It had been dropped by people hurrying and crowding upon the horse-cars. Besides money, watches, knives, keys, trinkets, hand satchels, revolvers, bundles, opera glasses, etc., sometimes reward the search of the gatherer.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A young man in Lancaster, Pa., before going to bed the other night, hung his pantaloons upon the gas jet. The weight of the clothes opened the stop, letting the gas out and the young man was found dead the next morning.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—While Mrs. Rebecca Phillips, of Blairsville, Ga., was milking, recently, she fell back with a pain in her head and died in great agony that night. The cow, apparently perfectly healthy, was similarly stricken and died at the same time.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

—Grapes are now recommended as a remedy for obesity. A pound of grapes is given the patient to be eaten the first day, and this amount is increased until he can eat five or six pounds a day. Other food is gradually lessened, and the diet at last consists wholly of grapes.—*Chicago Times.*

—Fashionable Parisians are wearing a new charm. It consists of a little crystal locket, in which is inclosed a four-leaved clover, which, as we all know, infallibly brings good luck and the fulfillment of every wish to its wearer. This charm comes from Austria, where four-leaved clovers abound, so it seems.

—The public is reminded by the New York *Evening Post* that Adam and Eve first saw the light of day on the 28th of October, 4,004 B. C., and, says the *Post*, "it is curious that the anniversary should have been unwittingly selected for the unveiling of the marvelous statue of Liberty, the fairest of Eve's daughters."

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which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

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20 lbs. pea or butter beans, 40c.
20 lbs. Father's Delight coffee, $3.
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20 lbs. maple sugar, $2.
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20 lbs. best candles, $1 50.
20 lbs. best copperas, 80c.
20 lbs. bluestone, $1 20.
20 lbs. English sal. soda, 40c.
20 lbs. refined sulphur, 60c.
20 lbs. best alum, $1.
20 lbs. Japanese egg food (sample), 40c.
20 lbs. groundbone meal (sample), 40c.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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HER TESTIMONY.

What Aunt Liza Simmons Knew About a Boiler Explosion.

Liza Simmons was summoned to testify concerning the explosion of the boiler of a saw-mill.

"Now," said a lawyer, representing parties who had brought suit for damages, "state what you know concerning the case."

"Wall, sah; it wuzer Thursday erbout ten er clock; mout er bin Friday at nine er'clock——"

"That makes no difference."

"Yas, sah; didn't 'low it did. Wall, we'll say it wuzer Thursday. I wuzer standin' in my back-yard er watchin' er pig dat my son Amus cotch outen de riber——"

"Never mind the pig.'

"Yas I will mind him, fur he's wuth er dollar an' er quarter right now. Wall, while I was er standin' dar, not thinkin' erbout nuthin' in purticuler, dar came a mighty 'sploshun."

"And Aunt Rose was killed, eh?"

"Wall, lemme tell yer. Dar came er mighty 'sploshun. I looked ober toward de mill, I did, an' seed Aunt Rose, whut cooked fur de mill hands, er gwine way up in de a'r. I turned 'round to my darter 'Cindy, an', 'Cindy,' says I, 'look yander at ole Aunt Rose gwine way up in de a'r. W'y she er mighty ole pusson to be gwine up so high, an' I wonder how she think she gwinter git down widout cripplin' her ole se'f, when she's dun got de rheumatiz anyhow.' Cindy, she 'lowed dat de Lawd would provide fur de ole critter, an' den I says, says I, 'Ef He do, Cindy, He got ter do it mighty peart, fur de ole critter is comin' down,' an' jes' erbout dat time de po' ole critter struck de groun' like she wuz in earnest, sho' nuff. Me an' Cindy we put out an' run ober dar, an' I says, says I: 'W'y, Aunt Rose, whut make yer go climbin' 'way up yander like er boy?' But, bless yer life, de good ole soul cou'dn't tack an' jes' erbout dat time, 'bip,' suthin' struck de groun' 'side me, an' lookin' roun' I seed ole Abner's son Phil, ez black er child ez eber libed, stretched out. Bless yer, I didn' see him when he went up, an' it wuz er mighty s'prize ter me, so I says: 'Look heah, boy, whut yer comes s'prizin' er body des way fur? W'y'n't yer he'p dis po' ole lady come down 'stead er hangin' 'roun' up dar till arter she'd dun struck de groun'? De ole boy gwine ter git yer one o' dese days;' but he didn't make no 'ply, fur de po' black chile wuz dun dead. Dis is all I knows erbout de erfair, an' I ain't gwinter answer ernuder question. Lemme git outen heah."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

LITTLE THINGS.

How We May Contribute Largely to the Happiness of Our Neighbors.

The round of life's duties is made up of little things. But few persons have either the ability or the opportunity to do any great act, by which their country and their race are especially benefited and their own names rendered illustrious. Such acts are reserved for the few, and the occasion for them but seldom occurs. They are exceptional in their character, and are not connected with the every-day duties of life. The things which constitute the sum of duty and enjoyment are little things connected with our ordinary pursuits and daily and hourly intercourse with each other. Considered separately they may appear to be insignificant, but regarded in the aggregate, they exert the most powerful influence upon our own character and happiness, and also upon the character and happiness of others. A second of time is a very little thing, but seconds multiplied constitute the mighty ages. The invisible particles of vapor ascending from the river, lake and sea, are very little things, yet they form the rain that descends in copious showers to refresh and cheer the earth. The rills that murmur through a thousand vales are but little things, yet they constitute the majestic rivers which form the mighty ocean. And so with the little things of life; however trifling they may appear, our happiness and usefulness depend almost exclusively upon them.

In our daily intercourse with each other, in the family and in general society, we can not estimate the effects produced by little acts of kindness, by words of sympathy and encouragement, looks of interest and approval, and by a thousand little attentions expressive of the kindly feeling of the heart. It is these little things that imperceptibly draws us to each other and make sunshine on our pathway. Any one may perform these little acts of kindness, and in so doing become a real philanthropist, and contribute largely to the happiness of others.—*Baptist Weekly.*

HEDGE FENCES.

Osage Orange Said to Be the Most Useful For Ordinary Use.

From time to time some one inquires about the responsibility of certain hedge companies and the merits of hedge fence. This fence question is a "burning" one and needs to be discussed in season and out, much the same as the clover problem. For permanent fence, as along the highway and for division fences, along banks of streams, etc., there is no fence, in my estimation, that equals Osage orange, when properly grown. The great principle that underlies the making of a good hedge, claimed by the hedge companies, is never to bend the canes, but give them the proper inclination (forty-five degrees) beneath the ground. Curving or binding the canes ruins them. I had a mile of this hedge put in for me over seven years ago, so that my opportunities have been good for finding out the easiest ways of doing things and the merit of the fence.

The Osage orange is the best material for permanent fence, along roads, streams and division lines. The wire and picket fence is an excellent one, easily and cheaply made, durable and effective, turning all stock, from a chicken to a bull. With Osage hedge for permanent outside hedge, and wire and picket for fields, it would seem as though we had little to desire in the way of fences.—*Dr. A. T. Johnson, in Ohio Farmer.*

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

Mrs. Bowser Objects to Her Husband's Playing Doctor.

Another of Mr. Bowser's hobbies is a family medicine chest. A few days after our marriage he said to me:

"Mrs. Bowser, half the deaths in this world are the result of negligence and carelessness. I shall have a family medicine chest, and I shall write down some directions for you to follow in certain cases. Mrs. Bowser, what would you do in case I had a congestive chill?"

"Send for a doctor, of course."

"Just like a woman, and by the time he got here you would be a widow. I shall begin tomorrow to lay in a stock of family medicines."

He brought up a package of mustard, a box of salve and twelve different brands of pills, and every week since then he has added something to the store. Before I found him out I used to have headaches, a sour stomach, sore throat and other ailments, and was foolish enough to let him know it.

"A headache, eh?" echoed Mr. Bowser, as he softly rubbed his hands and regarded me as a dog does a choice bone. "Very well, Mrs. Bowser. While there are various causes for headache, the most frequent cause is from a disordered stomach."

"This can't be."

"It must be. I shall first give you a dose of sulphur to sweeten your stomach, and will follow it up with a mustard plaster between your shoulders."

"Why, my mother nev"——

"Your mother, Mrs. Bowser, could get up a rag carpet in elegant shape, but what did she know about the ills of the human body? If you are no better after trying these remedies I shall recommend something else."

I refused to accept his remedies, and he waived himself out of the room with:

"Very well, Mrs. Bowser; I wash my hands of the whole affair. If your mulishness leads to your death, don't blame me."

When we got to housekeeping and had servants Mr. Bowser was in his glory. He gave the girls to understand when they engaged that medical attendance would be free, and it meant a great deal more than they thought for. If one of them as much as uttered a groan she was marked for a victim. He would recommend quinine, mustard, ginger, porous plasters, salts, cod liver oil and what not, and the poor things had to get better or quit the house within a week. He frightened some of them half to death by declaring that they had consumption, and others cried all night because he saw the first symptoms of typhoid fever in the corner of their eyes. When I gently remonstrated with him he turned upon me in a ferocious manner and exclaimed:

"Mrs. Bowser, if I can save one of these poor girls from going to the hospital to die a lingering death it is my duty to do so, and your interference simply shows what a cold, cruel hearted creature you are."

We had a cook named Sarah, and Sarah fell down stairs one morning. She was at her work at noon when Mr. Bowser came home, but he rushed into the kitchen and talked to her about internal injuries until she went into hysterics. Then he dosed her until she came to, and when she hesitatingly admitted that she believed she had a pain in her side he sent her to bed for three days and ordered me to attend to her and do the kitchen work in addition.

All the recent troubles in our family have arisen from Mr. Bowser's fell determination to doctor the baby, and from my firm determination that he shouldn't. The little dear was only 2 months old when Bowser sat down by the crib one day, felt of its pulse, raised its eyelids and remarked to me:

"Mrs. Bowser, are you planning the death of this child? If not, why didn't you notify me of its condition?"

"Condition! Does anything ail baby?'

"Humph! I should remark! It must have some blood purifier at once. If it is too late no one but yourself is to blame!"

"The doctor was here only two days ago, and he said baby was getting along splendidly."

"The doctor! Mrs. Bowser, haven't you lived long enough in this world to know that doctors can't be depended on. I shall give young Launcelot some prickly ash tea for his blood."

"You shan't do it! The baby is all right, and you shan't touch him!"

It was awful the way he took on, and he drank two quarts of the stuff himself to spite me.

It was only three days later that I ran down town on an errand, leaving the baby with Maggie. When I got home Mr. Bowser was there, and he had Launcelot laid out on the sewing table, one of his legs bared to the hip, and was experimenting with some newly invented splints.

"You see," he explained to me, "we can't tell what day he may break his leg, and I want to be posted on what to do and how to do it."

Maggie says I hit Mr. Bowser a cuff on the ear as I snatched baby off the table. Perhaps I did. For some reason he hasn't spoken to me since.—Detroit Free Press.

Delightful Muscular Contraction.

Miss Lottie (to Cousin John, trying a galvanic battery for the first time)—How does it affect you, Cousin John?

Cousin John (bashfully)—He! He! It makes me squeeze my hands.—Harper's Bazar.

Knew Him by His Grip.

"Sullivan's in the box," said an excited gentleman at the door of the theater the other night.

"How does he look?" asked another equally excited fellow.

"Fine—splendid. I tell you he looks way up. He's got a dress suit on—a bird coat, dont' you know, an' shirt front an' all the style, an' a white neckktie an' a crush hat, an' patent leather boots—I'm blowed if you'd know it was Sullivan unless you shook hands with him."

Then he began to straighten out his fingers.—San Francisco Chronicle.

An Interesting Man.

"I've become quite interested in that poor man," said a philanthropic old lady to the sheriff, as she pointed to one of the prisoners. "He tells me I would be surprised if I knew all he had gone through."

"I guess you would, mum," said the sheriff; "that fellow is the most expert pickpocket in the country."—Judge.

THE THREE WILLARDS.

Brothers Who Have Grown Rich and Famous in the Hotel Business.

"The Willards" in Washington are three Vermont brothers, Joseph, Henry and Caleb, named in order of their ages. The latter is proprietor of the Ebbitt, worth one or two millions. Henry owns much property and bonds. With Joseph, the elder, he is joint owner of the Willard hotel, which they kept for years. His estate is away up in the millions and growing. Joseph is the richer as well as the elder of the three, and is said to spend much of his time cutting coupons from bonds. He is in no active business. He is a widower, and one son is the only heir. He lives the life of a recluse. If he is not a good lover he is a good hater. He has little to do with mankind in general, albeit he has the appearance of a mild-mannered, benevolent-minded gentleman of sixty-five years. He and Caleb have not spoken for years. Joseph does the hating and Caleb the grinning and bearing. The latter owns a long row of property on F street, beginning with the Ebbitt. Only one strip of twelve feet interrupts his continuous ownership from Thirteenth to Fourteenth street. It is next to the Ebbitt. This strip Joseph owns. Caleb has tried every means to buy it. Joseph holds it solely to spite his brother. It is occupied by a tenantless one-story structure. Not a great while ago a suave, business-like gentleman called upon Joseph and stated that he was looking for a location to establish a candy manufactory. He was impressed with the F street location, and wanted to know if it was in the market. Joseph Willard replied that he would sell if he could get his price. Then his visitor asked the terms. Looking up and catching the business man's eye, he said: "My price is $500,000. You go back to C. C. Willard who sent you here, and tell him that." It is said that Joseph has so fixed it in his will that the property can never fall into Caleb's hands or the hands of his heirs. That he is insane is not suspected. He loves his mother, and makes a daily visit to her in the house of the brother he hates. He and Henry, though not alienated, have little intercourse. There is nothing the matter between Henry and Caleb. The singularity spoken of is lodged specially with Joseph. He dresses neatly, does not seek intercourse with his fellows, and only a few persons have dealings with him. General Boynton has his confidence and is sometimes the medium of communication between him and others in business transactions. He appears to be as happy as any one and attends the church of which he is a member. He is tall and handsome and active. His wife was one of the handsomest women in Washington.

Henry and Caleb are enterprising citizens and loving brothers. Both contribute liberally to benevolent objects, especially to the churches to which they belong.—*Cor. Pittsburgh Times.*

USES OF STRAW.

How It Can Be Made One of the Important Items of Farm Economy.

The value of straw is too little taken into account either on or off the farm. Too many farmers seem to act on the principle that it should be fed to cattle. This is the least important of its uses. Its value as food is so slight that cattle fed exclusively on straw would die about as soon as when fed on any such substance, as dead leaves, for instance, the only use of which is to properly distend the stomach. The feeding use of straw, therefore, is only in connection with concentrated food.

But there are other uses of the straw of cereal grains which render it an important integer in farm economy. One of these is the covering of sheds. Another and the most important is its use as bedding for animals. Another use to which it may be profitably used when cold and winds are severe, is in forming an impervious barrier, by filling a space a foot wide between two rough walls of sheds. These walls may be made of any rough material, as slabs, poles, but near enough together to prevent the pulling out of the straw by the animals. Thus sheds and stables may be rendered as warm as much more costly structures.

The use of straw is too much ignored as a means of comfort used as bedding for animals. Under sheds it should be laid a foot thick, and in the yards not less than six inches. In stables that are regularly cleaned it should be not less than six inches in thickness. Thus it will fully soak up and hold the liquids and retain them while spread on the land to be plowed under. It takes no more material as bedding six inches in thickness than less, for only the soiled portion need be removed. The added value to the animals in conserving warmth is not generally estimated.

It not only keeps animals comfortable, but as manure straw is valuable principally in proportion to the liquid manure it has soaked up. It will pay to use liberally in the directions we have mentioned, and less so as a food in winter than is generally practiced.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

Story of a Mad-Stone.

W. R. Sonner, of Fort Worth, Tex., has a mad-stone that has been used over one hundred times and with success. It has a history. In 1818 Captain Wilson, of Alabama, killed a white deer, and, knowing the Indian theory, looked in its stomach, and there found a stone as large as a goose egg that resembled a petrified sponge. This was the mad-stone. The Indian theory is that the white deer is more susceptible to vegetable poisons taken into the stomach when eaten with grass than other animals. To preserve the life of the animal nature has placed in the stomach this porous stone, which absorbs the poison, neutralizes it, and saves the deer's life. The stone, applied to a bite into which poison has been injected, at once draws it out, and when its pores are filled drops off. Being soaked in milk, the stone is made pure again, and ready for another application.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Nearly $25,000,000 worth of candy was made in California during the past year.

KILLED BY OPIUM.

A Cincinnati Druggist Tells About the Fatal Results of the Drug.

"One of my customers, who, three years ago was a large, vigorous, healthy man, is in his grave to day because of opium, or rather what was in his case, a preparation of opium, morphine. He was a book-keeper in a large manufacturing house, received a big salary, had a pleasant home and a happy family. Three years ago he had an attack of sciatica, which confined him to his home for several weeks, and caused intense suffering, to relieve which his physician administered hypodermic injections of morphine. The effect was instantaneous and delightful. The suffering passed away and instead there came a peaceful calm, an ecstatic condition of mind which was the more pleasurable because vividly contrasted with the days of pain that had gone before. The gentleman continued to use the injections during his illness, and when the disease had been cured he was loth to part with his morphine. One day, however, I gave him a good talking to, explaining that he was committing suicide—that death was inevitable if he continued to use the terrible drug, and at last I got him to promise me that he would give it up. He did quit buying it of me, and I supposed that he had ceased to use it, but for prudential reasons said nothing more about it. In the course of a year my customer, who was a friend also, and for whom I had a high regard, began to waste away—I can not explain it any better. His complexion became sallow, his eyes sunken, his form attenuated, his step got to be feeble and his vitality seemed to have gone. I spoke to him about his emaciated condition on three or four different occasions, begging him to consult his physician, but he always declared that he was feeling all right and that he would soon be looking all right. One evening he came in my store to have a chat with me and I opened out on him with all the persuasion I could command, and I entreated him to either go to his physician or let me give him some tonics. My manner was so serious that it had its effect, but the effect was far different from what I had expected. The poor fellow broke down, and with tears in his eyes made a horrifying confession to me. He told me that he had become a victim to morphine, and that when he tried to quit the use of it a year before he had found it impossible to do so. The confession upset me completely, and I did all that I could then and for weeks after to get my customer to stop using the fearful stuff, but he had got into a morbid condition of mind and body and nothing could save him. About a year after that he died a perfect wreck, and to-day his cold and senseless body lies beneath a beautiful monument in Spring Grove Cemetery, itself covering the hidden monument of clay that warns every one to never touch that horrible drug. Better had my customer suffered the tortures of his disease. His widow and orphans would not to-day be without a protector."

"And yet physicians will go on prescribing morphine?" remarked the newsman.

"Well, the physician who prescribed it for my customer will never give it to any one again."

"It is bound to kill, is it?" asked the newsman.

"In time it will. There is no help for it. The use of narcotics of any kind will undermine the constitution until the victim becomes a wreck and the wreck breaks up. I have a customer now for sulphate of morphine, a lady, and a young lady, too, who was married only two years ago, and who has a fine baby boy. Some time ago she took some sort of a "patent" medicine for neuralgia. There was morphine in the stuff, and she took the medicine long after the neuralgia was cured to procure the dreamy effects of the drug. Then when she discovered what it was that gave the effects she got to taking the morphine itself, and she comes to my store and buys it by the drachm. She knows that she ought not to use it; she knows it is ruining her, but the habit is firmly fastened upon her and she can not shake it off. I warned her long ago, but she said she could not do without her morphine, and so she uses it day after day, always increasing the dose. Her husband does not know of her weakness; it is a secret between her and myself, but within the next three years I know she will die, and that morphine will have caused her death."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

WHAT WAR IS?

A Kind of Superstition Encouraged by Kings and Demagogues.

War is a kind of superstition; the parade of arms and badges corrupts the imagination of men. How far more appropriate would be the symbols of an inconsolable grief, muffled drums and melancholy music and arms reversed, the livery of sorrow. When men mourn at funerals for what do they mourn in comparison with the calamities which they hasten with all circumstance of festivity to suffer and to inflict? Visit in imagination the scene of a field of battle or a city taken by assault. Collect we into one group the groans and the distortions of the innumerable dying, the inconsolable grief and horror of their sorrowing friends, the hellish exultation and unnatural drunkenness of destruction of the conquerors, the burning of the harvests, and the obliteration of the traces of cultivation. To this in civil war is to be added the sudden disruption of the bonds of social life, and "father against son." If there never had been war there could never have been tyranny in the world. Tyrants take advantage of the mechanical organizations of the armies to establish and defend their encroachments. It is thus that the mighty advantages of the French revolution have been almost compensated by a succession of tyrants; for demagogues, oligarchies, usurpers and legitimate Kings are merely varieties of the same class from Robespierre to Louis XVIII.—*Shelly's Philosophical Views of Reform.*

—The San Francisco *Chronicle* remarks that it is a great pity that women ever grow up. We didn't know they did grow up. We always laid that to the girls.—*Lowell Courier.*

PRETTY HARD JOB.

A Tramp Fires a Locomotive for an Hour and Then Expresses an Opinion.

"I don't know of a harder-worked man than the locomotive fireman," said an old engineer. "The average man thinks that all the fireman has to do is to ride in the cab and occasionally throw in a stick of wood or a shovelful of coal. The truth is that from the time the fireman leaves his out-going station until he reaches the end of his run it is almost a constant struggle to keep up steam. One cold sleety night, some time ago, a man climbed up into my cab while we were lying on a side-track, and wanted to fire his way to Little Rock, some one hundred and fifty miles distant. My fireman had just been taken ill, and I hailed the appearance of the applicant with pleasure.

"'Did you ever fire?' I asked.

"'No, but I am strong, and know that I can keep the pot boiling. I've walked all the way from St. Louis, and I am about worn out. I don't feel that I can walk another step, especially during such weather as this.'

"'All right.'

"I gave him instructions, and he went to work. The road was in bad condition, and it so happened that we were nearing the heaviest grades on the road. My man, after filling the fire box, said: "Ah, this beats struggling along in the mud and sleet. I'd like to get a steady job of this sort.'

"'Fire up,' I said.

"'I've filled her up.'

"'Fill her up again!'

"'What!'

"He filled the fire-box, seeming surprised as he did so, and then remarking that he would take a nap, stepped back and lay down. A minute later I called him.

"'What's the matter?' he asked.

"'Fire up,' I said.

"'You're joking.'

"'Hurry up. This is no joking matter.'

"He filled up the box again, sat down, and dozed off to sleep.

"'Fire up,' I called.

"He got up, looked in the fire-box and asked:

"'How far have we come since I got on?'

"'About fifteen miles.'

"'How far do you go before you stop again?'

"'I don't know. Forty miles, probably.'

"'Will you do me a favor?'

"'What is it?'

"'Slow up so I can jump off.'

"'My gracious, man, you don't want to get off here. There are no houses along here and you'll freeze to death, besides, the ground is so slick you can't walk. Don't get off.'

"'I'm much obliged for your advice, but I don't want to die this way. I don't mind working in a coal mine and can stand it to pitch cord-wood all day, but I don't propose to shovel my life into that infernal suck hole. Well, so long,' and before I could detain him he had jumped off. Two days later, while I was on my return trip—while we were receiving freight at a station—up came my friend.

"'Hello, cap'n,' said he.

"'How are you?'

"'Oh, I've been doing first-rate since I got out of the railroad business. Used to fire an engine, you know.'

"'Say, didn't you regret getting off that night?'

"'Regret!' he exlaimed, in astonishment, 'why, I had nothing to regret. I pulled up the grades without having to wear myself out firing, and I could lie down under a tree and take a nap without having some one grab me and tell me to snatch up a shovel and commit suicide. I'm sorry for you,' nodding at the fireman. 'I'm sorry that you've got to wear yourself out that way. Let me give you the advice of an experienced man. Get off and walk.'"—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

STORY OF A UNIFORM.

How Mr. Ward Received the Pigtailed Officials of China.

The conversation here drifted to diplomatic etiquette, and I asked Mr. Ward how he got over the dress-coat question when he was our Minister to China. He replied: "At the time I was in China the ordinary dress of the American citizen would hardly have been a fit one in which to have appeared on a State occasion. The Chinese knew little about the Americans at that time, and it was perhaps more necessary to create a good impression there than at other places where our diplomatic relations had long been established. For several decades I have been the Captain of the Chatham Artillery, a little company in a New Jersey village. I was Captain of it at this time, and I had a Captain's uniform, a part of which was a dress coat with military lace on the sleeves, and with brass buttons upon which were the letters C. A., meaning the Chatham Artillery. On my way to China I stopped at Paris, and had the military lace taken off and diplomatic lace put on. This coat was buttoned up close at the throat, and on the whole was not a bad looking uniform. In China I wore it upon all State occasions, and it was generally admired. The Chinese often asked me what the letters 'C. A., stood for. I replied that the suit was meant as an honor to China, and that these letters stood for China and America, and in order to show how much our country thought of China we had honored her by putting the C. before the A. This explanation was taken in good faith, and the uniform was a success."—*Cor. Cleveland Leader.*

—Speaking of gaining and holding popular favor, "I know, said Christine Nilsson, "of only one talisman—will."

A Fair in Ancient Rome.

"Good day, Servius. I suppose I shall see thee at the temple to-night?"

"At what temple, noble Lucius?" asked the young Roman, gazing inquiringly into the face of his companion, an aged and gray bearded veteran of many wars.

"How now, boy!" exclaimed the old man. "Hast thou not heard of the fruit and floral festival under the charge of the Ladies' Aid society at the temple of the Feretrian Jupiter on the Capitoline?"

The youth shuddered.

"I had forgotten, good Lucius," he said. "One of the priests had received a call elsewhere, and this festival is for the purpose of raising funds to increase his meagre salary, and thereby induce him to remain. Am I not right?"

"Yes, thou art, O Servius."

"I shall not be there. I attended one entertainment of this sort some time ago. I had six scrupuli in my possession when I went in, but when I departed I had not so much as a sestertius."

"Nay, nay, my boy," interposed the old man, "this parsimony becomes thee not. It costs but one denarius to enter——"

"But what does it cost to get out?" moodily muttered the youth.

"In the temple," continued Lucius, "thou wilt find a large and attractive assortment of fancy goods and toilet articles at prices far below their market value, for they have been donated by various tradesmen and artificers."

"But is it not taking an unfair advantage of these same tradesmen and artificers," said the young man, "to sell their goods at prices less than their value?"

"Thou art too scrupulous," said Lucius, angrily. "But, by Jupiter, I will persuade thee yet. Know, then, that the fair Tullia will have charge of a table. Ha! thou changest color, boy!"

"Listen, my Lucius," cried the youth, "and thou shalt know my secret. It is my purpose to espouse the maiden whom thou hast named. It, therefore, behooveth me to guard well the goods which the gods have bestowed upon me. Were I to visit the fair I should be despoiled of all, and my hope of wedding Tullia put forever to flight."

"Nay, Servius, thou wrongest them, and by the gods I will prove it too thee, if thou wilt but go with me to the temple. Why, boy, a golden lyre of the most exquisite workmanship and worth 100 scrupuli is to be drawn for, and the tickets are but a sestertius each. Who knows but the gods will bestow this treasure upon thee?"

"Enough, O Lucius," said the youth. "I will visit the fair, but I shall remain only a short time."

"Thou hast decided wisely, Servius. And now I must away; I'll see thee later."

That evening young Servius donned his dress toga and a pair of red sandals and hastened to the temple of the Feretrian Jupiter. With his pleasurable anticipations was mingled a vague presentiment of evil, which he found it impossible to banish. He was warmly welcomed by all, including the fair Tullia, who, when the first greetings had been exchanged said:

"Servius, you see yonder statue of Minerva; it is to be given to the priest who receives the largest number of votes. How many shall I put you down for?"

"Five," replied the youth, with a sinking heart. "What is the cost?"

"Ten sestertii each."

The youth handed her a treble scrupulum and waited for his change. When he got tired of waiting he walked moodily away and was immediately captured by a noble Roman matron, who did not release him until she had sold him an embroidered toga three sizes too large for him, and various other more or less useful articles. And so it went, until at last Servius had spent all his ready money and given notes for what he had at home. But one hope sustained him: he might draw the golden lyre, which he could sell for 100 scrupuli. His ticket was numbered cxviii, and he fancied that it had a lucky look.

Finally the hour of the drawing arrived. The tickets were all placed in a helmet, and the infant child of Lucius thrust in her hand and took one out.

No. cxviii, announced the priest. "Young Servius has drawn the prize." Servius' melancholy was now changed to joy; but while he was indulging in manifestations of glee he was approached by Tullia, who said:

"Thou knowest, I suppose, Servius, that it has been generally expected that whoever drew the lyre would donate it immediately to the temple. It would be very bad form not to do so."

"Take it, then," exclaimed Servius, as with a gesture of despair he rushed from the temple.

A few minutes later he was found lying dead just outside the door. He had fallen upon his own sword, and had perished instantly. The next week his goods were sold to discharge his indebtedness to the Ladies' Aid society.—Tid Bits.

Away with the Bird Trimmings.

A HAT DESIGN FOR A YOUNG MOTHER.
—Fliegende Blaetter.

The Smallest Part of It.

Mr. Greathead (sententiously)—My dear, family government is the base of our whole social and political fabric. It must be like the pyramids of Egypt, solid and enduring, or the whole structure will topple to ruin. The family must have a head, and necessity and tradition have made the husband and father occupy that position.

Mrs. G. (slyly)—Yes! And very properly too. I believe the head of a pyramid is the very smallest part about it, isn't it, my love.—Chicago Ledger.

A Dreaded Firework.

"You shall not make fireworks in my house," said an irate red nosed parent to his 10-year-old boy. "I am exceedingly angry at your having bought this quantity of gunpowder, and I will set my face against it." "Oh, please don't, pa!" said the trembling boy, with tears in his eyes, "or we shall both be blown to blue blazes." Shr'll cries!—Judge.

AN OCCULT SCIENCE.

Remarkable Experience of a Man Who Read His Fate From His Hands.

For many years past I have been a firm believer in the truth of palmistry, but I recently made an experiment which has shaken my faith in the art of hand-reading, in a measure. For the benefit of the public, I have kindly consented to relate my experience so that the matter may be satisfactorily explained, if such a thing be possible. There are a few slight contradictions in the result my experiment brought out, which I am somehow unable to reconcile. I will therefore give my readers an opportunity to see what they can do to restore the lost harmony.

A few days ago, after attending a lecture upon hand-reading, by Prof. A. Stork-Edward, the famous British *savant*, at Pickering Hall, I bought a book containing a key to all the lines of the hand, defining them and describing their significance for weal or for woe. I then made an exact chart of the lines of my hand, showing the precise location of each lump on my palm, and all the other distinguished characteristics of its surface. Then I consulted the book with the following extraordinary result:

I am nervous and sensitive.

I have a phlegmatic temperament, and my feelings can never be hurt.

I shall live to be ninety-seven years of age, six months and five days.

I shall die before I am forty from cholera infantum.

I shall marry a rich woman when I am twenty-one.

I shall be the mother of twins.

My husband will have red hair and a wooden arm. He will not be rich, but my eldest daughter will marry a rich Italian nobleman.

I shall never be a parent, but my wife will be a widow with eight fatherless children.

I shall never marry, but my second cousin James will go out West and be a Mormon.

I have no second cousin James, but if I persevere in living, I may have one before I die.

I am best fitted for the ministry or for bank-burgling, and will make a great success at either.

I am very talkative, but as I never say any thing of importance, I need not worry about this symptom.

I shall never be President of the United States, but the Czar has it in his mind to make me Prince of Bulgaria. I had better not accept the position, though, because the trident on the Mount of Jupiter warns me that I would suffer from cold feet, if I ever became Prince of Bulgaria.

I shall always be rich.

My will will be contested by a lawyer with one glass-eye, and a sallow complexion. I need not worry about that, though, for he will not win the case.

I shall die in a poor-house and intestate.

I shall be drowned in the Arctic Ocean while I am traveling there to see my daughter, who has eloped with an Eskimo seal-hunter.

This is all.

Do you blame me, gentle reader, for being suspicious?

Can you reconcile the contradictions?

If you can, you have my best wishes.—*Benjamin Northrop in Pack.*

AN INFANT IDEA.

Little Ethel's Graphic Description of a Regulation Society Lady.

"Mamma, I think I will be fashionable," quothed the youngest daughter of a society woman.

"In what way, Ethel?"

"Oh, in the usual way."

"Do you know what constitutes a fashionable life?"

"Oh, yes, mamma. I shall just go to a lot of luncheons and receptions in the daytime and eat a whole lot of stuff that does not agree with me. Then in the evening I shall dress as immodestly as possible and go to a ball and hop around a room until I get all tired out. Then I'll eat a lot more stuff that does not agree with me and hop around some more. About two o'clock, when I'm very warm, I'll throw a little wrap over my shoulders and come home. In the morning I'll have breakfast served in bed, and spend the day on the sofa telling my friends what a lovely time I had, and wondering what I have done that should give me a headache and a bad cold. After a year or two I will get pneumonia or consumption, and wonder how I got it. Oh, I know how to be fashionable."

And then the mother went off and thought very hard.—*Chicago Rambler.*

The Chestnut Didn't Work.

A young man with an expression of confidence on his face entered a Michigan avenue clothing-store yesterday and asked:

"I am straight business. I want a suit of clothes. There are seven of us who will buy our clothes at the same place. I have been sent on ahead to get prices."

"Humph!"

"If I bring the other six here to buy what will you make this $20 suit for?"

The clothier went over and sat down by the stove with a disgusted look on his face.

"You didn't answer my question."

"My frendt, please go oudt. You make me werry tired!"

"What's the matter with you? Don't you want me to bring the party here?"

"No, my frendt, I don't. All my sales to-day goes to an orphan asylum, and I like to keep 'em down to a summer coat and a pair of second-hand pants! Better try der man two door below."—*Detroit Free Press.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26 1887

"ALL, THERE!"

School Benefit

GRAND BALL

— AT —

Camp Independence,

FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 18th, 1887.

Everybody Invited.

Excellent Music Secured.

COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENT:

The Ladies of Milton School District.

INVITATION COMMITTEE:

BISHOP CREEK—
B. H. Yaney, Edward Clarke,
Charles Levy, J. R. Eldred,
H. C. Hartshorne.

BIG PINE—
R. P. Hessian, H. F. Terry,
Joseph Schalten, J. W. McMurry, Jr.
W. H. Uhlemeyer.

FISH SPRINGS— C. O. McCarrol.

INDEPENDENCE—
W. F. Matlack, J. C. Harris,
Bertrand Ihine, P. H. Mack.
R. Spear, R. L. Peeler.

LONE PINE—
A. E. Janvier, J. E. Reynolds,
R. E. Carrasco, M. C. Lasky,
J. J. Stewart.

KEELER—
John Barnes, T. C. Boland,
John Fichman.

DARWIN—
J. W. Murphy, John C. Eddy.
C. Anthony.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE:

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FLOOR DIRECTOR — J. D. Blair.

FLOOR MANAGERS:

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John Lewis, W. G. Morton,
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TICKETS (Including Supper) $3.00

☞ Tickets for sale at all the principal business houses.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 500.

LAND OFFICE AT BODIE, CAL.
FEBRUARY 10th, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Superior Judge, or in his absence, before Clerk of his Court at Independence, on March 29, 1887, viz: W. K. MILLER for the N W ¼ of Sec 34, Tp 15 S R 36 E. M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. J. Stewart, C. Johnson and E. H. Edwards, of Lone Pine, O. I. Mairs, Independence.

D. WALKER,
Register.

feb19-6-i

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Delinquent Tax List

FOR 1886.

INYO COUNTY, California.

Arcularius, Wm.—A J Shipley, Agt—Patented N W ¼ S ec. 21 Twp 6 S R 31 E, M D M, 160 acres. Personal property ..... $ 27 23

Arambula, Citalina and Anel—House and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 2 in block 7. House and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 4 in block 8 ..... 9 61

Adams, Ida C., Supplemental—An undivided one half interest in the E ½ of N W ¼, W ¼ of N W ¼, and E ½ of N E ¼, Sec 3, Twp 16 S R 36 E W ½ of of N W ¼ Sec 2 Twp 16 S R 36 E; W ½ of N E ¼ Sec 3 Twp 16 S R 36 E, M D M, 240 acres 17 33

Barragan, Rafael—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo back of Belshaw's residence, known as the Barragan premises; lot being 100x100; lot 5 in block 17 Personal property, 1 deg 1 poll 1 hospital tax 28 79

Bastian, Thomas—Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 8 89

Brown, Annie Mrs.—House and lot in town of Independence; N ½ lots 1 and 3 block 28. Personal property 9 45

Bender, D A—Mill site and buildings on east side of Owens River situated about 8 miles S E of Big Pine and east of George Sheehy's ranch, known as the Owen's River M and S Co. property 9 77

Brisco, John—House and lot in town of Cerro Gordo S side of Main street known as Brisco's residence 2 small cabins in said town. Personal prop 3 78

Chris Crelovich—House and lot on S side of Main street in town of Cerro Gordo, east of American Hotel known as C. Crelovich's house 1 58

Casey Mining Co—Barring House and buildings situated in Bishop Creek Mining Dist. Personal property 15 43

Contraras, Andras Mrs—house and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 2, 3, 6 and 7, block 20. Personal property 11 81

Clark, Merion—The N E ¼ of the S W ¼ Sec 5, Twp 7 S R 33 E, M D M, 40 acres 3 15

Canadas, M. J—The W ½ of S E ¼ Sec 7 Twp 15 S R 35 E M D M, 80 acres. Personal prop 12 12

Crapo, Wm—House and blacksmithshop situated about ¼ of a mile S E of the town of Cerro Gordo and known as the Wm Crapo house and blacksmithshop. Personal property 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 11 57

Crelovich, Fred—The E ½ of lots 1, 2, 3 and 4, Sec 2, Twp 13, S R 35 E, M D M, 160 acres ... 12 60

Coats W L—the N E qr of S E qr, E hf of N E qr Sec 24, Twp 7 S R 33 E, S E qr of S E qr, S e 27 Twp 7 S south R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. Personal property, 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax 15 35

Cook Springs M & M Co—Ibex 5 stamp steam power quartz mill with two pans, 1 settler, engine and boiler boarding house at mill, house at mine, spring of water at mill. Personal property 157 50

Diaz Joseph—House and lot on west side of Cerro Gordo situated about 100 yards S W of Union Con hoisting works, known as Joe Diaz residence. 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax, personal property 8 89

Evans, John (Indian)—The S hf of N E qr, Sec 17, Twp 6 S R 31 E, M D M, 80 acres 5 62

Enloe, Enoch—1 acre of land in the N W corner of the S E qr of the Minerva Powers Ranch, sec 7, Twp 7 South, R 33 E, M D M. Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 14 56

Fahrenkrug, H—Fractional N E qr of E hf of N W qr Sec 4, Tp 19 S R 37 E, M D M, 117 ⅓ acres 14 81

Flynn, Michael—The w hf of N W qr, N W qr of s W qr, Sec 28, Twp 7 S R 33 E, M D M 120 acres Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 15 93

Galleron, Carmalita—House and lot on west side of Main St. in town of Bishop Creek being situated south of what is known as J. M. Horton's Saloon, lot being 50x100 feet. Personal property 16 54

Gould, A. J—House and lot in town of Darwin on north side of Main St and about 200 feet west of Waterman & O'Brian's store. Personal property 2 50

Gifford, Frank—The N E qr of S E qr and S E qr of N E qr, Sec 19, Twp 6 S R 32 E, M D M 80 A 3 15

Gheen, Wm—The N E hf of N E qr, S E qr of N E qr and N E qr of S E qr, S e 2, Twp 8 S R 32 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Grover, Henry—The S W qr Sec 9 Twp 9, S R 34 E, M D M, 160 acres. Personal property ... 11 03

Hutchison, Luna, Mrs—3½ acres of land situated 3 chs Stinks N of the quarter section corner and being between sections 2 and 11 Twp 7 S R 32 E M D M. Personal property 7 88

Horton, J M—The N W qr of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 18, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, S E qr of N W qr, S W qr of S E qr, Sec 18 Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 200 acres. Personal property, 1 dog 68 72

Halverson, Margaret, Mrs—2 houses on leased land of Duncan Campbell in the town of Big Pine and known as the Inyo Brewery and Mrs. Schalten's residence. Personal property 14 81

Huckaby, H. W—The S W qr fractional Sec 30 Twp 6 S R 33 E, M D M, 164 acres 6 45

Hamilton, Wm—1560 feet in Bonanza mine, situated in Cerro Gordo Mining Dist. The new Consolation situated about 8 miles N W of Darwin; Station at Panamint Junction 12 09

Haggin, J. B—1500 ft in that certain mine situated in Coso Mining District, patented 2 15

Inyo Marble Works—2 houses on Government land about 1 mile south of the town of Swansea and known as the Inyo Marble Works property 9 45

Johnson, John—Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 16 13

Jenkins, W. H—S hf of S E qr, S e 13, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, N E qr and N hf of S E qr Sec 24, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, S hf of S W qr Sec 19, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M, 640 acres 25 20

Jacobson, Jacob—House and lot in town of Darwin on west side of Wash and known as Jacob Jacobson's Brewery 3 15

Knapp & Laws—Lot at Bishop Creek Station, lot 1 in block K 78

Kramer, H—Undivided half interest in the Potosi tunnel; undivided half interest in the Potosi dwelling house; undivided half interest in the Mono Mine; undivided half interest in the Matilda mine 8 51

Lane, James—Commencing at a stake 10 chs due E of the N W qr sec 6, Twp 12 S R 35 E, thence S 26 E, 8 chs to a point 60 links west of the house, thence 79 chs, thence 21 chs to the S W corner, thence due E 2 chains across Owens River 16 chs and 50 links to the Main road, thence N 2 chs to point on the river, thence following the river in a northerly direction, thence due E 10 chs to place of beginning, M D M, 160 acres. Possessory claim of 40 acres situated about six miles east of the town of Big Pine, in the Inyo mountains. Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax, 1 dog 31 47

Leete, Wm. M—The N W qr sec 27, Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M, 160 acres. Desert W hf of N W qr, Sec. 12 Twp 7 S, R 33 E, S W qr of S W qr, S e 15, Twp 7 S R 33 E, M D M, 120 ..... 11 02

Lent, J. H—The N W qr sec 21, Twp 6 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres 1 Poll tax 1 hospital tax ... 14 69

Love, J. M—The W hf of N W qr, N W qr, Sec 26, Twp 7 S R. 33 E, W hf of S E qr and S W qr S e c 23 Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M, 480 acres 18 90

Leete, B. F—The S W qr Sec 22, Twp 7 S R 33 E, S hf of S W qr, N W qr and N E qr Sec 22, S E qr and E hf of N E qr, sec 21, Twp 11 S, R 34 E M D M, 800 acres 31 50

Moon, A. D—Sec 8 Twp 8 S R 31 E, M D M, 640 acres. Personal property 34 34

Methodist Church—House and lot on west side of Main St in town of Bishop Creek, containing about 1 acre and known as the Methodist Church and parsonage 34 65

Meade, A. M—The N E qr of N W qr Sec 7, Twp 8 S R 34 E, E hf of S W qr Sec 6, Twp 8 S, R 34 E, M D M, 120 acres Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax, 1 dog 32 22

Maños—House and lot in town of Lone Pine, lot 4 in block 29 ..... 3 15

Modbury, J N—The S hf S e 36, Twp 17 S, Range 36 E, M D M, 320 acres. Personal property 1 poll, 1 hospital tax 29 99

Miranda, Andrea, Mrs—House and lot in town of Lone Pine. Personal property 6 62

Morrissy, G. T Mrs—House and lot on west side of Main St. in town of Darwin as Mrs. Morrissy's Saloon and restaurant, 50x100 feet; 3 houses and lots in main town on south side of Main St and west of J. J. Gunns saloon 14 18

Morino, Antonio—House and lot on Main St. in town of Cerro Gordo and south of Lasky's store. 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 8 57

Maxwell, J. J—The S W qr of N W qr, Sec 20, S hf of N E qr, N W qr of N E qr, Sec 19, Twp 6 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres, 1 poll tax 1 h s tax.. 15 30

Myrtengreen, Paul—The S hf of N W qr, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 7 S, R 32 E M D M, 200 acres 7 88

Muller J. H—The N hf of N W qr and W hf of S E qr, Sec 24, Twp 8 S, R 34 E, E hf of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr and S E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 8 S, R 34 E. Timber Culture, Sec 13, Twp 8 S, R 34 E, M D M. 400 acres Personal property 94 94

McNally James—The N W qr sec 35, Twp 6 S, R 33 E, M D M 160 acres. Personal property, a poll tax, 1 hospital tax 13 61

McDonald, Prudence, Mrs—Commencing 9 rds S from the N E corner of the S E qr Sec 18, Twp 9 S, R 34 E, thence 9 rds west, thence north 20 feet, thence 9 rds east, thence 30 feet to place of beginning, 4 acres. Personal property 14 11

McNally ditch Co—Ditch certain ditch known as the McNally Ditch being 22 ft of Bishop Creek ... 15 75

McClure, J. M—The S hf of N E qr, Sec 22 S hf of S E qr sec 15, Tp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M 160 A 6 30

Norton, G. W. (Supplemental)—the N E qr of N E qr, and N E qr of S E qr, S e 19, Twp 7 S, R 35 E, N W qr of S W qr, sec 20, Twp 7 S, R 35 E, M D M, 120 acres 4 73

Noble, Charles—the N hf of S E qr, S e 9, Twp 7 S R 33 E, S W qr of S W qr, Sec 10, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, S hf of N E qr and N hf of S E qr, S e 15, Twp 7 S, R 33 E M D M, 280 acres 11 02

Plumbly, Appleton—The N hf of N E qr, Sec 32, Tp 6 S, R 33 E, S hf of S E qr, Sec 29 Twp 6 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres. 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax ... 13 50

Pelsi, David—4 stamp mill and 1100 feet in the Mountain Chief mine situated in Craigs Canon, Beveridge Mining Dist. Personal property 7 25

Paul, A. B—Lots in town of Independence, lots 10 and 12, blk 9 ..... 3 15

Piper, N T—Interest in the property of S G Gregg viz: S hf of S W qr, S hf of N E qr, S hf of N W qr Sec 26, Twp 9 S, R 34 E, S e 25, Twp 9 S, R 34 E, created by mortgage to secure a debt given by S G Gregg to N T Piper, Dated Oct 27, 1885 ..... 64 04

Parsonage and Methodist church—House, Church and lots in town of Independence, lots 2 and 4 blk 8 age 2 31

Parker, James J—House and lots in town of Independence; fractional lots 9 and 11, blk 20. Personal property 10 55

Powers, E W—The E hf and N W qr, E hf S W qr N W qr of S W qr, S e 35 Twp 7 S, R 32 E, S E qr of S E qr Sec 32, Twp 6 S R 32 E, M D M 640 A 25 50

Russell, R. A—Desert Land S E qr of S W qr Sec 23 N E qr of N W qr S e 26, N E qr of N W qr and N hf of N E qr Sec 23, N W qr of N W qr Sec 24, Twp 6 S R 32 E, M D M, 240 acres. 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax, Personal property 36 30

Rawson, J. E—Personal property 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 8 26

Romero, Luz—House and lot in town of Lone Pine. Lot 7, blk 7 ..... 4 72

Ranken, Brayton & Co—Mill machinery, mill site and outbuildings all situated in Lee Mining Dist. and known as the Emigrant Mining Co property 31 50

Smith, J. H—The S E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, N E qr of N W qr Sec 34, Twp 9 S, R 33 E, M D M, 80 acres. Personal prop'ty, 1 poll tax, 1 hos tax 1 dog 47 38

Smith, S A M's and Moses Smith—The S E qr Sec 35, Twp 6 S, R 32 E M D M, 160 acres. Personal property, 1 poll tax 1 hospital tax 25 74

Saylor, L Mrs—House and lot in Alvord on C. & C. R R and known as the Saylor Hotel, lot being 49x90 feet 7 09

Stevens, Sherman—Desert N hf E hf of S W qr and S E qr of Sec 12, W hf of S W qr Sec 7, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, M D M 640 acres 25 20

Stevens, S. V—Desert E hf of S W qr, N E qr, N hf of S E qr, N E qr of S W qr, Sec 13, Twp 14 S, R 35 E, N W qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 18 Twp 14 S, R 33 E, M D M, 600 acres 23 60

Stevens, A. L—Desert N E qr of S E qr, E hf of N E qr, S e 2, N W qr, W hf of N E qr, W hf of S E qr, S W qr S e 1, Twp 14 S, R 35 E M D M, 600 acres 30 62

Smith, A. P Jr—The S E qr Sec 22, S W qr Sec 23, N hf of S W qr Sec 26, Twp 9 S, R 34 E, M D M, 400 acres 15 75

Southern Development Co—All the right, title and interest of the Southern Development Co of Nevada, consisting of 1500 feet in that certain mine known as the Sterling mine, together with the improvements thereon, all in Coso Mining Dist 40 95

Snyder, G J—The S E qr of S E, Sec 19, S E qr of N E qr Sec 30 Twp 7 S, R 33 E M D M, 80 A 3 15

Sabine, M. M E—The N E qr Sec 28, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Starger, E H—The N E qr of S W qr, N W qr of S E qr and S W qr of N E qr, Sec 6, Twp 8 S, R 33 E, M D M, 120 acres 4 73

Silva, Frank—House and lot in town of Darwin on south side of Darwin, known as Silva's residence. 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 8 26

Thornton, W. R (D Olds Agt)—The E hf of N E qr and E hf of S E qr, S e 29 S E qr of N W qr, E hf of S W qr and S W qr of S W qr, Sec 22, Twp 6 S R 31 E, M D M, 320 acres 44 10

Turner, F. M—20 acres of unsurveyed land situated about 1 mile west of Mrs F F Baker's ranch at Big Pine and known as Furnace Ranch. Personal property, 1 poll tax, 1 hospital tax 14 08

Thompson, N S—House and lot on west side of Main St in town of Darwin known as N S Thompson's residence 1 86

Thompson, C R (Supplemental)—The S hf of S W qr, Sec 20, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M 80 acres 3 15

Unknown Owner—Lot in town of Lone Pine Lot 7 blk 14 ..... 1 58

Wells, D. F—The S E qr of S W qr, S W qr of S E qr, Sec 5, W hf of N E qr Sec 8, Twp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Wimberly, R. L—The S E qr of S E qr, Sec 22, S W qr of S W qr sec 23, N E qr of N E qr Sec 26 N W qr of N W qr Sec 29, Twp 6 S, R 32 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Watterson, George—The N hf of N hf Sec 21, Twp 7 S, R 33 E M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Woodin, J. J—The W hf of N W qr, N hf of S W qr, Sec 22, Twp 7 S R 33 E M D M 160 ..... 6 30

Waters, A. J.—The S W ¼ S e 25 Twp 6, R 32, M D M 6 30

Wainright, C. C—House and lot in town of Bishop Creek, being first south of the Bishop Creek Hotel and formerly known as the Bishop Creek Drug Store 15 75

Wonacott, Charles—Commencing at the N E corner of land of A. Spencer on west side of County road, running thence north along said road 293 feet, thence west 7 chs, thence south 293 feet, thence east 7 chs to place of beginning 4 acres, above subject to mortgage to secure a debt given by Charles Wonacott and wife to A Spencer, dated Mar 19, 1883 ..... 11 02

Yerington, H. M—The S hf of S E qr less 20 acres Sec 6 S hf of S W qr, Sec 5, Twp 7 S, R 33 E M D M 140 acres 26 46

Yandell, Martha A, Mrs—The S W qr Sec 21 Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 160 acres 6 30

Yancey W P—The E hf of S W qr Sec 10, E hf of N W qr, N W qr of N E qr Sec 15, Twp 7 S, R 33 E, M D M, 200 acres 7 87

Yerington, H. M. (A. R. Conklin, Agt.)—Mill and Mill site known as the Argus Range Mill, 1500 ft in the Bonanza King mine, 1500 feet in the North Star mine, 1500 ft in the Natolia mine, 5 miles of water pipe, land belonging to spring, all of above described property being in Sherman Mining Dist 242 78

Zann and Wife—House and lots in town of Lone Pine, lot 4 in bl'k 17, lot 1 in bl'k 20. Personal property 12 13

Public Notice

It is hereby given that unless the above taxes and costs are paid I will on

Monday the 28rd Day of February, 1887,

Between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., to wit, at the hour of 10 o'clock A. M., commence to sell the above described real property at public auction in front of the Court House, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, State of California, and that I will continue such sale from day to day according to adjournments until the whole real property above described, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be sold, and that I will sell the smallest quantity of each assessment of said property that will be taken by any person for the amount of said taxes and costs, in gold or silver coin of the United States.

Dated this 4th day of February, A. D. 1887.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector of Inyo County, California.
By R. C. SPEAR, Deputy.

Wheeler & Wilson
Sewing Machine.
New No. 8.
"THE BEST!"

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Old Machines Exchanged for.

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First-Class Machine.

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I. H. MULHOLLAND,
Agent.

Independence, Cal.

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Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

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JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12-1

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CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BREWERY,

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Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

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S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,

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—AND—
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W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 274.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
BODIE, CAL. Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its postoffice address and principal place of business at the City and County of San Francisco, California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mojave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate placer claim, mine and mining premises, containing One Hundred and Nineteen 48-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situate in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the Surveyor General of the United States for California as survey No. 2194, lot No. 39, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven (27), north range one (1) east, San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a chalk stone monument marked "C D No. 1 N E Cor." being the north-east corner of the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, and the southeast corner of this location No. 1, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine; from which chalkstone monument, mineral monument No. 34 bears south, distant eleven (11) chains and twelve (12) links. The south corner of cement office bears north 16 degrees, 56 minutes west, distant ten (10) chains and eight (8) links. Winters Peak bears north 68 degrees 45 minutes east, and Chloride Peak bears north 1 degree 15 minutes west, thence,

1st Course—North twenty chains and twenty-four links to a stake marked "C D No. 2" at the base of low white hills, from which a stake marked "C D No. 70" on the southwest corner of location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit mine bears N. 6 degrees 26 minutes E. distant thirty-six chains; thence,

2nd Course—North eighty nine degrees forty-nine minutes west, seven (7) chains and eighty seven (87) links to wagon road. Ten chains and five links to a stake marked C D No. 3 being the southeast corner of location No. 2, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes west along the south boundary of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, forty-nine chains and twenty four links to a stake marked C D J, at the southwest corner of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine on the dry bed of lake; thence,

4th Course—South twenty chains and sixteen links to a stake marked C D No. 53; thence,

5th Course—North eighty-nine degrees ten minutes east, nineteen chains and sixty links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 33½" thence,

6th Course—North eighty-nine degrees forty-five minutes east, thirty-nine chains and fifty-two links to the point of beginning.

The above described Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39 is recorded in the mining records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, in Liber A, pages 168, 169 and 170, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 370 and 371.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square set two feet in the ground on the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. E M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 49 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 45 minutes W. and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 412 67-100 chains.

The adjoining claims consist of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine and the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, on the north and south respectively.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39, posted upon the said location and to the plat platted notes and other papers on file in the U. S Land Office at Bodie, Mono county California for a further description of the said mine and mining premises hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said premises or any part thereof must be duly filed in this office within sixty days from the date of the first newspaper publication hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicant.

First newspaper publication January 1, 1887.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR A MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 275.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
BODIE, CALIFORNIA, Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business and postoffice address at the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mohave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate deposit, mine and mining premises containing One Hundred and Thirty-nine 86-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situated in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises, now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the United States Surveyor General for California, as survey No. 2194 A lot No. 40, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven, north range, one east, San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a stake marked "C. D. No. 70" from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 30 degrees 20 minutes W. Fifty-nine chains and twenty-nine links, a stake marked "C D No. 2," at the N. E. Cor. of Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine bears S. 56 degrees 26 minutes W, distant thirty-six (36) chains. Winters Peak bears N. 70 degrees 30 minutes E; Chloride Peak bears N. 2 degrees 45 minutes W; thence,

1st Course—North eighteen chains and sixty-five links to a stake marked "C.D No. 69" at southwest corner of location No. 5, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

2nd Course—East along the south boundary of location No. 5 of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, nine chains and sixty-seven links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 68" at southeast corner of said location No. 5; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees fifty-two minutes east, forty-one chains and four links to a stake marked "C D No. 67," thence,

4th Course—South twenty-two minutes west, ten chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 66;" thence,

5th Course—East ten chains and fourteen links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 65," thence,

6th Course—South twenty chains and fifty-five links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 73," from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 66 degrees 39 minutes W, thence,

7th Course—West thirty chains and forty-one links to a stake marked "C D No. 72," thence

8th Course—North twelve chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C D No. 71," thence,

9th Course—West thirty chains and twenty-nine links to the point of beginning.

The above Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, is recorded in the Mining Records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District in Liber A, pages 170 and 171, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 371 and 372.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square set two feet in the ground, at the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. E. M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W. and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67 100 chains.

The only adjoining claim is the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, on the north.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, posted upon the said location, and the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said land or any part thereof must be duly filed according to law in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, California, within sixty days after the first newspaper publication of said notice hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicants.

First new paper publication January 1, 1887.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. PLAIR, R. S.

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25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A
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Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

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TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 39 Murray St., N.Y.

**TUTT'S HAIR

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 26.....1887.

Mining location notices at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

Mr. J. G. Birchim, of Round Valley, was at Independence a few days this week.

Miss Minnie Lasky and Miss Blanche Meysan, of Lone Pine, were at Independence last Wednesday.

Mr. F. W. Hicks was at Independence a few days this week. Mr. Hicks owns a saw mill near Bishop Creek.

A child is surely deserving of training as much as a flower or a vine or fruit tree; send the little ones to Sunday school.

Enormous losses of cattle are reported on the cattle ranges, the cattle perishing by thousands in the recent heavy snow storms.

August Schnoke and Heinrich Ehlers arrived at Independence from Ventura last Thursday. They will locate land and settle here.

Last Monday night about half an inch of snow fell at Independence, making the total snowfall for the season about two and a half or three inches.

Mr. Ford, the music teacher, came down from Bishop Creek to Independence this week and with the young men of the town organized a brass band.

The broken arm of John L. Sullivan is all right again, and the champion is about ready to resume punching Boston "culchа" into any heads that offer.

After an interval of a whole week the first mail from San Francisco was received at Independence and other post offices in the county last Monday. The delay was caused by snow blockade on the Central Pacific railroad.

A bill has passed the Legislature providing for two more Superior Judges for Los Angeles county. This will give some idea of the extraordinary growth of the county in population. A. W. Hutton and and K. R. S. O'Melveny have been appointed to fill the office for the first term.

Mrs. Clark, of Marysville, has bought a place near Bishop Station. She has gone back to her former home to prepare for moving to her new home, and will return here in a short time. In all probability she will be accompanied by a few friends with their families.

The Senate of Nevada has committed the very great folly—might it not be called crime?—of passing a bill for the establishment of a State lottery. Nothing could more certainly work the utter ruin of the young than a law to foster gambling, and such a law is this. Should this bad bill become a law fathers and mothers will curse its authors and every man who voted for it, and the Governor who signed it.

Palmer & Rey, of San Francisco, have issued a new specimen book. The latest improvements and most beautiful designs in type are represented in the book. Every variety of type that can be needed in book, job, or newspaper printing may be selected from this book and can be ordered by reference to numbers as well as if the purchaser should go to San Francisco.

We notice by the Sacramento papers that Weinstock & Lubin, the well known Dry Goods and Clothing house of that city are making extensive improvements in their store, one of the new features being two thirty feet plate glass windows.

They have also purchased the adjacent property for the accommodation of their out of town mail order business, which is said to be many times the largest of its kind on the coast.

Even in bondholding England there are many who favor silver coinage. A London dispatch to the *Enterprise* of last Friday says:

"An influential meeting at Leicester this evening indorsed the action of the silver party at Washington, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that nothing short of the free coinage of silver would support prices in the interest of the laboring classes, and that the influence exerted by Beck, Jones, Teller, Weaver and Bland was of the utmost importance."

The New York *World* of recent date published a long article urging the nomination of William T. Coleman, of San Francisco, as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. It is too much to hope that a man so well qualified for the office as Mr. Coleman could be nominated. His knowledge of the world and decision of character, and his sterling honesty, make him a man that party bosses could not control; for this reason they will oppose his nomination. Nevertheless it is gratifying to Californians to find that the merit of our fellow citizen is recognized in the East.

Society must protect itself against the murderous wretches who attempt the wholesale destruction of human life by dynamite. Hodges, who exploded a mass of dynamite in San Francisco, in a building containing hundreds of human beings, many of them women, should be put out of life with as little hesitation as a mad dog. It would be in the interest of civilization to provide by law for the use of the surgeons knife upon all criminals convicted of such crimes as highway robbery, burglary, criminal assault upon women, and so forth, and thus effectually check the propagation of criminals. It has long since been proved that criminals beget criminals: this is the meaning of the passage of scripture which says that the sins of the fathers shall be visited upon the children, even to the third and fourth generation. The one thorough remedy is to stop criminals from becoming fathers.

The present Legislature would appear to be the most extravagant and wasteful of public money the State has had in many years. Great sums are wasted on an army of useless hangers on; the members run to and fro over the State at public expense, without learning anything useful or doing anything good, and much time appears to be wasted in senseless horse play in the House, the members acting more like school boys in the absence of the master than like men met for earnest work. A few schemers appear to manage both branches of the Legislature, many of the members in either House being too ignorant and stupid to know that they are being so managed; they are bought and sold like animals in a market without having the least idea that they are being put up for sale, or receiving a cent for voting against the interest of their constituents. They are corrupt through ignorance more than through avarice.

ROUGH TRIP.

Nearly Died in the Snow.

One day last week Mike Lasky started from the Keynot mine to go to Lone Pine. Part of his way lay across the summit of the Inyo mountains; he is quite familiar with the way, but as the snow is deep on the summit a man accompanied him from the mine a short distance over the ridge; here they parted, the man went back to the mine and Mike pushed on down the mountain. The snow was deeper on the west side than on the east, and soon Mike was floundering through where it was as high as his shoulders. The toil was very severe and in a short time he was taken with "snow cramp"; he laid down and rolled about in great agony for some time, till the pain abated and he was able to go ahead again. The trail is excessively steep, and as this was in his favor a short distance brought him down where the snow was not so deep; progress was then more rapid and easy and soon he got out of the snow entirely. He got to Lone Pine before dark thoroughly tired out, but otherwise not any the worse. There is now more snow in the Inyo mountains than for several years past.

Reduced Salari s Accepted.

Part of the county officers of Mono accept the low salaries without question. The *Chronicle-Union* says: "Monday last was the first pay day of our new officers, and County Clerk Kister was the first to draw his monthly installment under the Act of 1885, and known here as the "Low Salary Bill." Sheriff Morgan, District Attorney Virden and Treasurer Tinkum also drew theirs under that Act, thus standing by the Republican pledge of "low salaries and reform." None of the other officers have drawn their salaries. Our new officials attend strictly to business; nothing is put off that should be done at once, and the business of the county is being done as economically as possible. The Board of Supervisors approved the sale of county bonds to the amount of $35,000, to run 20 years at 5 per cent. interest, the county having the right to pay them at at any time it sees fit to do so. The money is to be used to take up the old 7 per cent. bonds.

New Edition Settler's Guide.

Henry N. Copp, the land and pension lawyer of Washington, has just issued the twelfth edition of his Settler's Guide. It is an indispensable book for all who are, or expect to be, interested in public land. Settlers will save money by purchasing it, and all who expect to take up land should get posted on the several laws under which land can be entered. A chapter, illustrated with numerous cuts, shows how to tell township, section and quarter-section corners, and explains the system of surveys. It gives Commissioner Sparks' orders and late decisions and instructions, and full information about the homestead, pre-emption, timber culture, desert land, and other laws. The price of the book is only 25 cents.

Beautiful Work.

Anyone who finds pleasure in looking at beautiful house painting will be gratified by calling at the new building of Mr. J. C. Irwin, on Main street. The work is not merely mechanical, but is truly artistic. The various shades, lines and curves in the grain of walnut, ash and other hard woods are represented with the closest fidelity to nature. Graining, as done by the average house painter, is little better than daubing on splashes and streaks of different shades; but this work done by Mr. Nelligan is as truly art as if the subject had been a piece of landscape. No one can do such work unless born with a natural taste for art. Some of the panels in Mr. Irwin's place are as truly pictures as if done on canvas, put in expensive frames and exhibited in an art gallery.

Conceit Versus Selfishness.

Self conceit is a weakness; selfishness is a vice. A vain person may be laughed at, yet liked; a selfish person must be hated. A selfish person seeks gratification utterly regardless of how others may be made to suffer; a vain person may be distinguished for self-denying kindness. A self conceited person may develop into a noble character; a selfish person is far more likely to sink to the lowest depth of degradation; the one may become a saint or hero, the other is almost certain to become a demon. The existence of selfishness in a creature who can reason is a strong proof of the existence of hell; only eternal misery is sufficient punishment for selfishness.

Why So Silent.

Some ten days ago the members of the Independence Base Ball Club mailed a challenge to the Bishop Creek Base Ball Club to play a match game at Independence on the 5th proximo for $200 a side, and in the event the Bishop Creekers should lose they would allow them $50 toward paying their expenses. No answer has yet been made, nor any reason given for its non-acceptance. This challenge proves that the Independence boys are not afraid of Bishops skill, but on the other hand, are only too anxious to meet them and test same.

Golden Star Mine.

Further sinking in the shaft of the Golden Star mine has been postponed for the present. At a depth of about 230 feet quite a strong flow of water was encountered, and Mr. Paterson then stopped sinking and is now drifting in ledge matter. No regret is caused by finding the water, or the contrary it is quite welcome, and is regarded as a very favorable indication of a good ore body.

Mexican Veterans Pensioned.

Congress has passed a bill granting pensions to Mexican Veterans. Eight dollars per month will be paid to all officers and enlisted men who served sixty days in the United States Army in Mexico, or on the coasts or frontiers of Mexico, or were on the way there during the war with that country. The widows of all such officers and men are also to receive the pension, provided they have not married again.

Possibilities for Inyo.

The area of the State of Rhode Island is 1,085 square miles, and its population is about 276,500. The land in Owens valley that would produce heavy crops of all kinds of grain, alfalfa, grasses, vegetables, fruits of the finest kinds and the choicest wines and raisins is of greater area than the whole State of Rhode Island. Inyo county has a big future before it.

Cheap Land.

One thousand acres of choice land for sale. No better grain or grass land in the State. An abundance of water at all times; a perfectly healthy location; title without a flaw. Five hundred acres or over, twenty dollars per acre; small lots, forty acres or more, thirty dollars per acre. Apply to the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

Be Careful.

Mining prospectors should give particular attention to a recent decision of the Supreme Court. By this decision it becomes necessary to mark by some monuments easily seen, the sides as well as the ends of a mining location. If this is not done another locator may locate a claim running across the first, and if the second locator is careful to mark the sides as well as the ends of his location, the law will make his title good, no matter how the first claim may be cut up. It is necessary to explore a ledge with a good deal of care, in order to be sure that its boundaries, sides as well as ends, may be clearly marked; inability or ignorance on the part of the prospector to do this will not be any excuse for failure.

Unexpected Recovery.

For a year or so past Mr. A. Goodrich, of Round Valley, had been ailing. He got gradually worse, till at last his friends despaired of his recovery, though everything they could do for him was done, and he was under constant medical treatment. About five weeks ago he was brought to Independence and put in care of Doctor Woodin. The treatment adopted brought about a speedy change for the better, and the recovery of Mr. Goodrich was so steady and rapid that last Wednesday he was able to leave for home, in company with his neighbor Mr. J. G. Birchim, who came down from Round Valley to take him back. All who know Mr. Goodrich and were fully informed of his condition when put under the care of Doctor Woodin, will be a good deal surprised that he recovered at all, not to speak of his recovery and restored strength being so complete as it is.

Meteorological Summary for January, 1887, Keeler, Cal.

Mean actual barometer.....26.393 inches.
Mean temperature .....43°
Highest temperature Jan. 15th.....64°
Lowest temperature Jan. 10th.....25°
Absolute range of temperature.....39°
Mean relative humidity 46 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind S. W.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date 35 miles N. W. 27th.
Mean Cloudiness 19 per cent.
Precipitation 0.00
Number of clear days..... 22
Number of fair days 8
Number of cloudy days..... 1
Number of rainy days..... 0
Frosts occurred as follows:
Killing, 2, 7, 9, 14, 17, 20, 21.
Light, 1, 18, 26.

D. C. GRUNOW,
Observer, Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

An Opening for Good Settlers.

During his recent visit to Los Angeles Mr. James R. Moffett became convinced that if a live representative from Owens valley were in that city, who would truthfully represent the country, a large number of men who have five or six thousand dollars to invest would come here to settle. Land is now so high priced in Los Angeles county that only those can afford to buy who are not obliged to have any return from their investment. The man who has but a few thousand dollars and must make a living from the investment, cannot buy land in Los Angeles. These are the very men who are needed in Owens valley, and the cheap and fertile lands here afford such opportunities for homes as cannot be found elsewhere in the State. The prices of all kinds of farm produce, hay excepted, are better here than in Los Angeles, while land can be bought here for twenty dollars per acre, the like of which in Los Angeles county would be eagerly snapped up if offered at three to five hundred dollars per acre.

Something More Needed.

The bill for the creation of our new agricultural district is still in the Senate. Without something more than is provided for in the bill it will matter but little to the people of Alpine, Mono and Inyo counties if it never leaves there. During six years these counties have formed part of districts in which the fairs were held west of the mountains. Of course we got no benefit from the fairs, nor from the funds appropriated by the Legislature for their support; it is impossible that we ever could get any benefit from them, yet we are taxed for their support, and will continue to be so taxed, even should our new district be established. This bill contains no provision for an appropriation for the new district and without this it is useless. We don't need the bare consent of the Legislature to hold fairs, we can do this already. In the general appropriation bill an item might be inserted for a sum for the new district, but there is strong probability that such an item would be stricken out on the final passage of the bill, and in any event this would not be the proper place for it. The original bill for the creation of the district fairs—passed in 1880—provided for an appropriation for each district; the new bill should have been formed in the same way. It may now be too late to remedy the defect. The vast area of California east of the mountains does not get one dollar from the State outside of the School Fund.

Our Friends.

They Want to Help Us

The State Immigration Association, of San Francisco, is composed of many of the best known men and leading capitalists of the City. The Association is doing service to the State of incalculable value, and nearly the whole expense is borne by the members themselves, who contribute liberally for the public good. In the work of the Association Inyo county is not overlooked. It will be remembered that some samples from the display made at Bishop Creek last fall were sent to the Association. In reference to this the Secretary writes as follows:

DEAR SIR:—Some time ago you promised us a lot of printed matter, descriptive of your county, its resources, lands, etc., to enable us to send such out with our mail, but we have not heard from you since. Please do all you can for getting up a circular or pamphlet very soon, as people seeing the Inyo exhibit at our office, always desire to learn more about the county. We can distribute to your advantage from 1,000 to 20,000 copies.

Respectfully yours,
C. H. STREET, Sec.

A pamphlet on the resources of the county was published last spring and fifteen hundred copies were distributed. For a small sum another edition of the pamphlet could be printed and published. It is now plain, even to the dullest intelligence, that the cost of the first edition was money well spent. Other counties are spending money by the tens of thousands of dollars in advertising their resources, and keen business men find their money so spent a good investment. We ought to do a little to help ourselves when such an influential body as the State Immigration Association is asking a chance to help us.

The State apportionment of school money for each child of school age is five dollars and eighty-eight cents.

Mr. James R. Moffet returned home last week after an absence of four months in Los Angeles and San Diego counties. They were accompanied by Mr. W. D. Aiken, the father of Mrs. Moffet, who will stay a few weeks. Mr. Aiken has been engaged in mercantile business at Guaymas, Mexico, during the past sixteen years.

School Report.

The following is the report of the Independence school for the month of January, 1887.

Rollin Laird 89	Julian Eibeshutz 89
Birdie Levy 87	Effie Roeper 91
Arthur Robinson 93	Jennie Baxter 87
Elsie Eibeshutz 92	George Hardy 86
Irving Woodin 78	Alice Zink 85
Norma Mairs 78	Charlie Rose 83
Rosa Roeper 84	Ettie Wood 94
Lizzie Thompson 93	Emily Conklin 92
Lester Laird 89	Ethel Hardy 91
Nettie Roeper 91	Mary Mulholland 88
Ernest Laird 86	Pierce Johnson 89
Alice Rose 88	Sarah James 89
Ida Hardy 86	Mallory Enos 94
Ora Enos 95	Johnnie Symmes 90

Clara Willett 87.

R. L. PEELER, Teacher.

Bull For Sale.

"Silver Brick" a thoroughbred Holstein bull, calved June 5th 1886. Out of "Black Queen" by "Saratoga," both imported from Holland and registered in the Holland Herd Book. Silver Brick is a direct descendant of "Rooker," beautifully marked, a square, bulky animal, unusually heavy of his age, bred from the best strains of the famous milk breed, with pedigree perfect. His sire, Saratoga, was imported direct from Holland, is an animal of remarkable prepotency, whose half breed progeny require an expert to distinguish them from thoroughbred stock. Although under age he was awarded a special premium at the Nevada State Fair, his sire took first premium two successive years. He is offered for sale for $250, as his owner does not need two bulls. Apply to Sam Davis, Appeal Office, Carson City, Nev.

Mules For Sale.

Three fine mules for sale; each four years old, rising five. All trained to harness and gentle. Terms: Cash on delivery. Address

JAMES HINES,
Independence.

We Tell You Plainly

that Simmons Liver Regulator will rid you of Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, and Billiousness. It will break up chills and fever and prevent their return, and is a complete antidote for all malarial poison—yet entirely free from quinine or calomel. Try it and you will be astonished at the good results of the genuine Simmons Liver Regulator, prepared by J. H. Zeilin & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

W. J. McELROY, Macon, Ga.

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New Furniture,
Low Rates.

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O. I. MAIRS, Prop.

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Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R. R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	9.15 a. m	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Sodaing	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Soda Springs.....	6.10 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
Belleville.....	7.45 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 8.20 p. m	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville.....	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord	2.30 p. m	10.10 a. m.
Independence.....	4.10 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5.00 p. m	7.40 a. m.
Keeler.....	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connects at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Anita Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

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R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
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And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

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THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

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SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

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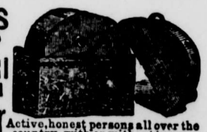

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JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Pat. It is the best machine ever invented by man. Pat. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. Pat. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $1000."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

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THE INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANT UNION intends to colonize the Valley of Owens River, Inyo county, one of the prettiest valleys in the great west, containing about 100,000 acres and well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, as well as of the various fruits. The soil is about the same as the best ever known in California or Oregon, and the facilities for irrigation unsurpassed.

The Company offers to locate settlers upon 80, 160, 320 and 640 acre farms, the settlers obtaining the same from the Government at $1.50 per acre under the Desert Land Act, paying for the same 50 cents per acre upon filing his or her application, and the balance, $1 per acre, at the end of three years, or before if water is brought upon the land in sufficient quantity to irrigate the same. Any person, man or woman, 21 years of age, can locate a tract of 640 acres.

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STEALING A COAT OF ARMS.

What Makes up the Library of a Carriagemaker and How it is Used.

It is not generally known, but it is nevertheless a fact that every large carriage manufacturing establishment in this country has a library. The work of only two authors are in this library and these are the production of Mr. Burke and Mr. Lodge. "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage," Lodge's book of the same title and "Burke's General Armory" are all that is needed, but they are indispensable.

A man on whom fortune has smiled is having a carriage built. It is to be a heavy lumbering affair and guaranteed to have a look of ancient respectability about it before it comes out of the shop. Now he, sensible man, had intended to have his cipher on the panels but the ladies of the family are more ambitious and keep at him until, in a moment of weakness, he consents to decorate his family carriage with a coat of arms. The next question is how to get one. Heretofore he and his ancestors have struggled along without armorial bearings and never especially felt the need of them. But now things are changed. If he lived in Brazil he would endow a hospital and the emperor would make him a baron with a coat of arms of great complexity. If he were an Englishman he might do a hundred things less expensive and get a pedigree and coat of arms from the College of Heralds and write Sir before his name.

But being an American there is no way for him to get a coat of arms except to steal it, and so the respectable old gentleman is driven to the first theft of his life. The New York College of Heraldry being no longer in existence, he confides in the carriage manufacturer. The carriage man brings out his library and in the seclusion of his private office the coat of arms of some more or less noble lord is appropriated, to be subsequently transferred to the rich man's family coach. These people are rather particular about their arms when they once get started in the selection. Say, for instance, that the man who wants a coat of arms is named Smith. The carriage man opens his heraldic record and reads: "Smith, Edward Augustus Patrick Peter, First Baronet of Mudtowne, County Kerry, Ireland." "No, no," says the rich man. "Our family are English by descent."

A few more pages are turned over and then under a menagerie of heraldic animals the carriage manufacturer reads: "Billingsgate, Marquis of (Smith Fitz Plantagenet), James Augustus Douglas George, Marquis and Earl, Baron Smith of County of York. The marquis assumed in 1876 by royal license the additional surname of Fitz Plantagenet for himself and his issue and quartered the Plantagenet arms with his own."

"Ah! that must be the one," says the seeker after a coat of arms. "I have heard that our family came from Yorkshire."

And so the arms of the Marquis of Billingsgate blaze on the panels of the new carriage when it rolls along the avenue.

Appropriators of coats of arms would make themselves less absurd if they would read a rudimentary book on heraldry before they made the appropriation. For instance, Mr. Smith, in appropriating the coat of arms of the "Most Honorable the Marquis of Billingsgate," takes not only the arms of Smith but the arms of Fitz Plantagenet and likewise the supporters which can only be used by a peer of the realm. He surmounts the whole with the cap and coronet of a marquis and any one versed in such matters would suppose that a peer was riding in the carriage instead of plain Mr. Smith. Now if Mr. Smith did really belong to the family of the marquis, as he did not, he would be entitled only to the arms for Smith without the coronet, the supporters or the motto.—New York Tribune.

Curious Experience in the Courts.

"An old woman called on me to-day," said an old lawyer to a reporter, "who had a curious experience in the courts a good many years ago. Her husband and his relatives made an exchange of some farms, and with the carelessness usual to people who trusted each other in that day no deed was made at the time, although it was intended that one should be made. Her husband died suddenly, and afterward an attempt was made to take the farm from her by a suit in ejectment. She could show no papers to show her title, but gave a plain, straightforward statement of her case in a manner that convinced every one that she had a moral if not a legal right to hold the property. Judge Greer, who was then on the bench, was not sentimental and charged the jury in favor of the plaintiff, according to the strict rules of the law. To his surprise the jury brought in a verdict in favor of the defendant. Judge Greer ordered a new trial immediately. When the case came up again substantially the same testimony was presented and the jury again brought in a verdict for the defendant.

"I want you to understand," said Judge Greer to the jury, "that it takes thirteen men in this court to steal a man's farm," and he directed that the case be again put down for trial. When, in the course of time, it was called, Judge Greer asked the defendant's attorneys what they proposed to prove, and when they outlined simply what had been presented before, he refused to let them examine their witnesses, and ordered a verdict for the plaintiff. The case was appealed to the supreme court, and was reversed and sent back for trial by reason of Judge Greer's refusal. When it came up for trial again Judge Hampton was on the bench, and although he ruled just as Judge Greer had during the past trials, the jury found for the defendant. A new trial was again ordered, but it never came up, and the widow now lives in peaceable possession of the farm, having acquired a legal title by reason of adverse possession. It is one of the most remarkable assertions of power on the part of a jury that ever occurred in this state."—Pittsburg Press.

An Instance of False Economy.

I met a woman on the street the other evening. It was raining and there was a blustering wind abroad that made progress a difficult thing.

"Going to the train?" said I.

"I wish I was," said she, "but I am afraid I will lose it. I have to go around for my sugar."

"Why don't you buy your sugar in the store you pass to go to the depot?" queried I.

"O, I can get it half a cent cheaper at So-and-So's," replied she.

I passed on, musing. If that woman buys ten pounds of sugar, thought I, she will save 5 cents but she will lose her train, get a late supper and perhaps consequent indigestion. She will certainly wear out a cent's worth of shoe leather in the wet and slushy streets, and she will get cold and lose her temper with rain and horrible wind. Is it true economy to take such a course? Would it not be better to let the 5 cents go and cancel it with the gain in peace of mind and general comfort? Don't you know that there are hosts of people who manage in this way? They will chase all over the earth to save a penny and get a poor bargain at last. They are always flying to auctions or cheap stores for special sales and expect to purchase sealskin gloves for a quarter or genuine diamonds at the price of imitation. Such people tire me easily.—"Amber" in Chicago Journal.

The greatest strawberry shipping place on this continent is Norfolk, Va. A farm of 440 acres near that city is the largest one in the world.

The Largest Farm in the World.

In the extreme southwest corner of Louisiana lies the largest producing farm in the world. It runs 100 miles north and south and twenty-five miles east and west, and is owned and operated by a syndicate of northern capitalists. Their general manager, J. B. Watkins, gives an interesting account of this gigantic plantation, which throws the great Dalrymple farm of Dakota into the shade completely. He was cornered by a reporter at the St. James hotel last night and asked to give the particulars of his gigantic enterprise. "The million and a half acres of land in our tract," Mr. Watkins said, "was purchased in 1883 from the sate of Louisiana and from the United States government. At that time it was a vast grazing land for the cattle of the few dealers of the neighborhood. When I took possession I found over 30,000 head of half wild horses and cattle. My first work was to divide the immense tract into convenient pastures, establishing stations on ranches every six miles. The fencing alone cost in the neighborhood of $50,000. The land I found to be best adapted to rice, sugar, corn and cotton.

"All our cultivating, ditching, etc., is done by steam power. We take a tract, say half a mile wide for instance, and place an engine at each side. These engines are portable and operate a cable attached to four plows, and under this arrangement we are enabled to plow thirty acres a day with only the labor of three men. Our harrowing, planting and other cultivating is done in like manner. In fact there is not a draught horse on the entire place. We have, of course, horses for the herders of cattle, of which we now have 16,000 head. The Southern Pacific railroad runs for thirty-six miles through our farm. We have three steamboats operating on the waters of our own estate, upon which there are 300 miles of navigable waters. We have an ice factory, a bank, a shipyard and a rice mill."—Missouri Republican.

Ready Cooked Sunday Meals.

The commonest sight of early Sunday morning in the cheaper quarters of an English city is the people carrying their dinners to the bakers to be cooked in their ovens. When the last batch of bread is drawn the ovens are filled with joints and poultry, which are delivered, at a moderate price, piping hot for the table. Years ago, in smaller communities, the practice was observed here, but I never encountered it in New York until the other Sunday. It was on the east side, in a populous tenement district, that I came on a procession of women, girls and boys carrying all styles and sizes of baking dishes into a bakery. The economy of the practice is obvious. It saves the building and the keeping of a fire and the trouble of housework on what is possibly the housewife's one holiday of the week. The baker told me that he does a brisk trade in dinner cooking in hot weather. When the mercury becomes dispirited and fires become a necessity, the business experiences a sensible diminution, but there is still considerable of it going the year round.

The providing of ready cooked meals is another growing trade. The cooked meat shop is as notable a feature of Paris as the bakery dinner is of England. It has existed and thriven here for a long while, principally by the patronage of the French and German population. Latterly, however, it has taken a wider popularity among the natives. One dealer in cooked meats now runs several shops in various parts of the city, and new men in the business are constantly springing up. Many people who live in flats rely on these shops for the solid portions of their meals, only cooking vegetables or fancy dishes at home. It does not save any money directly, probably, but I fancy it is made to serve the purpose of dispensing with a servant, and so is a definite gain in the long run.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Archer and the Surgeon.

Archer, having been bitten or otherwise injured by a horse on one occasion, called on Sir James Paget. The eminent surgeon having bound up his wound, Archer requested to know how long it would take to heal. "Oh," said Sir James, "I think in three or four weeks you will be all right."

"But shall I be fit for the Derby?" asked Archer.

"Yes," was the reply. "Oh, yes! I think you may go to the Derby."

"No, but you don't quite understand me, Sir James," persisted the jockey. "I mean shal I be fit to ride?"

"Well, I don't know," was the answer. "Better drive, better drive!"

Archer, rather taken aback by this very innocent and unexpected rejoinder, had to explain. "I am afraid, Sir James, you scarcely realize who I am!"

"No," said the surgeon politely, referring to the patient's visiting card. "I see I have the honor of receiving Mr. Archer, but'——

"Well," said Archer, "I suppose I may say that what you are in your profession, Sir James, that I am in mine," and proceeded to tell him what that profession was.

The famous surgeon, on learning the status of his visitor, was at once greatly interested and asked him eagerly many questions, among others: What would be his loss supposing he should be unable to fulfil the Derby engagement? to which Archer replied: "About £2,000." His average annual income he stated to be about £8,000; upon which Sir James is said to have remarked: "You may well say that what I am in my profession that you are in yours. I only wish that my profession were half as profitable as yours."—Pall Mall Gazette.

A Fall and a Rise.

A farmer who had been doing business with some one on the second floor of a building near the market yesterday made a slip at the top of the stairs and came down in spread eagle fashion and was for the moment rendered unconscious. He was taken into the office of a livery stable for temporary examination and treatment, and as they opened his coat and vest and chafed his hands he opened his eyes and said:

"Boys, I believe I'm done for!"

"Oh, no—you'll soon be all right," they replied.

"Boys," he continued as he tried to raise up, "one of you go over on the stand to my old woman."

"Who is she?"

"Her name is Potter. There's a white hoss in the team. You'll know the wagin by a barrel of cider in the back end. There's also a crock of butter."

"We are to find Mrs. Potter and tell her you are hurt, and"——

"One of the hosses is blind, and the old woman has got a red feather in her hat."

"Yes, we know. We are to tell her that you are hurt, and"——

"And one of the fore wheels of the wagin has got two new spokes in it," continued the man.

"All right, and we are to bring your wife."

"No, sir! You jist tell her that I've broken both legs and forty other bones in my body, but not to sell one durned ounce of that butter less'n twenty cents a pound. Butter has riz, and the old woman sits there chawin' gum and don't know it!"—Detroit Free Press.

—Chinamen are making money in California by going over stacks of straw abandoned by farmers and clearing out the mustard seed in it. One Chinaman will save one hundred pounds or more a day, and make better wages from what the white man throws away than farmers have made from their grain crops.—*San Francisco Call.*

General Grant's Horses.

"General Grant's death," says Harrison, his servant, "was undoubtedly caused by the Grant & Ward failure. Ward treated him badly during the whole connection, and I remember that afrer Grant hurt his hip he lent Ward one of his horses. Ward sold it for $2,500, and Grant never got a cent of the money. General Grant kept six horses in New York up to the time of the failure. He had two fine teams for Mrs. Grant and two good trotters for himself. He liked to drive alone, and nothing pleased him better than to pass every thing on the road. He was very proud of the Arabian steed which the Sultan gave him, and both of these horses are still alive. One is on the farm of General Beale, and the other is somewhere in the country. They are both, I think, still in the hands of the Grant family."—*Carp, in Cleveland Leader.*

No Apology Required.

On a Tremont street car the other morning the Saunterer was a witness of an episode that well illustrates the extremes of the English language as a medium of courteous expression. A Boston gentleman, as well known for his dignified hearing and uniform courtesy as for his great legal attainments, entered, and, slightly losing his balance as the car started, was jolted against a young urchin who occupied a seat near the door. "I beg your pardon, my little man," said the gentleman, as he regained his equilibrium; but the boy, instead of accepting the apology in the spirit with which it was rendered, with a withering glance of contempt, replied: "What are yer givin' me!" The antithetical nature of apology and response convulsed the passengers, while none seemed to enjoy it more than the gentleman so effectually sat down upon.—Boston Budget.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—The man who "expressed his opinion" at a ward caucus says he will send it by a freight train next time.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—When a young college graduate commences to study law he wants something a grade above common law.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—Italy wants to borrow 3,500,000 lires. As this is a very busy season with newspaper correspondents we are afraid this country can't oblige her.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—A correspondent wants a list of the "one hundred best books." Well, there's a well-filled pocketbook to begin with. By the way, we have forgotten the names of the other ninety-nine.—*Norristown Herald.*

"Ain't you a little dear," said Jones to the young lady behind the counter who had just told him the price of a pair of gloves." "I presume so," responded the young lady, coyly; "at least all my gentleman acquaintances tell me so."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

FICKLE FORTUNE'S FAVORS.

THE COLORED RACE IN LUCK.

Ex-Governor Warmoth's Former Coachman Secures One-Tenth of the Capital Prize of $150,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery.

In the recent drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Co., held on the 14th inst., No. 93,174 won the capital prize, and part of this ticket, it was announced, had been sold in the city of New Orleans. Next day Mr. Benernagel, an esteemed local notary public, announced over his signature, that he had been paid, "on account of one of his clients," the amount due for one-tenth of the capital prize. There was a find, but it was evident from the tenor of the certificate that the winner did not desire the publication of his name. Was it only a bluff? Here was the rub. But the *Pelican* is a fly bird, and not easily caught with chaff. It had determined to probe the mystery to the bottom, and it was going to do it. It meant to beat the daisy reporters of the great daily papers, and it has done it. It instituted a still hunt, and after patient search it succeeded. The man who won the $15,000 lives, exists, and has a being. His name is Daniel Jones. He is a colored man of excellent reputation, and resides on Gasquet street, and can be seen at his place of business at Theo. Dumas' furniture store, No. 257 Royal street, where he is at present employed. The *Pelican* regrets not to have as yet made the acquaintance of a man upon whom fortune has so deservedly smiled, but it did the next best thing to it by seeing his wife, Mr. Jones not being at home. Mrs. Jones, who was just moving into her new residence, was found to be a comely and intelligent lady of perhaps 35 years of age. She received the *Pelican* very kindly, and cheerfully furnished all the information in her power. Her husband, who is 57 years of age, had not told her where he purchased his ticket, nor anything about it, until the golden shower poured into their laps so unexpectedly, and just in the nick of time, a mortgage upon their property of $1,200 having been foreclosed, and they having been in imminent danger of losing it. Her husband was born in Louisville, Ky., but had lived in this city for many years. He had always been a hard-working, laboring man, had worked for railroads for many years, and had been employed in the Custom-house and United States Mint. He had also been the private coachman of ex-Governor Warmoth, but Mrs. Jones did not care to have this fact mentioned, as it might hurt their reputation as old and respectable citizens. The *Pelican*, however, begs pardon of the lady for mentioning the fact, even against her wish, it being fully germine to the subject, and whatever may be the ex-Governor's merits or demerits, there could no disgrace attach to honest labor, even in his employ. Mrs. Jones herself was born and lived in this city, and was a Miss Jones before she married. They had been married for a number of years, and had two children, boys, of 16 and 12 years respectively, who have been attending Straight University.

While grateful to a kind Providence for this bountiful gift, these good and deserving people appear to have in no wise "got above themselves" by their good luck. They have kept right on working, and have not even as yet marked out any plan for the employment of their wealth, except that Mr. Jones has resolved upon a visit to Louisville, where resides his only living relative, a sister, whom he has not seen for twenty years.

It would thus appear that fortune although described as blind, has not made a mistake this time, but that her blessings have fallen into the hands of worthy people, who will know how to make a good and sensible use of them.—[New Orleans (La.) Pelican, Dec. 25, 1886.

FROM "THE NEW SOUTH."

COLUMBUS, MISS., Oct. 30, 1885.

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN:—The remarkable success of your Compound Oxygen Treatment in my mother's case induced me to adopt it in my own. For more than fifteen years I have been troubled more or less with *Dyspepsia*, and for over six I have suffered intensely and continuously from Indigestion, Constipation and Hemorrhoids. I had severe headaches almost every week, and was compelled to use morphine for relief from this, as well as purgatives for the former.

I had tried all the usual remedies for these, but with only temporary relief, and my condition steadily grew worse. In July last I was prostrated for ten days by an attack of hemorrhoids of unusual severity. After partial recovery I resorted to your Compound Oxygen, which more than met my expectations. I have no headaches, and no symptoms of Dyspepsia of any kind. In a word, my restoration to health I regard as complete.

Respectfully,
W. H. WORTHINGTON, Editor.

A volume of nearly 200 pages entitled "Compound Oxygen, Its Mode of Action and Results," will be mailed free to any address on application to DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

They say it's hard to teach
Old dogs to do new tricks,
But still you'll have to write
The 7 for the 6.

THE ONLY WAY TO CONQUER DYSPEPSIA.

It is perfectly preposterous to introduce pepsin and other artificial solvents into the stomach, in the expectation that they will assist digestion by acting on the food itself. They will not. Nor is it possible thus to overcome dyspepsia. The only way to conquer that disorder, and prevent the numerous diseases and disabilities which it assuredly provokes, is to renew the activity of gastric action by strengthening the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters eradicates the most inveterate forms of indigestion by restoring vitality to the alimentary organs, and those which are tributary to them. The liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the nerves, no less than the stomach, experience the invigorative effects of that standard tonic, which possesses alterative properties that greatly enhance its beneficial influence, and give a permanence to its effects which they would not otherwise possess.

NEVER OPEN YOUR MOUTH

except to put something to eat into it, is an excellent motto for the gossip and the sufferer from catarrh. But while the gossip is practically incurable, there is no excuse for anyone's suffering longer from catarrh. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is an unfailing cure for that offensive disease. It heals the diseased membrane, and removes the dull and depressed sensations which always attend catarrh. A short trial of this valuable preparation will make the sufferer feel like a new being.

Dakota rejoices in the publication of three newspapers, each known as *The Blizzard*. It must be a cold day for journalism out there.

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65 Cents pays for a year's subscription to the Weekly *American Rural Home*, Rochester, N. Y., without premium—"the cheapest and Best Weekly in the World," 8 pages, 48 columns, 40 years old. For **One Dollar** you have one choice from over 150 different Cloth-Bound **Dollar Volumes**, 300 to 900 pp., and paper one year, post-paid. Book postage 15c. Extra. 50,000 books given away. Among them are: Law Without Lawyers; Family Cyclopedia; Farm Cyclopedia; Farmers' and Stockbreeder's Guide; Common Sense in Poultry Yard; World Cyclopedia; Dancison's (Medical) Counselor; Boys' Useful Pastimes; Five Years Before the Mast; People's History of United States; Universal History of all Nations; Popular History Civil War (both sides).

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In mineralogy class—Teacher—Johnny, give me the name of the largest known diamond. Johnny—the ace.

For the Cure of a Cough or Sore Throat, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy.

Ask your druggist for Irish May Flower.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Will you try it? Irish May Flower, 75 cents.

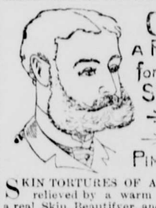
AN UNDISPUTED TEST OF MERIT.

A medicine that has been a household remedy for over fifty years and used in that time by more than 150,000,000 persons must have great merit. Such a medicine is found in BRANDRETH'S PILLS. This fact illustrates the value of these pills better than any statement of the proprietors. It will be observed that the dose required to cure is small. One or two pills taken every night for ten or twenty days will cure dyspepsia, costiveness, rheumatism, liver complaint, all female complaints and weaknesses.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Try Germea for Breakfast.



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PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

—Honey-raising is gradually becoming the chief industry in Nevada.

—The yield of one Dakota farm is given as 60,000 bushels of wheat, 8,000 bushels of barley and 12,000 bushels of oats.

—A Trenton (N. J.) firm has used more than one thousand tons of copper during the past season in the making of telegraph wire.

—Maine has during the last year put up 10,701,600 cans of corn, over 840,000 cans of succotash, and over 144,000 cans of lima beans. Three Portland firms have done most of this business.

—In railroad building the United States far outstrips all other nations. Up to the close of 1884 there were throughout the whole world about 291,000 miles of railway, of which nearly one-half was in the United States.—*Chicago Journal.*

—The amount of wool going into consumption in Europe is much larger this year than previously, while the demand in this country is also increasing, which gives an encouraging outlook for wool growers.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Rochester parties are going into the frog-raising industry on an extensive scale. They have purchased a large tract of land on the western shore of Lake Cayuga, near Canoga, N. Y., on which they will erect improvements necessary for the carrying on of such a business.—*Buffalo Express.*

—There is more wool grown on each sheep than formerly, the average having doubled in twenty-five years. In 1860 the product was two and one-half pounds per sheep, while in 1885 it had risen to five pounds. This is due to the grading up of the common flocks and improving them with the use of merino rams.—*N. E. Farmer.*

—A corn harvester has been patented in which, combined with a frame and platform, is an elevator and its driving mechanism, with receiving box, all so constructed as to remove the ears of corn from the stalks and deposit them in the receiving box as the machine is drawn along the rows of corn, the stalks being left in the field.—*North Dakota Farmer.*

"What a polite man Mr. Geestring, the violinist, appears to be!" "Indeed? I hadn't noticed it." "Oh, yes; bowing and scraping all the time."

Don't take that "cocktail in the morning." If you have a "swelled head," nauseated stomach, and unstrung nerves resulting from the "convivial party last night." The sure and *safe* way, to clear the cobwebs from the brain, recover zest for food, and tone up the nervous system, is to use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." Sold by all druggists.

It takes more talent to run one's own business than it does to direct the affairs of an entire neighborhood.

"Pa" Ma says, "bring home a bottle of Irish May Flower to-night." Only 75 cts. a bottle.

$1.00 per year—Published monthly—Subscribe. The *California Cackler*, 13 Pine St., San Francisco.

Try one bottle now; Irish May Flower, 75c.

25c. buys a pair of Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners, makes a boot or shoe last twice as long.

Young artist—Well, Charley, what do you think I ought to get for this painting? Charley—Six months.

The only reliable cure for catarrh is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Maud S. has a stride of fifteen feet. That of a man dodging his holiday bills is thirty.

Irish May Flower, 75 cts.; try one bottle now; absolutely the best for all.

Try one bottle now; Irish May Flower, 75c.

A QUESTION ABOUT
Brown's Iron Bitters
ANSWERED.

The question has probably been asked thousands of times, "How can Brown's Iron Bitters cure everything?" Well, it doesn't. But it does cure any disease for which a reputable physician would prescribe IRON. Physicians recognize Iron as the best restorative agent known to the profession, and inquiry of any leading chemical firm will substantiate the assertion that there are more preparations of iron than of any other substance used in medicine. This shows conclusively that iron is acknowledged to be the most important factor in successful medical practice. It is, however, a remarkable fact, that prior to the discovery of BROWN'S IRON BITTERS no perfectly satisfactory iron combination had ever been found.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not injure the teeth, cause headache, or produce constipation—**all other iron medicines do. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS cures Indigestion, Biliousness, Weakness, Dyspepsia, Malaria, Chills and Fevers, Tired Feeling, General Debility, Pain in the Side, Back or Limbs, Headache and Neuralgia**—for all these ailments Iron is prescribed daily.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, however, does not cure in a minute. Like all other thorough medicines, it acts slowly. When taken by men the first symptom of benefit is renewed energy. The muscles then become firmer, the digestion improves, the bowels are active. In women the effect is usually more rapid and marked. The eyes begin at once to brighten; the skin clears up; healthy color comes to the cheeks; nervousness disappears; functional derangements become regular, and if a nursing mother, abundant sustenance is supplied for the child. Remember Brown's Iron Bitters is the **ONLY** iron medicine that is not injurious. *Physicians and Druggists recommend it.*

The Genuine has Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. **TAKE NO OTHER.**

Marvellous Memory DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike Artificial Systems—Cure of Mind Wandering—Any book learned in one reading. Heavy reductions for postal classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Mr. PROCTOR, the Astronomer, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Drs. MISOH, WOOD and others, sent post FREE, by

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"N—no, I guess not. It seems to belong to the Great Central Railroad company. Their name is on it, anyway."

"No, no, I mean I want to find my train"——

"All right, sir; where did you lose it?"—Chicago Ledger.

—Bagley—"Say no more, Aurelia. I forbid the match. Young Spriggs may be a gentleman, but he is poor." Aurelia—"But he is one of the heirs to the great Hogg estate of sixty-four millions." "Nothing of the sort, girl! He is deceiving thee." "Why, pa, I'm sure he told me that he is one of the lawyers engaged to defend the will.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Mrs. Mushby—"I met Mrs. Motherwell this afternoon. What a tedious thing she is! Forever talking about that baby, you know." Martha—"But aunt—now don't be cross; did it ever occur to you that Mrs. Motherwell might think you a grain tiresome when you get talking about Rover?" Mrs. Mushby—"That's an entirely different thing. A dog is so interesting, you know."—*Boston Post.*

—Rich but penurious hostess to poor society friend—"I notice that square dinner plates are the thing now, and I've ordered ten dozen; but I'm worried about one point in serving a dinner with them." Friend—"What are you in doubt about?" "Ought I to serve round steak on these square plates?" "That depends. There may not be enough to go round, judging from the dinner you gave the other day."—*Boston Record.*

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Nearly every druggist has discovered some compound that will cure every disease. This discovery, stopping at respectable advertisement of its merits, is well enough, but the inventive druggist stops not at advertising, in fact rarely goes that far, but adopts a more importunate method of selling his compounds A man who has read much of the merits of Dr. Ballrigg's Balm, and who believes it will cure him, enters a drug store and asks:

"Have you any of Ballrigg's Balm?"

"Yes, sir, we have it. Suffering with a cough?"

"Yes."

"Well, we've got plenty of the Balm, but we also have something much better. Now here's something (taking down a bottle) which we make ourselves. It's much supe——"

"I want Ballrigg's Balm."

"Yes, I know, but this preparation, as every sensible man in this town will agree, will knock a cough higher than a kite. This bottle will only cost you——"

"I want Ball——"

"Yes, I understand. This medicine is made of the purest drugs and will only cost half——"

"Well, give me a bottle."

"Two bottles? only cost half——"

"Yes, two bottles."

"Thanks. Any thing else?"

"Have you got any of Nuggleton's Bed-bug Annoyer?"

"Yes. Bothered with bugs?"

"Somewhat."

"Yes, I've got Nuggleton's, but we also have some Bed-bug Murderer which we manufacture ourselves. Every man in this town will tell you that our——

"I want Nuggleton's"

"Yes, I understand, but this wonderful preparation which we prepare ourselves only costs half what the other does and is much better. We spare no pains in the manufacture and——'

"Well, give me a package."

"Two, did you say? only cost half——'

"Yes, give me two."

"Thanks. Any thing else?"

"I'd like to get some of Jackson's Chill——"

"My dear sir, when it comes to chills, we make a preparation that——"

The customer rushes from the store —*Arkansaw Traveler.*

A TIGER'S BLOW.

Crushing the Skull of an Ox at a Single, Terrible Blow.

A man-eater which for six months had been the terror of the neighborhood had been traced down and was seen to creep into a ravine. The beaters were at once ordered off, as they could not be of service and might be charged by the tiger, which had already been rendered furious by a wound. Unfortunately, these men are in the habit of half intoxicating themselves with opium before driving the tiger from his refuge, and one of them who had taken too large a dose refused to escape, and challenged the tiger, drawing his sword and waving it defiantly. In a moment the animal sprang upon him, dashed him to the ground with a blow of his paw, and turned at bay. After a series of desperate charges he was killed. The hunters then went to the assistance of the wounded man, but found that he was past all aid, the lower part of his face, including both jaws, having been carried away as if by a cannon-ball.

The terrific effect of the single blow indicates the power of the limb which struck it. Had the blow taken effect a few inches higher the whole of the head would have been carried away. By a similar blow a tiger has been known to crush the skull of an ox so completely that when handled the broken bones felt as if they were loose in a bag. The wonder at this terrific strength diminishes when the limb is measured. The tiger which killed the foolhardy man was by no means a large one, measuring nine feet four inches from the nose to the tip of the tail; yet the girth of the forearm was two feet seven inches. The corresponding limb of a very powerful man scarcely exceeds a foot in circumference.

Not until it becomes a man-eater is the tiger much dreaded, especially in the case of those natives who do not possess flocks or herds. Indeed, when an Englishman has offered to kill a tiger whose lair was well known he has been requested not to do so, as the tiger did no harm and killed so many deer that it supplied the neighbors with meat. The tigress is much more to be dreaded as a man-eater than the male animal.—*Rev. J. G. Wood, in Good Words.*

An Insect Tramp.

A supposed house-fly parasite *(Hypopus muscarum)* has been found by a French naturalist, P. Megnin, to be in reality no parasite, preying upon the fly's body, but simply the common cheese-mite *(Tyroglyphus scio)* availing itself of the first means of transportation to new sources of food supply. The creature, with a remarkable power of adaptation to environment, becomes greatly changed on attaching itself to the fly or other animal, but assumes its original form and multiplies rapidly, on reaching suitable feeding-grounds. This discovery explains how fresh cheese can become infected with mites, even when carefully placed on a shelf away from all suspected sources of contamination.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—Judge to the plaintiff—"Who was present when the defendant knocked you out?" Plaintiff—"I was."—*Chicago Herald.*

—Sam Bear, of Santa Fe, owns the champion cinnamon bear of the Territory, but they are not related.

PITH AND POINT.

—Terrapin, canvasback duck, and brook trout, chopped fine, with plenty of seasoning, make a very nice hash. Cut this out and paste it on your landlady.—*Puck.*

—Jakey—Fader, dere's a fly in der soup. Mr. Cohn—Vell, eat all but der fly before you show it to der vaiter; den you can get some more.—*Rambler.*

—It costs twelve dollars a night to illuminate "Liberty Enlightening the World." This is another evidence of how costly it is to make a woman look attractive.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—"Smile when you can," warbles a new-fledged poet. We can do that easy enough, but what we are anxious to know is how a fellow is going to smile when he can't.—*Warren (Pa.) Mirror.*

—Holding a skein of yarn for a young lady is universally considered one of the lightest and pleasantest of occupations, but "holding yarn" for a fellow's sister gets awful tiresome.

—Anastasia (about to be married): "Ned, see if this reads all right for the invitations: 'Your presence is requested ——' " Devoted brother: "Stop there, sis! It isn't grammatical. You mean: 'Your presents are requested.' "—*N. Y. Independent.*

—Thirty-two hundred babies are born in the United States every day, but a man never thinks of the other thirty-one hundred and ninety-nine when he is confined in a railroad car with a cherub that wants to see if it is possible to howl louder than the engine can whistle.—*Boston Budget.*

—"Oh, my dear, generous husband!" murmurs the fond wife. "How grand you are! I only wish I could be you for just one day." "Why, dearest?" asks the unsuspecting man. "Because then I would buy a new bonnet for my loving little wife," replies the designing creature.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—First Omaha man—Have any success on your hunting expedition? Second Omaha man—Yes, considering the weather, I did admirably. By the way, you remember Simpkins, the poet; he lives near where I was and I called on him. "Well! Well! Did he read any of his poetry?" "O no! I had my gun along."—*Omaha World.*

—"Dere am t'ree t'ings," says Uncle Ned, "w'ich ebery young pusson mus' keep in mind good, an' dem t'ree t'ings am dese: De wise man an' de fool doan quarrel, but two fools or two wise men kain't get along so well. De man what marries a 'oman 'cause she's got more sense den he has is neber allowed ter lose sight o' dat fack. De chile dat too soon shows signs of smartness doan turn out ter be de smartest man."—*Toledo Blade.*

THE RAT'S INCISORS.

A Never-Ceasing Action of the Rodent's Teeth Necessary to Its Existence.

The sagacity and ingenuity of the rat are as curious as remarkable. When he is hard pressed for food he will attack any thing weaker than himself. Goldsmith says frogs had been introduced into Ireland some time before the brown rat and had multiplied abundantly, but they were pursued in their marshes by this kind of rat and eaten clean out of the Emerald Isle. A rat which attempted to capture the chicken of a game fowl found the pluck of the game fowl to his sorrow, for he was killed by the mother with beak and spur in twelve minutes. The hen seized it by the neck, shook it violently, put out an eye, and soon made an end of the contest. Farmers are often puzzled to account for rats in wheat stacks, where the grain is fixed so closely together and with such compactness, but the rat gets there, being tossed up with the sheaves to the rick; where they multiply to such an extent that what seems fair on the outside is like a rat-pie on the inside. The propensity of the rat to gnaw is not so much to get food or to get through from one place to another, but the never ceasing action of his teeth is necessary for his existence. The rat has four small, long and very sharp teeth, two of which are on the upper and two on the lower jaw. If one of the teeth be removed from any cause the opposite tooth will continue to grow upwards, and as there is nothing to grind it away, will project from the mouth and turn upon itself; or if it be an under tooth it will even run into the skull above. The ceaseless working of the rat's incisors against some hard substance is necessary to keep them down, and if he did not gnaw for his subsistence, he would be compelled to gnaw to prevent his jaw being gradually locked by their rapid development. Nobody has any pity for this whiskered vermin race; as of the pauper boy in Oliver Twist, "Hit him hard, he ain't a got no friends."—*Philadelphia Call.*

Reuniting Portions of Fingers.

Numerous instances have been recorded of late in the medical journals of the complete reunion of portions of fingers which had been cut off from the hand, in some cases by the knife, and in others by the axe. In one case a man, in cutting kindling for the morning fire, accidentally cut off the end of his thumb. He had gone from the place some twenty feet, when he returned, picked up the end, wiped it and replaced it, binding it in its original place as nearly as possible. The wound united; and the finger is now as good as ever, save that its sensibility is somewhat diminished. In another case a boy chopped off the end of three fingers. He was seen by a physician three or four hours after the accident. The ends of the fingers had been found in the snow, and were brought to him. He attached them, and two of the three united.—*Science.*

SHOWY SOLDIERS.

The Crack Troops of France on Duty at Their Country's Gay Capital.

If all the soldiers of France were as good looking as the men in the regiment of the "Garde d'honneur du Government de la Republique," then would the army of this country be the finest body of warriors in the world. Of course I do not mean to say that the troops would be any braver or would fight better if all were as handsome as the Paris guards, but style and good looks go for a great deal in the excellence for food and gun-powder. Those who have visited the capital will bear me out in the assertion that on the whole, the French army is an ugly dressed and badly-set-up body of men, but that the Garde Republicaine is as splendid-looking, well-disciplined and neatly uniformed legion as any of the Guards, Grenadiers or Black Watches of the United Kingdom. Now, the particular corps of which I am speaking is not only an admirable military organization, but it is also the finest exemplification of what a public force ought to be—the army in the service of the civil law—that I know of. The Garde Republicaine is a brigade of gendarmes charged with the maintenance of public order in the French capital. Gendarmes and the guards are picked soldiers belonging in reality to the same branch of the public service, differing only in the color of their trefoil shaped epaulettes, which from time immemorial have been white for the former and orange for the latter, and in their head covering. The infantry of the guard, instead of the classic cocked hat worn as Napoleon I. wore his legendary *bicorne*, wear the African shako, a stiff, light cap with visor, while the cavalry sport helmets very similar to those of the regular cuirassiers.

The "Garde d'honneur du Government de la Republique," as the Minister of War calls them, is composed of two divisions—the infantry, in which there are three battalions, and the cavalry, consisting of three squadrons. The legion is commanded by a Colonel who belongs to the gendarmerie, and who as a general thing is only promoted to the position after having filled that of chief of legion in the gendarmerie of his department. He is assisted in his duties by two Lieutenant-Colonels—one for the mounted men, the other for the "doughboys." Besides these there are six Chiefs of Squadrons, thirty Captains, six Captains-Adjutant, forty-eight Lieutenants for the infantry and twenty-four Lieutenants for the cavalry—total one hundred and seventeen officers, who command about twenty-eight hundred men, of whom six hundred are cavalry. Formerly this legion was known by the name of Garde Municipale; then the name of the corps was changed to Garde de Paris, and both of these had the merit of defining more exactly than the one it now officially bears the functions for which it was established. The protection of good order in the capital was the real *raison d'etre* of this *corps d'elite*, and the city pays half the cost of its maintenance. According to a decree issued by Louis Napoleon in 1854, and by which they are governed, the gardes are, so to speak, a part of the Prefecture of Police, while in all relating to the execution of the laws they are also an auxiliary of the courts of justice. This double line of duty has led to a division of the service of the corps into two branches, that of the prefecture and that of the courts, and I must therefore define what these distinct duties consist of. Those which it performs as an auxiliary of the Prefecture of Police are of two sorts—a daily duty and an extraordinary one. The daily duties consist of mounting guard at the Grand Opera, the theaters, the circuses and the public balls. To each place of amusement a platoon or squad is detailed every evening, and their marching through the streets is one of the pretty sights of the capital. Often, too, some of the gardes are sent to assure good order wherever a crowd has assembled for any lawful purpose. —*Paris Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

JAPANESE SWORDS.

An American Resident of Tokio Pronounces Them the Best Made.

With all its boasted excellence in manufactures the Western world has still something to learn from the Eastern. Neither Sheffield nor Birmingham, with all their skill, are able to turn out a sword-blade which can begin to compare with the wonderful sabers of Japan. For fineness of temper and keenness of edge they are unequalled in the modern world, and can scarcely be matched by the blades formerly forged in Damascus and Toledo. A common feat for a Japanese soldier is to cut a pig in two at a single blow, and I have seen bars of lead, and even of iron, divided by these weapons without a notch of imperfection being visible on the blade. While not possessing the marvelous dexterity of the Sikh swordsman, the Japanese would be most formidable adversaries in hand-to-hand fighting. On the occasion of the murder of Richardson and his party, a fate which, by the way, they brought on themselves, a horse's hind leg was completely severed from the body by a stroke from one of the terrible two-handed swords. A sword of superior excellence is preserved as an heirloom in the Satsuma family, and with this blade I have seen a leaf floating on the stream cut in two by merely being allowed to drift against the edge. The Japanese understand the tempering of sword-blades better than any other people, and all the efforts made by the British Government a short time ago to produce as fine an article failed utterly.—*George E. Denison, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

BILL NYE.

An Instance of Warm Hearted Poverty and Cold Blooded Corporation.

"We have some delicate questions to answer once in a while," said a conductor to me the other day. "I used to run on the Pacific roads years ago and they required everybody to get a ticket before they got on the train. Well, you know how that works, of course. One man out of five don't get there in time to buy a ticket, and then there's trouble. We had to charge a man twenty-five cents extra if he didn't have a ticket. Then we had to give him a drawback check that he could present at the general office and get his quarter back, or something like that. It was done to make people more business like, and was also a delicate hint to the conductor to whack up with the road occasionally. It made a good deal of trouble, though.

"One day a man with no legs rode up with me a distance of fifty miles or so, and just had the exact change to take him there. However, he had just barely got to the train in time to be put aboard. He didn't have the twenty-five cents extra, and I talked as severe to him as I could, and I told him I'd have to refuse to take him. You see, if I'd taken a quarter out of my pocket and given it to him to put up, the genial, unhung pirate known as the 'spotter' would have charged that I had loaned the cripple a quarter from the company's money. So I pulled the bell cord and the train stopped. It was a question of whether I'd obey orders or get the Royal G. B. in a minute.

"Just then an old miner from the last wild-cat stampede, busted, but still generous, woke up and got the drift of the conversation. When he found out what the train had stopped for he went down in his old duck overalls, fished out his ticket and gave it to the legless traveler. 'There,' said he, 'pardner, you go on with your infernal old train and I'll git out and walk. I'm in something of a hurry, anyhow, and I've got pretty well rested, so adoo. So long, Mr. Hireling, of a bloodless corporation. Tell the baggage shatterer to jest be kind enough to fire my chist off most anywhere, but to do it as easy as he can. It's got some joint powder into it that I had left when I failed. It belongs to the Brindle Tom Cat Consolidated Mining, Milling and Smelting company, now deceased. Fare thee well, gentle brakesman, with the clarion voice. Bon joir, Mr. Peanutter, with the prime fresh figs just out of quarantine, with a prize worm in each and every package. Adios, gentle railroad, with varnished cars and a hat box. If I don't see you agin, hullo!' He was just getting off the train with a roll of blankets when a young man from New York passed the hat and collected $50. This was handed over to the man with no legs and the ticket was returned to the vice-president and general manager of the Brindle Tom Cat Consolidated Mining, Milling and Smelting company."—Detroit Free Press.

An Old Fable Retold.

Da' wuz once er flock ob skee'd sheep whut run'd down enter de ribbah 'n drownded. I dunno weddah dem sheep wuz ob de one kin' er de uddah; I dunno weddah dem sheep wuz white er black—weddah dey wuz shea'd er onshea'd—hongery er fat; dunno nuffin 'bout dem sheep 'cepp'n dis: Dem sheep—eb' las' one—wuz drownded, 'n dis de way et happen. De ole ram, he sez, sezze—kin' a-soshble-like, sezzee—"Gwine t' de ma'ket t'day, Mars Fahmah?" "Nope," sez Mars Fahmah, "ain't a-gwine." Ole ram cu'ous t' know fo' why; 'low'd da' wuz too much dus'. "Nope," sez Mars Fahmah; "right sma' showe' jes' fo' day." Ole ram 'low'd mebbe dat showe' lay de dus' too much? Mars Fahman shake he head 'n say de road on prime cundish'n—all time look'n ve'y mys-te-ous. Et las' de ole ram he up'n ax 'im, k'plump, fo' w'y he wuz'n' a-gwine?

"Well, ef yo' mus' know," sez Mars Fahmah, "kase da's sich a mighty sight ob wolfs. I's r'ally 'fea'd ef I 'temp' t' druv yo' t' ma'ket dat dem wolfs jump out 'n et yo' all up, hide 'n hoofs—'n dat's de troof! Des on'y las' week one ob de nabe's wuz a-druv'n ob de nices' passel ob sheep—mos' ez nice es dis'n, Miste' Ram—w'en—you' see dem woods jes' behin' de furdes' co'nfiel' obe' yan? Yes, on de lef'. Dem's de woods. Yes, sah, dem's de woods—right da'! Well, sah, Miste' Ram sca'cely mo'n ez fer ez a runn'n' jump f'um de fus pos' 'n rail fence, on de off side ob de road—'n en broad day, min' yo' "—(Well! yo' shed a seen de ole ram's eyes; dey wuz mos' a-popp'n' out.) "Den whut?" he says, a-trembel'n' like de agy; "den whut?" "Den whut?" sez Mars Fahmah, "nebbe you' min' whut I's done tol' yo' oncet, 'n I ain't a-gwine t' tell yo' no mo', 'n I ain' a-gwine t' no ma'ket t'day; no, siree! 'spech'ly 's I's got some plowin' t' do." An' 'way he goes a-laugh'n t' hese'l fit t' kill.

Well, de ole ram, he sez, a-tu'n'n' t' de sheep, sezzee: "Dem wolfs mighty bad! Dey am big 'n dey 'm hongery; 'n like ez not dey come a-sneak'n' up yer w'en Mars Fahmah a-snooz'n' 'n clumb right obe' dis yer fence. Run! run!" 'N so dey did; dey run'd. Dem po' skee'd sheep tuk right afte' de ole ram, dey did, 'n dey run'd, 'n run'd, 'n run'd te dey fotch up, k'chug! ente de deepest catfish hole en de ribbe'.

'N dat whut Mars Fahmah git fer a-tell'n dat fool ya'n t' dem po' skee'd sheep.—Izim Judge.

Near Sighted.

Mrs. Hauton (who feels that she has condescended in coming to the Newgold's ball)—Extremely ordinary people here; common looking woman over there, and what a dress she has on. (Suddenly discovers that she is facing a mirror.)—Life.

Politeness in Poverty.

"I wish to propound one simple interrogatory to you, provided you do not regard as presumptuous my venturing to address you without the empty conventional formality of the introduction prescribed by social etiquette," said a seedy looking person yesterday, who found the pavement of Brush street a world too narrow. "Is it quite consistent both with your policy and principles to advance to a fellow creature, suffering from temporary financial embarrassment, the small sum of 10 cents, when with entire frankness he tells you in advance that the same is to be applied to purposes of imbibition, rather than falsely asserts, as is so commonly done, that it is required for sustentation?"

He got it.—Detroit Free Press.

WILD WEST LAW.

How a Kansas Judge Rewarded Two Jurors Who Didn't Agree With Him.

We sometimes growl about the way the modern lawyer attacks and insults a witness on the stand, but there has really been a great improvement in the last twenty years, especially in the West. In 1855 the writer was a juror in the case of Adams vs. Paige, tried in Kansas. Adams was a Boston speculator, who was trying to oust Paige from certain lands. The lands clearly belonged to Adams, and Paige was clearly a squatter, but the latter resisted and the former appealed to the law. The judge was a squatter, and therefore a sympathizer, while Paige was likewise a cousin of his. When Adams came to take the stand Paige's lawyer, whose name was Britt, began:

"Now, Mr. Adams, you say you bought this land from a party in Boston?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you paid him $480?"

"Yes, sir."

"Now, sir, isn't it a fact that while this Davis, the bogus claimant to this land, lay dying you robbed him of his deed?"

"No, sir!"

"Be careful! We want no perjury in this case! How often have you been sent to State prison?"

"Never!"

"Look out! Ah! see the guilty blush on his face! Notice his confusion? Your Honor, that man is deliberately lying!"

"I object to all this!" exclaimed Adams' lawyer as he jumped up.

"Steve Bullock, you sot down!" shouted his Honor. "I've known you ever since you started out driving a mule team, and you was allus objecting to every thing. If this man has been in State prison this court wants to know it. Let him answer the question."

"I never have been," replied Adams.

"Have you ever robbed a widow?" asked the lawyer.

"Your Honor, what has all this to do with the case on trial?" asked Adams' lawyer.

"Heaps, your Honor," replied Britt, "If we can show that this man is a thief, murderer and land pirate it's our business to do so. If a wolf in sheep's clothing sneaks into our innocent community it is our duty to expose him."

"I should say it was," answered the court. "The witness must answer the question or I'll lock him up for contempt."

"I never did," replied Adams.

"Then your looks belie you. Didn't you set a store afire in St. Louis?"

"No, sir."

"Nor rob a bank in St. Louis?"

"Your Honor, I must object," said Bullock. "This is a case——"

"Steve Bullock, sot down!" exclaimed the court. "You quit driving mules a year ago and went into law, but you don't know everything yet. This court can give you half a mile the start and beat you in. If this man has robbed a bank we want to know it. We want to know what sort of a man has come among us to skeer our wimmin and children."

"I did not rob a bank," said Adams.

"O, you didn't!" sneered Britt. "How about burning a barn in Illinois?"

"Your Honor, I did not come here to be insulted," said Adams, as he turned to the court.

"Answer the question!" commanded the judge. "I've got a barn of my own, or am going to have next spring, and if we've taken a barn-burner to the bosom of this community I want to know it."

For two long hours Britt continued to ask such questions, and the judge obliged the witness to answer. Then the case for the defense was closed without a word in regard to its legal aspects. Britt contended, in his speech to the jury, that it was a plot to rob a big-hearted, good-natured citizen of his all, and Bullock was so disgusted that he refused to examine a witness or make an argument.

"Gents," said the court when he charged us, "we don't want no fooling in this case. That 'ere land belongs to Bill Paige, and you want to return a verdict to that effect."

We went out, and ten of the twelve were read to agree with the court. Two of us hung out, and to reward us for producing a disagreement his Honor sent us to jail for thirty-six hours apiece.—*Marion Smith, in Detroit Free Press.*

ENGLISH JOURNALISM.

The First Country Newspaper Published in Great Britian and Ireland.

In 1695 appeared the first country newspaper as the *Lincoln, Rutland and Stamford Mercury.* The prospectus of one of these early county papers, the Salisbury *Postman*, "or pacquet of intelligence from France, Spaine, Portugal," etc., September 27, 1715, ran thus: "This paper contains an abstract of the most material occurrences of the whole week, foreign and domestic, and will be continued every post, provided a sufficient number will subscribe for its encouragement. If two hundred subscribe, it shall be delivered to any public or private house in town every Monday, Thursday, or Saturday morning by eight o'clock in winter and by six in summer for 1½d. each. Besides the news, we perform all other matters belonging to our art and mystery, whether in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, algebra, mathematics, etc.," By 1782, the number of provincial papers had increased to fifty. A vivid description of the state of the roads in this country in winter time two centuries ago is given in the following extract from the "Collections for Husbandry and Trade," March 10, 1693: "The roads are filled with snow, we are forced to ride with the pacquet over hedges and ditches. This day seven-night my boy with the pacquet and two gentlemen were seven hours riding from Dunstable to Hockley, but three miles, barely escaping with their lives, being often in holes and forced to be drawn out with ropes. A man and woman were found dead within a mile hence, and six horses lie dead on the road between Hockley and Brickhill smothered."—*Longman's Magazine.*

CARD-SHARPING.

Some of the Principal Tricks Practiced by Professional Rascals.

Card-sharping is the easiest thing going. It only requires a good presence, though even that can be dispensed with a quick eye, a certain amount of coolness and practice. There are several ways. The principal things are, no matter what the game may be, to "ready" the pack, and to avoid or neutralize the cut. Take ecarte. The object to be attained is to get the eighth, ninth, tenth and eleventh cards from the top to be of the same suit. The "readying" always occurs after the first hand and out of the eleven cards which lie with their faces uppermost on the table, it is not difficult to spot four good cards and place them on the top of the pack. In the course of the shuffle seven more cards are placed on the top of these. The next thing is to avoid or neutralize the cut, which is not so difficult as may appear when accompanied by pleasant "patter," which is necessary to all tricks. The pack is now "readied," and when dealt it will be found that the tenth, ninth and eighth cards, which are in the dealer's hand, are of the same suit as the eleventh card, which he turns up as trumps.

The means of neutralizing the cut, when it can not be avoided, are called the "bridge" and "pass." When the pack is "readied," and the sharp sees he can not avoid the cut, he takes some fifteen cards from the bottom of the pack, which he holds in his hand. These fifteen cards he bends slightly lengthways, so as to form a slight curve and throws them carelessly on the pack. The odds are about one hundred to one that his adversary will cut the fifteen bent cards and leave the "readied" pack in its original position. The trick is sometimes performed backwards, as if the sharp were cutting himself, by mistake, after shuffling.

The "pass" is not so easy, and is performed by sleight-of-hand. When the cards are "readied," the pack is presented to be cut. When this is done two portions are on the table, and it is for the sharp who is dealing to readjust them into one pack. This he does in the following way: He takes up the "readied" cards in his right hand and passes them to his left hand. He then takes up the remaining cards with his right hand, apparently as if to place them on top of the "readied" cards. Instead of doing so, however, he, by a sleight-of-hand which is performed with the tip of the little finger of his left hand, and a quick movement of the other fingers, which could not be explained in print, manages to reverse the two portions, thus leaving the "readied" cards in their original position on the top, as they were before the pack was cut.

Another way of sharpening is very popular in baccarat, and is called the "slip" or "second pulling." This is performed with marked cards, or what are called "readers." The most important cards—namely, the eights, nines, tens and court cards—are marked in a way that no one but the people "in the know" could possibly discover. A great deal of skill is necessary in dealing, so that the grec can deal himself, if required, the "second pullers" or marked cards from even the second, third or fourth cards down, while all the time appearing to help himself honestly from the top. These marked cards or "readers" are made and sold largely in America by circular, and a single pack costs as much as a "fiver." Recently a well-known club man received a circular from one of these scoundrelly firms, in which they offered him a large commission on all orders which he obtained.

One of the best recognized, but most risky modes of sharping at cards, is what is called "the drunken mug." The best way of explaining it will be to give an example which occurred a few years ago at a well-known watering-place. The "mug" was induced to play in his own rooms with three sharps, who had singled him out for slaughter. The game was not for ready money, and the "mug" was made drunk by dropping salt in his liquor. The next morning one of the sharpers called on him and proffered him $60, which he professed to have lost overnight to the "mug." The "mug," not suspecting or remembering any thing, took the money, and thought the sharp a very decent fellow. Not very long after, however, the two other sharps called upon him and presented winning accounts for $500. The "mug" saw the game immediately, and was on the point of refusing to pay, when he remembered that he had incautiously accepted the other man's $60, and had put himself out of court. The sharps knew with whom they were dealing, and had risked the $60 to catch the $500. The "mug," to avoid further trouble, wrote a check for $500, but found out afterward that the men were well known as flash sharpers.—*Town Topics.*

—A patent has been obtained by a gentleman of San Francisco for what is claimed to be a fire and collision-proof railway car. It is made wholly of iron and steel, and the weight will range from sixteen to twenty tons for ordinary passenger coaches and from twenty-two to twenty-five tons for sleepers. The floor is a single sheet of metal, and the roof also a single sheet. The beams are of rolled steel.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—In a recent lecture Henry M. Stanley related the details of his exploration of Lake Victoria Nyanza, in Africa, fifty days being spent on it to prove it to be a single body of water 21,500 square miles in extent.—*Boston Globe.*

THE WORLD'S CENTER.

An Interesting Tale Told by the Brahmins of the City of Delhi.

About seven hundred miles northeast of Bombay, and about the same distance northwest of Calcutta, stands the ancient and very important city of Delhi, the former metropolis of the Great Mogul. Its walls, gates, palaces, tombs and other great works, are wonderful for size and for beauty of architecture, and would require a large book thoroughly to describe them, while the history of the great city, which once contained two millions of inhabitants, would almost form a library. Not many miles from Delhi stands an enormous tall tower, but by whom that tower was built, and for what purpose, no one can tell. The Brahmins say, however, that it marks the center of the world: and the story they tell about it is this,

Once upon a time a certain King of Delhi, being anxious to reign long and to leave his throne to his family, and being disturbed by doubts about it, called a council of pious Brahmins, who informed him that just under where they were in consultation, and just where the great tower, called Kootub, now stands, was the head of the great serpent which supported the world. "Now," they said, "if the King will drive down a great iron into the earth, at that spot, in such a way as to transfix the head of the great serpent, he may be sure that he would reign long, and his children after him." The King made the great iron and the tower, and drove down into the earth and transfixed the serpent's head—or at least the Brahmins told him that he had; but, doubting the word of these holy men, and wishing to see for himself that such was the case, he had the iron pillar pulled up again. Lo, and behold! it was covered with blood, showing that the holy men had been right; but, unfortunately, when he wanted to drive it down again the animal very sensibly got out of the way, and very shortly afterwards the King was beset by enemies and lost not only his throne but his head. This signal confirmation of the Brahmins' story causes the natives to believe that the head of the great serpent is still there, supporting the world, although, as they say, it may not be *exactly* under the tower since the attempt of the King to transfix it a second time.

Not far from this wonderful tower is a wonderful well. It is about thirty feet square and one hundred and twenty deep, and generally contains about forty feet of water. In addition to its use for drinking purposes, the natives make another use of this huge well whenever there are visitors attracted by the fame of the tower which is the center of the world. To jump from the top into the darkness of the pool, eighty feet below, would be like leaping from a six-story house, and would appear to be certain death. Yet the Hindoos of the village close by will make the jump for a very few pence. A dozen men and boys, with nothing on but the very smallest waist-cloth, will stand upon the curbstone, ready to jump.

An old gray-headed fellow will balance himself, and then leap. For the first fifty feet or so he extends his arms and legs widely, then he brings his feet close together, puts his hands close to his side, and strikes the water with a crash which echoes up the stony sides as his head disappears in the inky-looking pool. You think he is gone! But no—in a instant his gray head appears, he swims to the wall, climbs up the side to a square hole which leads to a reservoir, and is at the top again in a moment, to claim his half rupee.

Next, perhaps, jumps his grandson, a naked imp of nine or ten. You shudder because the little fellow appears to have jumped too far, and to be in danger of striking the stone-work. But no! He misses the rocky side by less than a yard, arranges his feet and hands just as his grandsire did, and falls like a stone in the water. You wait a long time—one minute, two minutes—but the little round, bare pate does not appear. Will they make no effort to save him? Is the boy drowned? Not a bit of it! In another moment, the grinning imp, dripping with water, is by your side. It turns out there is in the well another communication with the reservoir, under the water, and to this the boy has dived, and thus come out; the silence and pretended alarm of those at the top being only another trick to excite sympathy and extract more money. Then, as fast as possible, the whole lot will begin to jump, pell-mell, on top of each other almost, through the openings,—up again, and down again—as long as there is a chance of extracting any coin from the strangers.

The village people do not seem to think the water at all spoiled for drinking purposes by being thus turned into a bathing-pool.—*Golden Days.*

—The chaplain on board one of our men-of-war tells how a chance ministration of his was directed to a good end. Observing a sailor one day overhauling his effects, he inquired: "Where, Smith, are those tracts I gave you the other day?" "Here they are," he replied, producing them, "all but that one on stealing; I gave it to Joe Miller. I never steal myself."—*Chicago Standard.*

—In Philadelphia women make a good living as professional "lampers." They contract to call each day and trim and keep in perfect order the lamps of the household. The metal, the chimneys, the shades, and the wicks are kept immaculate and the oil fresh, and the relief to the average housekeeper is worth more than the slight fee required.—*Philadelphia Record.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, MARCH 5 1887

TOO MUCH WATER.

Great Evil and the Remedy.

In a pamphlet written by Professor Hilgard, of the State University, the evils of irrigation without drainage are strongly presented. In lands containing a comparatively small amount of alkali, if irrigation is continued from year to year without drainage, the evaporation brings the alkali to the surface and the lands in the end are ruined. Even where no damage is caused by alkali, but where the land is level, water accumulates and comes to, or so near the surface, that crops cannot be raised. One of the most observant farmers in Owens valley recently said that some of the best land near Bishop Creek is already very seriously damaged by too much water. This land before being cultivated was covered with sagebrush; when cleared alfalfa was planted, and for several years it produced splendid crops. Now the soil is full of water to within a few inches of the surface and the alfalfa is dying out; this farmer thinks it will cost more to drain the land than it cost to clear it and bring water upon it. But the greatest damage is done where the soil contains alkali; by alternate wetting and drying of the surface the alkali is brought from deep in the ground and is left as a hard crust by evaporation. This goes on till at last the land becomes utterly barren and no vegetation will grow upon it.

Professor Hilgard says: "When plains of Fresno, Tulare, and Kern were first settled, it was often found in digging wells that no perceptible moisture existed at depths from thirty to forty feet below the surface. 'After the region had been irrigated here and there for several years, the level of moisture, and with it the water table, gradually rose by the leakage through the pervious bottoms and sides of the ditches, so that one half to one third of the water previously needed sufficed for a grain crop; and, as the ditches were increased in number and extended in length, the whole country gradually filled up from below, until now in any of the lower ground, e. g., near Fresno, water may be found at from three to five feet, and near the ditches frequently at the surface. The parched depths have ceased to exist, but now the superabundance of water threatens to force all the roots of trees and vines near to the surface, and by rendering it impossible for them to live at the greater depths in which they naturally would seek their nourishment in such pervious soils, they are confined to, and have to subsist upon, a relatively thin surface layer, even if no direct injury accrues fram the contact of water. Thus deep soils are rendered shallow, and whatever of alkali has accumulated within them during ages is brought near the surface, and will, unless forestalled, surely bring some or all of the evils so well set forth in the report of the Indian Rch Committee.

Fortunately the remedy is as yet within easy reach, provided those interested fully understand and promptly act upon the suggestions conveyed by common sense, as well as by the experience already had both in California and in India.

Whatever laws regulating irrigation are enacted, should simultaneously provide for a proper collocation and construction of the ditches or canals with respect to drainage, since otherwise no one whose land lies lower than that on which another can bring water will be safe from downright ruin. The loose and irregular manner in which ditches have been laid and distributed, will have to be rectified, at whatever expense may be required, for the protection of the rights of owners on the lower levels, and the sooner such a rational system is introduced the less will be the ultimate expense and damages. It may be that in bringing about this reform, some of what is now considered "vested rights" will have to be rudely shaken, in order that they may not become, more and more, vested wrongs toward the community at large. It is idle to suppose that California will escape the necessity of adopting, in the main, the principles which, after centuries of experience, govern irrigation in other countries; or that any custom that permits a wasteful use of irrigation water, to the direct or indirect detriment of others, will be permitted to prevail and assume a permanent form."

CROPS FOR ALKALI SOILS.

In alkili soils the formation of a surface crust must of all things be avoided. In other words, deep and frequent tillage is one of the foremost needs in such soils. And as this condition cannot be fulfilled in the case of broadcast crops, the conclusion is that broadcasting, and with it practically grain-growing, must ultimately be abandoned in the alkali regions, and hoed crops substituted, which will admit of the ground being kept in perfect tilth throughout the season.

"The condition of preventing evaporation from the surface is also measurably fulfilled by such crops as alfalfa, which not only thoroughly shades the ground, but in addition causes almost the entire evaporation water to pass up through its deep roots to the leaves, so as not to reach the surface at all. Such accumulation of alkali in and around the roots as can occur under such circumstances is too much diluted to hurt the plant. The fact that the alfalfa succeeds perfectly on ground too much charged with alkali to grow grain is notorious, only care must be taken to prevent injury to the root-crowns while the plants do not yet cover the surface, by timely irrigation."

Hemp, jute and ramie are suggested as good crops for alkaline soils. Ramie being a perennial the alkali would not interfere with the germination of its seed, and it would, like alfalfa, prevent the accumulation of alkali near the surface by so shading the ground that nearly all evaporation would pass through the plant itself.

"The culture of fruits, both large and small, that can be shipped in the dried condition, or in the shape of jellies etc., is also an available industry, scarcely yet touched in the alkali regions. Raisins and prunes, especially, deserve attention as pretty certain of success."

The points brought out by Professor Hilgard, and that should be steadily kept in mind, are:—That irrigation should not be done without some provision for drainage; this applies to all lands, but in a particular degree to lands containing alkali. That grain crops are the worst suited to alkaline soils, as these do not admit of the ground being often tilled. This objection would not appear to lie against corn. That deep rooting plants, such as alfalfa, and what are commonly called "root" crops are well suited to such soils, and that they are well adapted to fruit growing.

There is not much probability that the timber culture, desert land and pre-emption land acts will be repealed at this session of Congress. Conference committees were appointed from both houses to consider amendments, and these have disagreed. The session is now so far advanced that it is not likely anything more will be done.

The investigation of charges made against clerks of the Assembly appears to be very inefficient. The fact is fairly established that attempts were made to have some bills advanced and others retarded on the files; this is a serious crime yet no one is likely to be punished for it. If a large proportion of the members of the House were not men having no experience in legislation such gross frauds would not be attempted. Every member may easily keep the run of the files from day to day, and then bills could not be displaced unless the members themselves were a party to the crime.

It will be a sore grief to Queen Victoria if the rumors should prove true that there will be a divorce suit between her daughter Louisa and the Marquis of Lorne. The Princess never seemed to care much for her husband, she has evidently shunned his company since a short time after their marriage. At the time of the marriage it was said that Louisa preferred Lord Hartington, heir to the Duke of Bedford, but Hartington declined the honor. Poor Lorne has been snubbed unmercifully by his wife's relatives ever since the marriage, and Louisa is said to be a good deal of a shrew.

State Expenditures.

The general appropriation bill for the expenses of the State for the next two years foots up a good round sum. The estimates of the Controller of the money necessary to cover the items of an Appropriation bill are $3,073,940. The committee on Ways and Means has figured up $3,937,360. In addition to the above figures of the Controller, the estimated $2,800,000 for the schools, $400,000 for interest and $560,000 for the support of orphans, half-orphans, abandoned children and foundlings, aged persons in indigent circumstances and inmates of the Veterans' Home, which amounts are fixed. This makes a total of $6,833,970 as the sum to be raised for the next two fiscal years. The figures given by the Committee on Ways and Means increases this total to $7,697,360.

Of the great improvements going on in the southern counties of the State, San Bernardino is getting a good share. The extension of the Atchison & Topeka system of railroads has been mainly instrumental in securing the prosperity of San Bernardino; the Courier says:

"That the Atchison & Topeka system will extend their operations to San Francisco is now settled. Southern California will furnish the base of operations for the great march to the North.

Meantime, Southern California will be gird-ironed by trunks and local feeders, and San Bernardino valley will be especially well supplied with railroad facilities.

San Bernardino city as the headquarters and base of operations, will be benefitted to an extent, even during the present year, which the superficial observer will not discover until after the year is out. No city in California will be more influenced by the advent of these railroads to the State than San Bernardino.

We have already keenly felt the stimulus. Property has enhanced on an average 150 per cent. since the day the first stone was laid in the foundation of the depot. The population, if we include the suburbs touching the city proper, has increased fully 50 per cent. The population of the town and its immediate suburbs is, to-day, certainly over 6,000, perhaps 8,000. Three years from to-day, and in all probability it will reach 25,000, if the present influx of people and general development continue. And all this, we owe to our railroads; much of it to the fact that we have a system of great roads converging here, whose policy is to foster and build up local interests."

The whole southern part of the State must be benefitted by this railroad extension, and Owens valley with the rest.

By the death of Cardinal Jacobini the Pope has lost one of his wisest and ablest counselors. The Cardinal died at Rome last Saturday.

"AH, THERE!"

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Everybody Invited.

Excellent Music Secured.

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Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

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feb12-f

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
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Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

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Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 274.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BODIE, CAL. Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its postoffice address and principal place of business at the City and County of San Francisco, California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mojave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate placer claim, mine and mining premises, containing One Hundred and Nineteen 48-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situate in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the Surveyor General of the United States for California as survey No. 2194, lot No. 39, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven (27), north range one (1) east, San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a chalk stone monument marked "C D No. 1 N E Cor." being the northeast corner of the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, and the southeast corner of this location No. 1, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine; from which chalkstone monument, mineral monument No. 34 bears south, distant eleven (11) chains and twelve (12) links. The south corner of cement office bears north 16 degrees, 50 minutes west, distant ten (10) chains and eight (8) links. Winters Peak bears north 68 degrees 45 minutes east, and Chloride Peak bears north 1 degree 15 minutes west, thence.

1st Course—North twenty chains and twenty-four links to a stake marked "C D No. 2" at the base of low white hills, from which a stake marked "C D No. 70" at the southwest corner of location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit mine bears N. 3 degrees 20 minutes E distant thirty-six chain; thence.

2nd Course—North eighty nine degrees forty-nine minutes west, seven (7) chains and eighty-seven (87) links to wagon road. Ten chains and five links to a stake marked C D No. 3, being the southeast corner of location No. 2, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence.

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes west along the south boundary of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, forty-nine chains and twenty four links to a stake marked C D 3, at the southwest corner of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine on the dry bed of lake; thence.

4th Course—South twenty chains and sixteen links to a stake marked C D No. 33; thence.

5th Course—North eighty-nine degrees ten minutes east, nineteen chains and sixty links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 33;" thence.

6th Course—North eighty-nine degrees forty-five minutes east, thirty-nine chains and fifty-two links to the point of beginning.

The above described Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39 is recorded in the mining records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, in Liber A, pages 168, 169 and 170, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 370 and 371.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square, set two feet in the ground on the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W, and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67-100 chains.

The adjoining claims consist of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine and the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, on the north and south respectively.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39, posted upon the said location and to the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said mine and mining premises hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said premises or any part thereof must be duly filed in this office within sixty days from the date of the first newspaper publication hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER, Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicant.

First newspaper publication January 1, 1887.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR A MINING CLAIM.

Mineral Application No. 275.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, BODIE, CALIFORNIA, Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business and postoffice address at the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mohave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate deposit, mine and mining premises containing One Hundred and Thirty-nine 86-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situated in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises, now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the United States Surveyor General for California, as survey No. 2194 A lot No. 40, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven, north range, one east, San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a stake marked "C. D. No. 70" from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 30 degrees 20 minutes W. Fifty-nine chains and twenty-nine links, a stake marked "C D No. 2," at the N. E. Cor. of Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine bears S. 54 degrees 26 minutes W, distant thirty-six (36) chains. Winters Peak bears N. 70 degrees 30 minutes E; Chloride Peak bears N. 2 degrees 45 minutes W; thence,

1st Course—North eighteen chains and sixty-five links to a stake marked "C D No. 69" at southwest corner of location No. 5, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

2nd Course—East along the south boundary of location No. 5 of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, nine chains and sixty-seven links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 68" at southeast corner of said location No. 5; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees fifty-two minutes east, forty-one chains and four links to a stake marked "C D No. 67;" thence,

4th Course—South twenty-two minutes west, ten chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 66;" thence,

5th Course—East ten chains and fourteen links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 65," thence,

6th Course—South twenty chains and fifty-five links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 73," from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 56 degrees 39 minutes W, thence,

7th Course—West thirty chains and forty-one links to a stake marked "C D No. 72," thence

8th Course—North twelve chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C D No. 71," thence,

9th Course—West thirty chains and twenty nine links to the point of beginning.

The above Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, is recorded in the Mining Records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District in Liber A, pages 170 and 171, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 371 and 372.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square set two feet in the ground, at the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W, and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67-100 chains.

The only adjoining claim is the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, on the north.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, posted upon the said location, and the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said land or any part thereof must be duly filed according to law in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, California, within sixty days after the first newspaper publication of said notice hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER, Register.

WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicants.

First new paper publication January 1, 1887.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 391, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 39 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Fooper, Prop.

Keeps constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Lone Pine, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees

One and One-half Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

☞ These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 3 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
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NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

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INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
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BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England,

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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Wells, Fargo & Co's Expre

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL

And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital - - - 21,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. ☞ 356 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5.....1887.

Eleven feet of snow lies on top of the snow-sheds at Cisco.

Mining location notices at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

There is good demand for beef cattle in Nevada, and prices are advancing.

Mr. A. K. Briggs, of Bishop Creek, was at Independence at the beginning of the week.

According to the *Chronicle-Union* there is very little chance to travel in Mono county except on snowshoes.

Mrs. Druse was hanged at Herkimer, New York, last Monday for the murder of her husband, George Druse.

Erin E Pluribus, Unum go Bragh; remember the ball to be given at Camp Independence is for the benefit of the school.

Frank Lawrence has exchanged his house and lot in town for the farm lately occupied by Charley Green, near the railroad station.

Stecker and Weichart are doing the cabinet work in the rooms of the new Court House. The Sheriff and District Attorney have already moved into their new rooms.

A handsome cottage residence is being built by Mr. M. E. Gilmore, north of the residence of A. R. Conklin, Esq., on Main street. The building is now nearly enclosed.

Clerk Smith who is accused of falsifying the Assembly files is also accused of beating his wife as well as the Legislature. He has been dead beating the State for a living for years past.

District Attorney Forbes has gone to Bishop Creek on business, and will be absent a few days. Till his return the business of the office will be attended to by C. Mulholland, deputy.

Few men would care to offer $125,000 for a mare; yet this figure has been offered and refused for Maud S. Mr. Bonner, the owner of the mare, is a newspaper man, this is why he was able to refuse such a big price for her.

The United States Senate has passed a bill to check a system of robbery now widely practiced. The bill prohibits the mailing of newspapers and other periodicals containing lottery advertisements. This bill should become a law.

There is some reason to believe that Mr. Bertrand Rhine during his stay at the Bay has not been unmindful of the ladies in their wants of pretty things, and they will no doubt give him numerous calls on his return home, which is expected about the middle of this month.

Virginia City would be a nice place to visit just now. The *Enterprise* says: "C street, with slush in the center and mounds of snow, topped out with black sediment from the gutters, on either side, now presents rather a dilapidated appearance. The sleighing is about over, and wheeling has not yet come.

Sheriff Gregg is moving his family and household from Big Pine to Independence. The illness of Mrs. Gregg has hindered the removal till this time, but she is so far recovered as to be able to bear the trip. The family will occupy the house where ex-District Attorney Laird lived for several years.

One thousand acres of choice land for sale. No better grain or grass land in the State. An abundance of water at all times; a perfectly healthy location; title without a flaw. Five hundred acres or over, twenty dollars per acre; small lots, forty acres or more, thirty dollars per acre. Apply to the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

In Montana the wolves are descending from the mountains to the plains in great packs to feast on the dead cattle. They attack and kill all the live cattle they meet with, preferring them to the frozen carcasses. Most of the cattle left alive are too weak to defend themselves against the ravenous raiders from the mountains.

The Land Office will be in the building so long occupied by the INYO INDEPENDENT at the south end of Main street. Mr. Laird, the Register, has had the building thoroughly overhauled and repaired; the family moved into their new home this week. Mr. Laird has not yet returned, but is expected back about a week hence.

Henry George had one sincere admirer, or New Jersey had a very cranky crank. George Hutchins, of Camden county, died recently and willed his estate, valued at $30,000, to Mr. George for writing and publishing "Progress and Poverty" and other books on social subjects. It is not reported that Mr. George has made any objection to this progress from poverty.

The City Council of Los Angeles has determined to proceed at once with paving the streets. This improvement will be duly appreciated by those who have hitherto been forced to wallow through such mud holes as the streets become in rainy weather. The *Express* intimates that a few old fogies oppose this needed improvement. Such people are opposed to all improvements.

Frequent reports have recently been made of the prevalence of smallpox in Los Angeles. According to the *Express* the disease is not so prevalent as reported; that paper says there are a few cases of smallpox in the city of a mild type; and it would be but a reasonable act of caution on the part of parents to have their children vaccinated, and indeed all, old or young, who have not been vaccinated should take that precaution. Rumors have been circulated quite extensively for several days, greatly exaggerating the number of cases, and it is better that the public should know the exact situation. There has thus far been but one death. There is nothing at all alarming in this fact, as there are nearly every year a few sporadic cases of smallpox in most cities. The health officers are on the alert, and they will undoubtedly keep the few cases isolated and prevent a spread of the disease. At the same time the public should take such precautionary measures as medical science affords and as common sense dictates.

Especially should precaution be taken in the public schools. The Board of Education should instruct principals to require from scholars a certificate of vaccination from a competent physician, as a condition of attendance. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure.

During the past few weeks grass has been making good growth on the open land in Owens valley, and cattle men report stock looking very well.

Train loads of excursionists continue to arrive in the State from the East. Most of these people are business men and capitalists. One party that arrived this week filled two trains and contained 500 people.

The Supervisors of El Dorado county have made an appropriation of one thousand dollars from the county treasury to cover the expense of writing and publishing a pamphlet on the resources of the county.

Terrible loss of life was caused by an earthquake in Italy on Wednesday of last week. The disturbance occurred chiefly around the shores of the Gulf of Genoa. Hundreds of people were killed and a vast amount of property was destroyed.

Good Trapping.

Last week Mr. H. Clark caught in traps, at his place three miles south of town, four coyotes, two wildcats and four skunks.

Unclaimed Letters.

The following letters remain unclaimed at the Postoffice at Independence: Miss Emma Christian, Jack Clark, M. S. Nixon, Richard D. Van Kluck, 2.

Changed Hands.

Mr. E. Robinson has sold out his butcher shop to Julius Roeper. Mr. Roeper is now in possession and will attend to all matters in connection with the business.

A Former Pastor Dead.

Rev. George Jennings died and was buried at Reno last week. Mr. Jennings served as pastor at Independence about ten years ago; he was a thoroughly good man; he was aged nearly seventy-four years, and of these over fifty were given to the ministry.

It is Needed.

Something that was very much wanted in the town is being supplied by O. I. Mairs; this is a Town Hall. It will be in part modeled after the style of the Opera House in Reno; there will be a stage with rooms adjoining at one end of the hall; so that accommodation can be afforded for theatrical performances, balls, meetings or other public gatherings. The hall faces the Court House on Main street, and will be a nice improvement to that part of town.

A Valuable Report.

The report of Professor Hilgard, of the State University, on the viticultural work of 1885-6, ought to be in the hands of every person in the State who attempts to make wine, or even grow grapes. The subject of wine making, now of such vast importance to the State and destined to become still more so, is treated in a thoroughly scientific manner, and yet so plain that any person of ordinary common sense may understand it. Professor Hilgard by his labors and reports is doing as much as any other living man to benefit the State.

Restoring Shade.

Everybody is busy planting trees in town; At Camp Independence trees of four or five years growth are dug up; these are brought in and planted along the streets and in two or three years will replace the trees destroyed by the big fire. Most of these trees are locusts, they make very rapid growth and afford good shade. Independence was rich in beautiful shade trees before the fire, and the citizens deplored their destruction almost as much as the loss of property.

The Mating Season.

Surely the mating season is at hand, the signs are unmistakable. In the spring a young man's fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love, and the gay trio of bachelors, Lank, Kehoe and Barnes, are all fixing up as if they meant business. All three have been busy for weeks past, building new, repairing old, painting, paper hanging and new furniture inside; flower beds, fruit trees and vines outside; the boys must intend getting married; for even in Eden "Man, the hermit, sighed till woman smiled." The Justice will agree to perform the ceremony free of charge to the first of the three who gets married.

Report of State Mineralogist.

The report of State Mineralogist, William Irelan, Jr., is a great improvement on the reports hitherto issued from the Mining Bureau. Mr. Irelan wastes no time or space on names and descriptions of "minerals" that are of little or no value, and about which miners know little and care less; but he tells how mines are actually worked, including pumping machinery, ore crushing, concentrating, amalgamating and other matters of interest to practical miners. The smelting of silver bearing ores is not described in the report. This is a subject that would be of much interest to miners in Inyo county and other parts of the State. Doubtless Mr. Irelan will deal with it in some future report.

Shorthorns.

In a communication to the *Stockman*, Mr. W. J. Marsh, of Nevada, states that during the year 1886 he sold eleven head of young animals from his herd, the average price being $300 each. Recently eight animals from the same herd have been sold in Inyo county. Andrew Clark, of Bishop Creek, took three heifers and a bull, all less than one year old, price, $350 each. Oscar Hilton took a bull, less than eleven months old, for $250; Mr. Turner and S. J. Newlon each took a bull, same age and price. These animals will tell on the stock of Owens valley. Last Spring Mr. W. L. Hunter, of Georges Creek, got a three-year-old bull from the herd of Mr. Marsh. Mr. Hunter has now several calves from this bull, and their very great superiority to the offspring of the ordinary "scrub" bull is seen at a glance.

An Appropriation Granted.

Mr. Gould, our Assemblyman, writes that the general appropriation bill as it passed in the Assembly, contains an appropriation of four thousand dollars for Agricultural District No. 18. This is the new district composed of the counties of Alpine, Mono and Inyo. The appropriation is to cover two years, being two thousand dollars for each year. As compared with the aid given to other districts this appropriation is liberal enough. The bill has yet to pass the Senate, but is likely enough to go through without this item being changed. These three counties are probably the only ones in the State that have never had any benefit from the appropriations made for district fairs, and in all probability the Assembly gave some consideration to that fact when this item was inserted in the bill.

LOOKOUT MINES.

Rich Developments. Men Wanted.

Very good reports of mining interests come from Lookout. The late snow storms have blocked the roads so that teams cannot haul ore to Keeler. At the Modock mine thirty-five tons are sacked ready for shipment and about ninety-six tons more are packed to the furnace. At the end of December a prospect drift was started from tunnel No. 3; on Monday a week ago this drift broke into a chamber of high grade silver and lead ore; at date of report this body had been cut into a distance of thirteen feet with no sign of a wall and very little waste in the ore. This is the most favorable looking prospect seen in the district since 1876. The furnace is prevented from starting up only for want of coal; it will not be possible for teams to reach the coal for three weeks yet. At the Fitz mine three men are taking out ore; at the Kentuck mine three men, and at the Modock mine seven men are at work. In each of these mines several more miners could be employed but there are no idle men a the camp.

Smith and Wallace are working the Minnetta mine with five men; they are taking out very rich ore, all of which will be shipped away as soon as roads are open.

A Colonization Scheme.

During the past few months a number of people from Virginia City have visited Owens valley with a view to settle here. Several have already settled and are now owners of homes. A movement is now on foot to promote the location of a colony; the *Enterprise* says:

"Several prominent Comstockers are working on a scheme to establish a colony of 20 families in Owens valley. The promoter will entertain the applications of only those heads of families who can put up $1,500 each, the idea being to raise $e0,000 and take up in the valley named 20,000 acres of land. At least $18,000 of the money thus raised is to be expended in constructing a large irrigating ditch, the balance to go toward other improvements for the common good of the colonists. The scheme is a practical one, and if properly engineered ought to win."

These people can find land enough on the east side of Owens river from Independence station southward, where they can all locate near each other. Samples of the soil have been analyzed by able agricultural chemists and the land has been examined by practical farmers and orchardists and all agree that it is of first class quality. An abundance of water can be taken from the river at a very moderate cost.

Working Tailings.

An experiment has been made in the Douglass mill, at Dayton, Nevada, in working over tailings with electricity by a process invented by Doctor Rae. In his report of the experiment W. A. Rulison, Superintendent of the mill, says:

"Number of tons worked (old method) 17; bullion produced, 611 50 ounces; fineness, 52-100; value, $41 09; fineness of gold returned, 30-1000.

Rae process, 52 tons produced 1219 80 ounces of bullion, the fineness of which was 115-1000, valued at $181 38. Increase in bullion product over old process, 47.11 per cent.; increase of fineness of bullion, 63 1000; fineness of gold returned, 4-1000; gain on returns of gold product over old method, 33.33 per cent.; saving of quicksilver, 83.33 per cent.

This test was made by daylight, in order to guard against any mistakes that might occur during the night, and also to make it possible to give it my attention.

In conclusion, I unhesitatingly pronounce the trial a most perfect and emphatic success."

Would Fight For It.

A few days ago two young Germans called at the printing office at Independence and said they had come to stay in Owens valley. The question was asked "Suppose that such land as you see near Independence could be found in Germany, where people could have it for settling upon it and improving it, what do you think would be the result?" Promptly one of the young men answered "The people would fight for it." The father of this young man owned forty acres of land in Hanover; he sold it, getting two hundred dollars per acre for it, and now is here with his three sons, two of them being aged about fourteen and twelve respectively. They have rented a place near Independence and are now all busy with plowing and other work. They will select land for themselves and make their own home where they can move at the beginning of another season. These people will make excellent citizens.

Bull For Sale.

"Silver Brick" a thoroughbred Holstein bull, calved June 5th 1886. Out of "Black Queen" by "Saratoga," both imported from Holland and registered in the Holland Herd Book. Silver Brick is a direct descendant of "Rooker," beautifully marked, a square, bulky animal, unusually heavy of his age, bred from the best strains of the famous milk breed, with pedigree perfect. His sire, Saratoga, was imported direct from Holland, is an animal of remarkable prepotency, whose half breed progeny require an expert to distinguish them from thoroughbred stock. Although under age he was awarded a special premium at the Nevada State Fair, his sire took first premium two successive years. He is offered for sale for $250, as his owner does not need two bulls. Apply to Sam Davis, Appeal Office, Carson City, Nev.

Indispensable to the Toilet.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid cures chafing, eruptions, and inflammation of all kinds; cures inflamed or sore eyes; relieves pains from bites or stings of insects and sore feet; destroys all taint of perspiration or offensive smell from the feet or any part of the body; cleanses and whitens the skin. Used as a dentifrice it purifies the breath; preserves the teeth and cures toothache; sore gums and canker. A little of the Fluid in the Water used in bathing is very refreshing and especially beneficial to the sick.

Should Try Owens Valley.

A bill has been introduced in Congress appropriating money to pay the cost of boring 3,000 artesian wells in various parts of the United States. Should this bill become a law one or more of the wells should be bored in Owens valley. There is no other region where there is greater certainty of finding good wells, nor any where they would do more good.

Mules For Sale.

Three fine mules for sale; each four years old, rising five. All trained to harness and gentle. Terms: Cash on delivery. Address JAMES HINES, Independence.

In Preparation.

An entertainment will be given at Easter by the children of the Sunday-school at Independence. Every spare hour will be devoted to preparation. The school is in a prosperous condition, and no more pleasing sight can be found than the bright, happy faces of the children who meet in the church every Sunday morning. Every parent should go and share the enjoyment.

MISCELLANEOUS

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

(PURELY VEGETABLE)

Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

Endorsed by the use of 7 Millions of Bottles, as

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

for Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.

ONLY GENUINE

has our Z Stamp in red on front of Wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., SOLE PROPRIETORS. Price, $1.00.

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

The Man Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in the hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 569.

LAND OFFICE AT LODI, CAL. February 1 th, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Superior Judge, or in his absence, before Clerk of his Court at Independence, on March 29, 1887, viz: W. K. MILLER for the N W ¼ of Sec 34, Tp 15 S R 36 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. J. Stewart, C. Johnson and E. H. Edwards, of Lone Pine, O. I. Mairs, Independence.

D. WALKER, Register.

feb19-64

JUSTICE OF PEACE, C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D., Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS. W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second, Reno, Nevada.

oct 23 tf

Independence Hotel,

Independence - - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1-86

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce Street, New York City, For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS, Will be sent FREE, on application.

P. H. MACK, COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House, New Furniture, Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.

feb12tf

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	9.15 a. m	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Luning	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Sods Springs.....	6.10 p. m.	9.10 a. m.
Belleville.....	7.45 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 8.20 p. m.	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville.....	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord.....	2.50 p. m	10.10 a. m.
Independence.....	4.10 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler.....	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Good Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale & Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

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Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co.'s.

ap25tf

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. MEN ONLY

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille

A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, in Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT. One Month, - $3.00. Two Months, - 5.00. Three Months, 7.00.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

AVAILABLE ONLY BY MAIL. SECURE ORDER

HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Proprietors, 306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives, a Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Carap Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN, Bee Keeper.

MISCELALNEOUS.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11-tf

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE, Camp Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, STOUTLAND, MO., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Ist. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $1000."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1716 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.,

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS, WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE Is Where You Get the WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.;

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.

n476tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS, &c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

International Immigrant Union.

Secure A Homestead For Your Family.

CALIFORNIA.

INYO COUNTY—Owens River Valley

THE INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANT UNION intends to colonize the Valley of Owens River, Inyo county, one of the prettiest valleys in the great west, containing about 100,000 acres and well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, as well as of the various fruits. The soil is about the same as the best ever known in California or Oregon, and the facilities for irrigation unsurpassed.

The Company offers to locate settlers upon 80, 160, 320 and 640 acre farms, the settlers obtaining the same from the Government at $1.50 per acre under the Desert Land Act, paying for it the same 50 cents per acre upon filing his or her application, and the balance, $1 per acre, at the end of three years, or before if water is brought upon the land in sufficient quantity to irrigate the same. Any person, man or woman, 21 years of age, can locate a tract of 640 acres.

International Immigrant Union, 126 Washington St., Chicago, Ills.

WM. H. MARTIN, Manager.

THE DAVIDSON CO., N. W., Agents, St. Paul Minn.

Office in San Francisco;

No. 401 CALIFORNIA STREET, Rooms 29 and 8-13.

THE BUBBLE AT THE BRIM.

Oh, see it gayly smiling and lightly dancing up,
How winsome and beguiling it peeps across the cup!
Beware, or 'twill enchant you as it beckons from the rim—
"Come, kiss me, darling, can't you?" laughs the bubble at the brim.

How tenderly it flushes, how modestly it flies!
It apes a maiden's blushes when dreams of love arise;
It softly sings and glistens, like the shining seraphim—
But woe to him who listens to the bubble at the brim.

Perhaps 'tis beauty's finger that fills the rosy glass;
How sweet it is to linger, how hard it is to pass!
Tis late to curse the revel when the lights are burning dim,
You are bartered to the devil by the bubble at the brim.

—Samuel Minturn Peck.

Pulmonary Diseases in Berlin.

The death rate from pulmonary diseases increases alarmingly in Berlin from year to year. The climate is certainly unfavorable for all with the least tendency to weak lungs. The atmosphere has a greater percentage of moisture than that of almost any other city on the continent. Rain and fog alternate. In the early morning the mist is so dense that one's clothes become damp and his skin unpleasantly moist. The streets, even in the hot months of summer, are seldom dry, but usually dank and wet, emitting a vapor which frightens the weak lunged. Catarrh has been called the curse of America, but Berlin people easily hold their own in that complaint. It is safe to say that every one has a cold from the beginning of October till the end of April, and even during the summer months, owing to the changeable weather, few are entirely exempt. Though the weather has been exceedingly damp, as already stated, no snow has yet fallen, and winter underclothing has been unnecessary. Last year several inches of snow lay on the ground on Thanksgiving day.

The country for miles about Berlin is flat and unbroken as a western prairie, and the ground being very sandy—Berlin, in fact, is built upon sand—the roads are very heavy where not well cared for, which, however, is the exception rather than the rule. The statistics of the Moabite hospital, recently published, show that no less than one-fifth of the inmates are consumptives. In this hospital alone the number of lung diseased patients reached 550, being seventy-four more than last year, and 13.5 per cent. of all who had been under treatment against 10.5 per cent. in 1885. The death rate rose as high as 42.2 per cent., only 33 1-3 per cent. being discharged as cured. Upon the whole, the number is not encouraging for the inhabitants of Berlin, and certainly deplorable considering the annual increase of the population.—Berlin Cor. New York Tribune.

Mechanical Salutations in Germany.

Nothing can possibly be more mechanical than the way the Germans in ordinary life make use of these expressions, especially domestics and employes of hotels and public places of all kinds. Being in your chamber in a German house, there is a rapping at the door loud enough to wake the seven sleepers. You open it. It is only the chambermaid. She stands bolt upright and as rigid as a corpse. Her face is the utter vacuity of expression. She says "Guten tag" or "Guten abend" in a sudden way that is not exactly explosive. It gives you the impression that she has dropped something very heavy, and you involuntarily recoil and look down to see what it is.

If you go to buy a glass of soda water in the Unter den Linden the woman in the kiosk fires off an unexpected "Guten tag" to you. If you enter a shop it is flung at you on all sides. So also when you go in or out of your hotel, when you go to public institutions, such as baths, or when you go into the hotel dining room. Everybody utters the salutation appropriate to the time of day; and, as the employes are numerous, you are thundered at in front and rear and on either flank till your entrance or exit seems like the advance or retrograde movement of the light brigade. It is simply perfunctory. Nobody smiles; no one moves the body or nods the head, as in France or in Italy. In Austria it is even more so. The salutations of employes are more numerous and quite as mechanical. The Hungarians are somewhat more mobile, but, except in the cities, are neither refined nor polite.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

"She writes with the utmost facility; I never saw anything like it," said Mrs. Leslie, from among her books and letters as she sat at her great desk, at once the very picture of businesslike industry and the figure of a woman of fashion. She sat upon either a platform or very high chair, and was clad in a rich and striking costume. She wrote constantly, yet listened and put in a pertinent sentence here and there in the interview between the poet and reporter. She called her guest "Ella," and they were on delightful terms of companionship. "She can write in a room crowded with persons all talking," she added.

"Yes," said the vivacious poetess, "I learned to do that at home. I was brought up in a humble home and wrote in the sitting room, where it was simply a question whether my comfort or that of the rest of the family was to be considered. I easily acquired the faculty for writing in a room in which the children were at play and the older folks were talking or reading or at work. I began to write at 14, you know. Not long ago I was visiting a friend in Connecticut and there were several persons in the room, but none expected anything of me, so that when I was seized with an idea for some verses I cleared a little space on the center table and sat down and wrote my poem."

"And was it finished without revision?"

"Oh, yes; I seldom need to alter what I write. I have what I want to write well in mind, and I write it as I have formed it mentally."—New York Sun.

A Poet's Precocious Offspring.

Juanita Miller, the 6-year-old daughter of Joaquin Miller, the poet, is an unusually interesting little maiden, gifted by nature with a truly remarkable memory. She can repeat, without changing or misplacing a single word, every line which her father has ever written. This is not done in parrot fashion, as would be the case with most children. Her declamation is clear, comprehensive and charming in every respect. She has a quaint manner and an odd way of making observations upon people and things which evinces thought far beyond her years. As a matter of course she is the special pride and admiration of her father, who never tires of descanting upon her perfections and achievements. Juanita and her mother are passing the winter with Joaquin Miller at his log cabin, beyond the Boundary and Sixteenth street, Washington.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Triple Array of Figures.

The St. Louis type foundry proprietor says: Here we are on the eve of 1888, which creates a triple demand for the figure 8. This triple use of figures in the annals of time will not occur again till 1911, 1999, 2000, 2022, 2111, 2122, 2202, 2212, 2222, etc.—Detroit Free Press.

England's Wheat Imports.

England, it is stated, now imports from Russia 5,000,000 hundred weight of wheat, against 10,000,000 fifteen years ago. In the same interval the import from America has increased from 12,000,000 hundred weight to 20,000,000.

THE NEW SOUTH.

WHAT JUDGE KELLEY SAYS OF ITS WONDERFUL DEVELOPMENT.

A Look at Nashville and Chattanooga. Railroads and Mineral Regions—Cotton Raising and Its Drawbacks—An Incident at Anniston—Towns.

Judge Kelley has come back from his southern trip, full of its wonderful development. He says the new south is entirely different from the south of twenty years ago. Said he:

"Certain parts of the south are going ahead faster to-day than in any parts of the north. The country about Birmingham and Anniston is on the boom, and their appearance is that of the fast growing western frontier town rather than the old villages of the south. Nashville is a magnificent city. Chattanooga has, I think, the largest tannery in the world, and is doing a great deal of manufacturing. It ships its lumber in every direction, and it has all the enterprise of a northern city. About Chattanooga the farmers are making a great deal in the raising of fruit, and it is a curious thing that on one side of Mission ridge there are vast strawberry beds which run up the side of the mountain, and over the hill are great fields of grapes. These strawberries are shipped all over the country by the car load and by train loads. They are eaten in Cincinnati, Cleveland and Chicago, and, coming as they do early in the season, they bring high prices. I cite this as an example as to how the south is investigating its resources. The land will raise something else than corn and cotton, and the people are beginning to find it out."

DEVELOPMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

"How about railroad building?"

"Several thousand miles of railroad were built in the south during the past year, and everywhere the railroad goes the country develops. In the newly developed part of the south the condition of the lower class is rapidly improving. The laborers of Chattanooga, Birmingham, Anniston and the fast developing mineral regions of the south live in good houses, and they make fair wages. I estimate that one bachelor laborer is of more good to the storekeepers of the southern community than four families who are engaged in the work of raising cotton. I assert this without fear of contradiction, and am able to maintain it. The south has been divided up into small farms and these farms are almost universally devoted to cotton raising. Each farmer's product amounts to about one or two bales a year, seldom more than two and often not more than one. He sells these bales for about $40 apiece, and these $40 constitute his annual income and support. Long lines of these poor farmers come to market with their yearly load of cotton. Sometimes they have two steers attached to a cart, sometimes a mule and a steer, and at other times a horse. The head of the family drives the cart, back of him is the bale of cotton, and behind in the wagon or cart sit the women of the family.

"I saw hundreds of such scenes and I found that the women of the family always come along. This was in order that they might lay in their yearly supplies of clothes and provisions. This $40 represented the entire money outlay for the year, and their entire purchasing power for household conveniences. Hence they came along to advise their husbands and fathers as to the use of the money.

A BITTER COLD NIGHT.

"One night that I spent at Anniston was bitter cold. A large number of these small planters and their families had come in to sell their cotton, but they had arrived too late for the dealers to buy. They were too poor to go to a hotel, and they had to sleep in their wagons or huddle around a fire which they kindled out doors to keep themselves warm. Some of these farmers travel twenty, thirty and forty miles to market. The roads are not good, as there is little intercommunication among them. The cotton trip is the big trip of the year, and, I doubt not, is talked of for weeks before it is undertaken. The large landowners, who, in some cases, rent out small farms to these planters, graduate their charges and the expenses of raising by the extent of the crop, and, as a rule, it makes not much difference whether the crop amounts to five bales or three. The poor farmer gets enough to live upon, and this is about one bale. Now, a laborer at $1 a day will make $300 a year if he works steadily, or, even in a slipshod way, he is sure to make $120. This, as a rule, he spends, and this amount is three times that of the average small farmer."

"How about the new towns in the south?"

"They are growing up along the different lines of road, and they are showing all the signs of modern civilization. Many of the new store buildings which are erected are of brick, and I found good churches and schools in many of them. In Anniston I noticed the children going to school. They seemed as well dressed as our northern little ones, and I visited a number of both white and colored schools and found them very well conducted."—Frank G. Carpenter in Cleveland Leader.

"Horse Bread" in Sweden.

Horse bread is still commonly made in Sweden. It is still commonly made and used in Tyrol, and in certain parts of Switzerland—the Engadine, for instance. Your driver stops at a roadside inn, and, before he buys anything for himself, he buys for his horse a large cake of brown oat bread, circular, flattish, the size and shape of a Yorkshire yule cake. The strong, quiet, steady horse—or mare very likely—knows well what all this means; looks on with eager eyes as he slices the cake into strips; munches slice after slice with keen enjoyment; and finally, perhaps, lays its lips upon his palm to suggest the possibility of another loaf. Some drivers, indeed, themselves desirous of a meal, are content to crumble the bread into a trough; and in that case the horse will not only eat all the large pieces, but will with teeth and tongue take up every morsel and crumb that strews the floor of the trough. Such are his views as to the merits of oaten bread.—Notes and Queries.

A "Humaniphone" at a Fair.

At a recent church fair in Worcester there was great curiosity to see and hear the new musical instrument, the humaniphone, which was exhibited in the large anteroom of the hall. The instrument proved to be young ladies representing the tones of the scale, arranged behind a screen, showing only their heads and shoulders. They wore white masks reaching to the mouth, and around the neck of each was suspended by a ribbon the number of the scale represented. A young lady stood in front, who, with a wand, played tunes by pointing to the one whose number was the tone wanted, which was promptly uttered. Rounds and other pieces were sung, making a unique and amusing affair.—Boston Transcript.

The Bull's-Eye of the Nation.

Many epigrammatic things have been said of the capital of the nation by the statesmen who have been lucky enough to be sent there by their constituents; but to Congressman Tim Campbell has been awarded the credit of describing the home of congress with a piquant and suggestive terseness that is unique. "Washington," said the leader of the Eighth district the other day, "Washington, sir, is the bull's eye of this nation, and you aim high when you want to get there."

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

—It cost $300,000 to harvest the immense cranberry crop around Cape Cod (Massachusetts) this season.

—The culture of tobacco in Germany is progressing, 1,986,597 acres having been planted this spring.

—It is estimated that 300,000 head of mutton sheep have been driven from Oregon this year to Wyoming and Nebraska to be fattened for the spring market.

—The census of the Island of Cuba shows "1,200 sugar plantations, 5,000 tobacco plantations, 160 coffee plantations, 25 cocoa plantations, 5,000 grazing farms, 20,600 small farms, 90,000 warehouses, factories, etc."

—Persons who are undertaking to raise carp in artificial ponds must be careful to keep other kinds of fish as well as aquatic animals and turtles out of them. During the past summer the young carp in many places have been destroyed by the above-named creatures.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—Prof. Roberts, speaking of the great efficiency of moderan labor-saving implements and machines, says: "The boy of to-day, with his sulky-plow and self-binder, can rob the soil of more plant food in a year than his grandfather could in all his lifetime, though his muscular grandfather might have carried off with ease two such boys, one under each arm."—*Chicago Times.*

—The Territory of Alberta, in the Canadian northwest, contains, it is computed, 76,325 cattle, 10,025 horses and 21,300 sheep. Thus, at $40 per head, $3,053,000 is invested in cattle, $601,500 in horses at $60 per head, and $85,200 in sheep at $4 per head. This is a very good beginning, considering it is only three or four years since the first attempt was made to establish ranches in the territory.

—According to the crop report issued by the Department of Agriculture at Washington, the largest yield per acre of buckwheat during the past season was in the New England States, where as much as twenty bushels per acre was obtained. Maine and Vermont each produce as much as all the rest of the New England States together. New York and Pennsylvania grow two-thirds of the product of the United States. The entire crop for the country is 11,000,000 bushels, and the average yield per acre is thirteen bushels.

—An idea of the extent of the milling business at Minneapolis, Minn., can be got from the following extract, taken from the *Northwestern Miller*, of November 3: "The flour output touched high figures last week, being the largest for any single week of the year—157,270 barrels, averaging 26,211 barrels daily, against 90,500 barrels for the preceding week, and 161,650 barrels for the corresponding time in 1885. The same number of mills (nineteen) are in operation this week, and the product promises to reach as high a point as last week. The daily output is fully 26,000 barrels. Another 1,500 barrels will be added to the active list next week."

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Lieutenant Henn cackleates to bring the Galatea back next year and enter for all the races.—*Lowell Courier.*

—"The scold waves are very trying," said a man to his wife this morning when she raided him for not building the fire.—*Washington Critic.*

—A happy thought is one that has escaped from a melancholy man and is certain that it will not be obliged to go back.—*Picayune.*

—A man had much rather be fined fifty dollars for fast driving than be told that his horse couldn't trot fast enough to break the statute.—*Burdette.*

—Daughter—"Mamma, I'm crazy about this palmistry!" Mother—"The pa mystery I'm crazy about is where your father spends his evenings."—*Chicago Journal.*

—"You can always tell a man who has once been a clerk in a hotel," says an exchange. Our experience has always been that you can't tell him much. He thinks he knows it all.—*Somerville Journal.*

—"Say, mister, don't you want a boy?" "Are you out of work?" "Yes." "What did you do during the summer?" "I stuck flies onto fly-paper in druggists' winders, but fly-time's over now."—*Philadelphia Call.*

—"They eat horses in France," observed Joggins; isn't it horrible?" "I think you ought to be the last to say so," rejoined Snooper. "How is that?" "You have been known to consume a great many 'ponies' yourself.—*Tid-Bits.*

—A lady correspondent, who assumes to know how boys ought to be trained, writes as follows: "O, mothers, hunt out the soft, tender, genial side of your boy's nature." Mothers often do—with a shoe.—*Chicago Mail.*

—The new teacher at Bitter Creek, a smart young fellow from Boston, who thought he knew all creation, was downed at the first spelling school in his new district on the first word. Old 'Squire Pollock gave out "pussley" and the new teacher spelled it "purslane." "Set down," said the 'squire, and how everybody did yell.—*Burdette.*

—Country Uncle—"Next summer, Fannie, you must come out and spend a month with us on the farm, and see us every morning go out into the field with our hoes on our shoulders." Fannie—"Humph, that's the last place in the world I'd think of wearing my hose."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Catharine Owen has published a book called "Ten Dollars Enough." She may think so now, but by the time she gets all the jet trimming and stuff for the overskirt she will find that about ten dollars more is necessary, not including the dressmaker's bill. Ten dollars is enough for the material, but the trimming and making cost like sixty.—*Norristown Herald.*

—"Bessie, I hear your sister is sick. What ails her?" "I don't know, ma'am. May be it's the diploma." "The what, child?" "The diploma. I heard mother say that she took it at school"—*Philadelphia Call.*

—"The shades of night were falling fast," read the teacher, "what does that mean?" And the smart bad boy reckoned "the women were pullin' down the blinds," for which he got ten minutes in the merry birch woods.—*Burdette.*

AN INVESTIGATION INTO THE LEGAL STATUS, FAIRNESS AND HONESTY OF THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY.

NEW ORLEANS, (La.) December 15.

California has been a large patron of the Louisiana State Lottery. It may be added, parenthetically, that it has been also particularly fortunate in its investments in this direction, winning many of the capital prizes. The chances of winning in the schemes of this company are thoroughly understood by its patrons. It would be a waste of time and of space to analyze the schemes; the only questions that interest the lottery ticket-holder are: Is the scheme honestly drawn? and, Is the company financially responsible? To satisfy itself on these points a member of the *Chronicle* staff was sent from San Francisco to this city to investigate the affairs of the Louisiana State Lottery Company, and to witness the extraordinary drawing which took place yesterday.

LEGALITY OF THE LOTTERY.

The first duty of the *Chronicle* reporter was to ascertain the legal status of the concern. "Does it have a legal existence?" was the question he put to a leading member of the Louisiana Bar, and a gentleman who will soon occupy a high judicial position in the State.

"Of course it has," he replied very promptly. "Its franchise is now unquestioned in law. In 1868 the Legislature of Louisiana enacted a law entitled 'An Act to increase the revenues of the State and to authorize the incorporation of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and to repeal certain Acts now in force.' This Act provided that no foreign lottery tickets should be sold within the State, and gave to certain citizens named authority to organize a corporation 'to protect the State against the great losses heretofore incurred in sending large amounts of money to foreign countries for the purchase of lottery tickets, to establish a solvent and reliable home institution and to insure perfect fairness and justice in the distribution of prizes.' The capital stock was fixed at $1,000,000 in shares of $100 each. There were provisions for a Board of Directors and all the corporate rights to sue and to be sued, etc. The duration of the lottery was to be for twenty-five years. It was to pay $40,000 a year to the educational fund, and was required to give bonds to carry out these provisions. The Constitution of Louisiana adopted in 1879, touches the lottery question as follows:

ARTICLE 167. The General Assembly shall have authority to grant lottery charters or privileges; provided, each charter or privilege shall pay not less than $40,000 per annum in money into the treasury of the State; and provided farther, that all charters shall cease and expire on the 1st of January, 1895, from which time all lotteries are prohibited in the State.

The $40,000 per annum now provided by law to be paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company, according to the provisions of its charter granted in the year 1868, shall belong to the Charity Hospital of New Orleans, and the charter of said company is recognized as a contract binding on the State for the period therein specified, except its monopoly clause, which is hereby abrogated, and all laws contrary to the provisions of this article are hereby declared null and void; provided, said company shall file a written renunciation of all its monopoly features in the office of the Secretary of State within sixty days after the ratification of this Constitution.

These conditions were promptly accepted by The Louisiana Lottery Company; indeed, this constitutional provision guaranteed the Company exactly what it was contending it possessed—a contract with the State of Louisiana. This position has been further strengthened by a decision of the United States Supreme Court rendered within a few days. An effort was made to tax the lottery company under an act taxing stockholders in corporations for State and city purposes. This tax the company resisted, on behalf of its shareholders on the plea that the Company had a valid and bona fide contract with the State, and that it commuted the whole tax by the payment of $40,000 a year to the Charity Hospital. This plea was supported by the United States Supreme Court, which holds that the lottery company does have a legal and binding contract with the State of Louisiana, and that any attempt to extort from it a sum in excess of the $40,000 is illegal. This decision, however, carries with it a benefit to the Louisiana Lottery something more important to the managers than the mere saving of dollars and cents—recognition by the laws of Louisiana and of the nation as a corporation engaged in a legitimate business under a legal and valid charter. This recognition of the validity of contract gives The Louisiana State Lottery what no lottery has ever had in America since the days of Washington and Jefferson, when the Presidents were authorized to draw lotteries for the benefit of the national capital—a legal existence for the period of its charter.

A RECOGNIZED INSTITUTION.

The legal status of the Louisiana State Lottery is thus clearly and indisputably established. One cannot long remain in New Orleans without discovering that it is one of the recognized institutions of the city, and one that possesses the fullest confidence of the people. Whatever the rest of the world may think of lotteries, New Orleans believes in them. Interviews with the Presidents of the leading Banks, merchants and planters, not only proved this, but the further fact that these men have faith in the honesty of the management of the drawing and the perfect solvency of the institution. Indeed it is generally asserted that the Louisiana Lottery is stronger than any bank in the South, and all the banks cash its prizes at sight. Its stock, which is regularly quoted on 'Change, sells at $550. Its par value is $100. The management comprises the foremost citizens of Louisiana, financially and socially considered—men who are open handed, broad and liberal.

C. Kohn, President of the Union National Bank, said: "I am not interested in lotteries in any way, and am opposed to gambling in any form or guise it may take. I do not think gambling should be encouraged, but if ever an institution deserved the friendship of a people, The Louisiana State Lottery deserves the friendship of the people of this section. It has done, and is constantly doing, a great work for humanity. No one can imagine the far-reaching charity of that institution. Its vaults are always open to the poor and needy. It is a rich corporation, perfectly responsible, and conducted with the strictest integrity.

J. H. Oglesby, President of the Louisiana National Bank, a conservative, careful business man, who does not believe in lotteries, said: "The company is thoroughly responsible, is carefully and honestly conducted."

A. Baldwin, President of the New Orleans National Bank, said that the managers of the lottery were thoroughly honest men, responsible and charitable almost to a fault.

P. O. Fazende of the banking house of Fazende & Soixas, said: "There is no stronger or more responsible corporation in America than The Louisiana State Lottery Company. The standing of the managers in the community would preclude the idea of dishonesty in connection with it. It could not afford to be dishonest. Its very life depends upon its honesty. It is strictly honest, and has the full confidence of our people."

These sentiments were expressed by every prominent man seen by the *Chronicle* reporter, and his interviews covered fifty different persons, in every walk of life. Not one man was found who had an evil word for the Lottery, though nearly all deprecated the drawing of lotteries.

EXTRAORDINARY DRAWING.

Satisfied as to the legal and financial status of the concern, the reporter determined to investigate the honesty of the Drawing. This was an event in New Orleans. It took place in the Academy of Music which had been specially engaged for that purpose. It was an extraordinary drawing, the prizes aggregating $522,500, including a Capital Prize of $150,000, one of $50,000 one of $20,000, two of $10,000 and four of $5,000, with many smaller ones. The drawing of this lottery was wholly in the hands of General G. T. Beauregard of New Orleans and General Jubal A. Early of Virginia. The management of the Company had absolutely nothing to do with it. The preparations began on Monday and were not concluded until Friday. The scheme was based on a representation of 100,000 tickets, against which 87,215 prizes were to be drawn. Then there were 1,300 Approximation Prizes, not drawn from the wheel, making a total of 2,197 prizes. The numbers were printed on blue paper measuring two and one-half by one and one-half inches. These had to be carefully counted from 1 to 100,000. Then they were rolled up tightly by means of an instrument, and then inserted into a small rubber tube. The prizes were also printed in bold figures and similarly enclosed in tubes. This count consumed five days and was conducted by Generals Beauregard and Early, who were assisted in their laborious task by a number of ladies of New Orleans, whose families were reduced in circumstances by the war. The work was carefully, thoroughly and conscientiously performed. No mistake was possible. Every number was there beyond a doubt. When the count was completed the tubes containing the numbers were put into bags, which were sealed with the autographs and private seals of Generals Beauregard and Early. These bags were placed in a box and stored in a vault. The tubes containing the prizes were similarly sealed and stored. Yesterday these bags were conveyed to the Academy of Music and one at a time opened by the Commissioners, and as opened their contents were placed in a large wheel. The prizes when opened were placed in a smaller wheel. Everything was now in readiness for the drawing, toward which at least a quarter of a million of people looked anxiously and hopefully. The wheels are made with glass sides. The one containing the numbers, which is much the larger, was placed on the left of the stage and was in the special and personal charge of the venerable Confederate cavalry leader, General Early. The smaller wheel, with the prizes, was on the right of the stage under the honest and vigilant care of another distinguished soldier and eminent engineer, General Beauregard. There were present on the stage several clerks, who registered the prizes as they were drawn, four sub commissioners, Messrs. Rousseau, Buckard, Hodgson and Roux, and reporters of the daily press. At precisely 11 o'clock the drawing began. The tubes were taken from the wheels by blindfolded boys. There was really no occasion for this precaution, since the numbers were thoroughly concealed in the tubes, but the Commissioners continue the custom. The boys are brought from a local asylum and are well paid for a few hours' work. The scene was an interesting one and especially to a student of human nature. The house was fairly filled, many of those present being strangers who wished to satisfy themselves as to the honesty of the drawing. Many, however, had a personal interest in the result. These held in their hands lists of their numbers, which they anxiously scanned as the drawing proceeded.

LUCKY NUMBERS.

Those on the stage were there clearly in a business capacity. They had no interest in the drawing, save to see it honestly done. With the audience it was different. Anxiety and expectancy beamed on every face. The ladies filled the boxes and the balcony and leaned forward in their eagerness to catch the numbers as they were announced. They seemed to forget everything about them. One clergyman was present, and the audience included all classes of people. As General Early announced the first number, 75,097, a hush fell upon the audience. General Beauregard turned his wheel, and the boy having drawn a prize, the General said "$100," which was the prize given for that number. For several minutes the prizes ranged from $100 to $500, when General Early said "8712," and General Beauregard arose, and said, in a distinct and clear tone, "$10,000," and a murmur passed through the audience. Who was the lucky holder?

The wheels were turned, to thoroughly mix the tubes, after drawing twenty numbers, and the boys were changed at the end of every sixty numbers.

The drawing is a somewhat monotonous affair, and lasted until three o'clock—four hours of diligent work, diffusing happiness and wealth over the nation. The audience was evidently interested solely in the grand capital prize, and when ticket 84,544 won $5,000, and 56,794 brought some happy holder $5,000 more there was not a murmur, but soon a change came upon the assemblage. General Early said "No. 97,409." General Beauregard slowly arose and deliberately announced: "$50,000." A spontaneous applause went up, a good luck wish to the happy holder. So the work went along until No. 93,174 won the grand prize of $150,000. That ended the interest on the part of the audience which quickly dispersed, leaving the Commissioners alone to complete the work. No one who saw the lottery drawn would question the honesty of the Commissioners. No one who has seen the handful of prizes sitting alongside of the twenty bushels of numbers, representing the possibilities of winning, would wonder whether the lottery was honestly drawn. Still there might have been fraud in the large wheel, and to satisfy himself in that respect the *Chronicle* reporter proposed to ascertain if the full 100,000 numbers were in the wheel. As soon as the drawing was over the control of the wheel was passed over to him. One hundred of the tubes were counted out at a time until 1,000 had been counted. These were weighed and on the basis thus secured the contents of the wheel were weighed and found to be correct to the weight of a hair. It satisfied the investigator beyond a doubt that not a single number in the 100,000 was missing at the drawing, simply confirming his previous impression.

FORTUNE'S FAVORITE.

There was no question as to the fairness and honesty of the drawings. When the tubes had been weighed they were returned to bags, sealed by the Commissioners and by them locked up. The prizes and numbers were verified to-day by Generals Early and Beauregard, and then published and mailed to the ticket-holders. To-day there has been a constant stream of lucky holders pouring in and out of the office, getting their money. Those at a distance send their tickets for collection through the banks or express companies. To test the efficiency of the clerical department of the concern, the writer asked where the $50,000 prize had been sold, and was promptly informed "At Washington, D. C., to one man." A good return on a ten-dollar investment. Desiring to know what the Pacific Coast had won, the following list was given:

Ticket.	Prize.	Fraction.	City.
93,174	$150,000	one fifth	San Francisco
92,509	20,000	one-fifth	San Francisco
8,712	10,000	one-fifth	Bakersfld, Cal.
80,300	10,000	three-fifths	San Francisco
24,759	5,000	sev'n-t'nth's	San Francisco
56,794			Oakland
67,066			San Jose
84,544			Mojave

Two negro laboring men of New Orleans won $15,000 each—one-tenth each of the capital prize—and there was joy on their faces when they received their money. Dr. Dauphin, the President of the Company, then exhibited the list of ticket-holders, showing to what sections of the country the tickets were sent, and to whom, thus affording an absolute protection against fraud or duplication of tickets.

Instances are numerous each Drawing of a wide and happy distribution of prizes, and while yesterday's drawing has brought disappointment to some, it has also gladdened many a heart, and smoothed the downward journey of life for hundreds. The writer is convinced that every ticket had a fair and equal chance, that the lottery was fairly and honestly drawn, and has seen the prizes promptly paid without deductions of any sort.—[*San Francisco (Cal.) Daily Chronicle, Dec. 30.*

A New York man has written a book to tell how waste bread may be utilized in families. Our mother-in-law taught us long ago—don't waste it.

BRIGHT.

This word, although in itself a cheerful one, is much used in connection with one of the worst evils known to the human race. The most important symptom of this disease is a discharge by the way of the kidneys of the albuminous substances which should remain in the blood to be the nourishment of the system. Thus the body wastes away and death closes the scene.

Is Bright's Disease ever curable? Ask *Mr. Geo. W. Edwards* of Philadelphia. He inherited it from his father who died of it. He suffered for a long time, and was in a painfully weakened condition. How was he restored to health? Simply by means of Compound Oxygen, which arrested the waste of albumen, drove out the disease, and made a new man of Mr. Edwards. He is now attending regularly to his business, as he has been ever since his restoration to health. The Compound Oxygen Treatment is not sold at the drug stores, but is to be had only of Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. Write to them for a pamphlet-treatise, sent free, which tells all about it.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Matthews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

Colored people ought to be the best folks in the world for them to keep dark about anything.

If you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills." Of all druggists.

There are a good many p's in pepper, but not half so many as there are in coffee.

For relieving Throat Troubles and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" have a world-wide reputation. *Sold only in boxes* Price 25 cts.

Many gentlemen in the front rows of the orchestra remove their hair, as has often been noticed and it is no more than fair that the ladies should remove their hats.

THE OYLY WAY TO CONQUER DYSPEPSIA.

It is perfectly preposterous to introduce pepsin and other artificial solvents into the stomach, in the expectation that they will assist digestion by acting on the food itself. They will not. Nor is it possible thus to overcome dyspepsia. The only way to conquer that disorder, and prevent the numerous diseases and disabilities which it assuredly provokes, is to renew the activity of gastric action by strengthening the stomach. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters eradicates the most inveterate forms of indigestion by restoring vitality to the alimentary organs, and those which are tributary to them. The liver, the bowels, the kidneys and the nerves, no less than the stomach, experience the invigorative effects of that standard tonic, which possesses alterative properties that greatly enhance its beneficial influence, and give a permanence to its effects which they would not otherwise possess.

It would never do to have women as managers of newspapers. You couldn't get them to give each other credit for anything.

AN INVENTOR'S ADVICE.

George Stevenson when advising young men how to get on would finish by saying "Do as I have done—persevere." For fifteen years he plodded and worked before giving the finishing touches to his locomotive. In as many days those persevering in the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," have experienced great relief and found themselves on the high road to health. Liver complaints, impure blood, chronic lung diseases and many others yield to its healing influences never to return. All druggists.

A school where children are taught to steal has been discovered in Chicago. Sort of an Aldermanic training-school as it were.

3 months treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

WORTH KNOWING.

Allcock's are the only genuine porous plasters.

All other so-called porous plasters are imitations.

Their makers only get them up to sell on the reputation of Allcock's.

All so-called improvements and new ingredients are humbugs.

No one has ever made an improvement on ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

When you buy ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS you obtain the best plasters made.

When the Pilgrim Fathers hear that Plymouth has had a dance in honor of their landing they will be sorry they landed.

LONGFELLOW'S BIRTHDAY BOOK

is a beautiful present to give any lady. But there is a little book published in pamphlet form, with no pretensions to literary merit, that would be as appropriate, and might be the means of saving a life. It is called Dr. R. V. Pierce's treatise on diseases of women for whose peculiar troubles the "Favorite Prescription" is especially designed. It is profusely illustrated with wood-cuts and colored plates, and will be sent to any address for ten cents in stamps, by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

"They say that Mary is living out?" "Yes; thice evenings a week and all day Sunday."

Try Germania Breakfast

BABY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSED PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great SKIN CURE and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, extermally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

A. E. BURBANK,

Importer and Breeder of Thoroughbred Poultry, Fancy Pigeons, Guinea Hens, Peacocks, Ferrets, Rabbits, Toulouse Geese, Ducks, Dogs, etc. Hatching Eggs. Enclose stamp for price list and state where you saw this advertisement. Address,

Nos. 12 and 38 CENTER MARKET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

$1.50 to $3.00 per day made at home—pleasant occupation—this is no humbug. Send 2 cent stamp for particulars. D. A. MACDONALD & CO., 405 Kearny Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Over 6,000,000 PEOPLE USE FERRY'S SEEDS

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Also good for Cold in the Head, Headache Hay Fever, &c. 50 cents.

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Marvellous Memory DISCOVERY.

Wholly unlike Artificial Systems—Cure of Mind Wandering—Any book learned in one reading. Heavy reductions for clergymen and classes. Prospectus, with opinions of Mr. PROCTOR, the Astronomer, Hons. W. W. ASTOR, JUDAH P. BENJAMIN, Drs. MINOR, WOOD and others, sent post FREE, by PROF. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Avenue, New York.

RED STAR TRADE MARK COUGH CURE

Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
SATURDAY.....MARCH 12, 1887.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Mary Harper, a Cleveland servant-girl, has inherited two hundred and fifty thousand dollars from a relative in Philadelphia.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Moses Von Dam, of Jersey City, who was rejected by Mary Brunn, made his will, bequeathing her twenty thousand dollars, and then committed suicide.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—George K. Remington, a leading citizen of Fall River, Mass., who recently died, carried life-insurance policies amounting to over one hundred thousand dollars.—*Boston Herald.*

—Fred Douglass told the London *Daily News* not long ago that so far from the negroes dying out they are increasing. At the time of the abolition of slavery there were 4,000,000 of them, and he calculates that there are now 7,500,000.

—General Roger A. Pryor lately realized one hundred thousand dollars in a speculation in railroad securities. He came to New York soon after the war without a dollar in his pocket, and now has a legal practice of twenty thousand dollars a year.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A very interesting ceremony took place in the Parish Church of Cedars, near Montreal, the other morning, when a widower, Charles Roy, was married to Mrs. Pilon, a widow, and the son of Mr. Roy married at the same time the daughter of Mrs. Pilon.

—Willie Hines, the seventeen-year-old son of a well-to-do farmer at West Point, Ga., eloped with and married Miss Newsome, ten years his senior. In order to keep his father from following him the young man smashed the family carriage and threw the saddle into the well.—*St. Louis Post.*

—The will of the late Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, makes one public bequest of ten thousand dollars to the Adams Academy, Quincy, of which the grandfather of the deceased was the founder. The rest of the estate is equally divided among members of the family.—*Boston Journal.*

—The New York *Graphic* says Allen Thorndyke Rice wore girl's clothes until he was sixteen years old. His mother, who had separated from her husband, thus dressed him for fear of his abduction by his father. At the age of sixteen he rebelled against the tyranny of petticoats, and took to wearing bifurcated garments.

—The sons of Mrs. John Benner, of St. Louis, a few weeks ago spoke to her about the birthday dinner they meant to give her on her ninety-first birthday. Although in good health, the old lady said: "No, boys. Instead of a dinner it will be a funeral." No attention was paid to this, but soon after Mrs. Benner began to fail, and just as she had predicted, on her ninety-first birthday her sons assembled at her funeral.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Thaddeus Fowler, who died recently in Seymour, Conn. was a most prolific inventor. He invented a machine for sticking pins in paper, for manufacturing iron pins, for sorting pins, for making pins, head and all, at a single stroke; for making needles, for pointing wire, for making horseshoe nails and for stamping metal. He also invented a reaping and binding machine and the "sewing-bird" used on ladies' work tables. He had little business ability and died poor.—*Hartford Courant.*

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—The boy that sprained his ankle has a very lame excuse for not attending school.

—Passenger—That's all the money I have. Conductor—(examining a trade dollar)—I can't take that piece. Passenger—Ah, well, give it to the company then.—*Tid-Bits.*

—Mamma—And now, Bertie, you have chatted enough. Shut your eyes, hold your tongue, and go to sleep. Bertie—How can I do three things at ance, mamma?—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—A little Danbury girl, when asked by her mother about suspicious little bites in the sides of a dozen choice apples, answered: "Perhaps, mamma, they may have been frost-bitten, it was so cold last night."—*Danbury.*

—Mrs. Mulvaney—Arrah, Jamesy, phuy do yez put two thermoneyturs forninst the shtore? Shaunessy—Be gobs, Missus Mulvaney, wan av them is to tell how hot it is, an' the other is to tell how cowld it is.—*The Rambler.*

—What the people called him.—

There was a young lady in Bassville
Who said to her lover: "Alas, Will,
You come every night
And you talk such a sight,
That the people all call you my Gas Bill."
—*Detroit Free Press.*

The girls at Vassar draw each other into a corner and mysteriously inquire: "Do you know why Prof. Blank wears a plug hat?" "No; why is it?" "To cover his head of course!" Then they te-he-he-and ho! ho! ho! and write home to ma that they passed ninety-eight per cent in Hoyle.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Disgusted poet (whose manuscript has been rejected)—I don't believe there is a single spark of literary fire in the whole establishment. Editor (gently)—You err, my young friend. That blaze which you see flickering upon the isinglass of yon stove is produced by burning manuscripts.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—"I wead-aw, in the papah this mawning, that a dweadful disease, twifoid fevah, was in the city-aw." "That's a very dangerous disease, Mr. Snobberly." "Yeth, Miss Bondclipper, it ith ath you thay, veahy dwangerous. If you don't die-aw, it leaves you semi-idiotic, ye know." "Dear me, Mr. Snobberly, how many times did you have it?"—*Texas Siftings.*

The Business He Was In.

A countryman and his wife were in town the other day for the first time, and they were wandering around looking in the show windows and having a good time. Finally they came to a bank, and wondering what kind of a business it was that had no signs or display of any kind, the man stepped in to inquire. There was no one in at the time but a very nobby young clerk—who was also very smart—and as the rustic gazed around at everything, the clerk tackled him for some sport.

"Very fine place we have here, sir," he said. "Can we do anything for you to-day?"

"Well, durn me," said the visitor, ignoring the question; "this beats 'em all. What kind uv a dog-gone business do you do here, anyhow? What do you sell?"

"Oh, we do a great business. We sell mules."

"No, you don't say? Well, durn me." He stepped to the door and called his wife: "Sal, come h-ere an' look." She came in and he led her around. "Jist think uv it, Sal. Ain't it purty? An', Sal, they sell mules here. That's ther business. Trade's good, too, Sal. Jist look at him," he continued, jerking his thumb toward the clerk; "he's the only one they've got left, an' I reckon they wouldn't have him, of the collar he's been workin' in hadn't skinned his neck an' shoulders."

As they passed out, the man remarked softly to his wife: "We may be from the head waters, Sal, but that's no sign we don't know mules."—Tid Bits.

A Confusion of Forces.

Brother Bruce—Lor', Brer Hotchkiss, specs you's gwine ter grin' dat ax in 'bout fo' secon's wid dat mule 'tachment; but bettah be leetle keerful 'bout makin' de grinstun revolve roun' too fas', 'cause de centerifical motion am liable ter make it splode, yo' know. Only las' week one bus' in a fact'ry down at Junburro, an' killed fo' men an' er dinnah pail."

Brother Hotchkiss (something of a genius)—Shoo! I risk all de splodin'. G'lang yer, Jude, what I feel yo'—! What I don't know how dat happen! I neb' t'ought centerifical motion act like dat!" (Subsequently.) "Brer Bruce, when I gits ter t'inkin' 'bout dat splosion, I rudder spects it war de mule dat bust, an' not de grinstun."—Harper's Bazaar.

The Same Color for the Cover.

Going out in the car the other day I saw a bright little miss of my acquaintance with a library book in her daintily gloved hand and, noticing the title was that of a rather abstruse subject, I said: "Why, my dear, you select very deep literature for your reading; I had no idea you were so studious." She answered: "Oh, is it? Well, I did not know what to get, and so took this, as the cover compared so beautifully with my hat. Did you ever see a more perfect match?"—Springfield Homestead.

Incurably Frivolous.

Act 1. Scene—Parlor of a modern house. Dramatis personæ, he and she.

He—Don't you think, Julia, that you are rather frivolous? Now, there's my sister, always reading some good book. Why, she tells me she has read 'Ben Hur' four times."

She (demurely)—Has she? I don't think I would like to have Ben Hur.

Denouement—Kisses and reconciliation.

Curtain—Detroit Free Press.

Borrowed Property.

Some strolling Thespians were once playing "Macbeth" in a country town. Their properties were not kept in very systematic order, for when the hero of Shakespeare's drama exclaimed:

"Is that a dagger that I see before me?" a shrill voice responded from the "flies:"

"No, sir; it's the putty knife. The dagger's lost."—Exchange.

The Mills of the Gods.

George Shepard, of Iowa, has lost three wives by the "accidental discharge" of his revolver. The authorities didn't take any action in the first two cases, knowing that George was rather careless, but when the third wife was peppered out of existence the other day the husband was arrested and held for murder.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Ghastly Way of Putting It.

Two countrymen were standing on the street yesterday when several cadets passed. One said to the other, "Who are them boys what all wear clothes alike?" "They," said the other, "are them fellers what go to school at the cemetery."—Gainesville (Fla.) Advocate.

Badgering Senator Evarts.

It is to be hoped that Senator Evarts will decide to visit Boston on the occasion of the Merchants' club banquet. The merchants would like to hear the conclusion of his last year's speech.—Boston Traveller.

Plain English Wanted.

New York is to have a "Palais d'Industrie."—Boston Herald. Ah, indeed! We have one, but we don't put on any French frills and scallops over its name. We call it the state prison.—Providence Telegram.

Chicago Feet Again.

A Chicago firm announces in its advertisement of Christmas wares: "Our dancing slippers for young ladies are simply immense." That is the kind of slippers in demand in Chicago. They will go off like hot cakes.—Kansas City Journal.

He Can't See It.

Mind Reader Bishop has been offered $10,000 to tell where the $25,000 of which the Southern Express company was robbed is concealed, but Mr. Bishop did not want to earn $10,000.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

MILK-MAKING.

Abstract of R. Lespinasse's Essay Read to the Dairymen of Illinois.

Upon good milk depends the prosperity of the dairy farmer, and that of millions of auxiliaries. It is to be taken for granted that the farm is adapted to the business, that the pasturage is good—that tame hay and other forage grows abundantly, and good cows have been secured. In spring and summer bountiful pasturage furnish material from which abundance of milk is made. In winter the animals are at the mercy of the farmer. As he deals with them, so will the returns be profitable, indifferent or absolutely unprofitable. Gentle handling is at all times necessary. Between the secretive and the nervous systems there is such an intimate connection that all shocks ought to be avoided.

Raise your own cows. Keep a milk record, and select heifers only from your best milkers. In breeding, grade rather than cross. Use a pure-bred bull of your chosen breed on your native cows. The off-spring will generally follow the prepotency of the bull. Adopt the best method of feeding with a view to keep the greatest amount of stock on the same land. Soiling must of necessity become the common practice on land of high value. Land worth more than twenty dollars per acre can not profitably be used wholly for pasturing. The words of Israel Boies were almost prophetic, when seven years ago, in addressing this association he foretold the abandonment of pasturing, and the adoption of a complete system of soiling. His dream was partially fulfilled before his death. Dairymen of to-day are advancing with more rapid strides than anticipated. One of the essential problems in dairying is to maintain an even flow of good milk—to equalize irregularities of weather, flood and drouth, summer and winter, so that cows shall have about the same quality and amount of food at all times, the same or nearly the same general temperature, and nearly the same flow of milk. A variety of food is necessary—fodder, ensilage, early cut hay, grain, etc. Winter dairying is now much discussed. Its profits depend upon the warmth. We quote from H. C. Adams, of Wisconsin: "In winter save feed by keeping the cows warm. Give them warm water in the barn."

A dairyman wants the fat in the milk and not in the cow's ribs. Weed out the cows that put the feed upon their ribs rather than into the pail. Never mind their looks. "Handsome is that handsome does."

Every thing about the dairy should be brought down to rule. No rule of thumb, but weights and measures. A man who does not weigh and measure every thing about a dairy can not tell what he is doing. It costs more to make milk from old cows than from young ones having the same milk producing capacity. The period of profitable milking varies somewhat, but as a rule the best yield does not extend beyond the tenth year. When pasturage is short give the cows extra feed. When they once shrink, they do not come back again to their milk.—*Prairie Farmer.*

A Frank Confession.

Merchant (to applicant for a job)—You know any thing about figures, Uncle Rastus?

Uncle Rastus—Yes, sah.

Merchant—Well, if I were to lend you five dollars, and you promised to pay me one dollar each month, how much would you owe me at the expiration of three months?

Uncle Rastus—Fi' dollahs, sah.

Merchant—I'm afraid you don't know much about figures.

Uncle Rastus—No, sah, but I specs I knows all 'bout Uncle Rastus.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—In New York City one evening recently was given a dinner that cost seventy-five dollars per plate. Nine guests sat down to the feast. Hand-painted menus, worthy of preservation as works of art, cost five dollars each. The cigars were specially imported from Havana with a band prepared for the occasion. Many of the wines were specially ordered. The host was a wealthy manufacturer celebrating his retirement from business.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Mr. Lowers, of Woods Run, Pa., owns one of the oldest family Bibles in this country, he having received it from his wife, who inherited it from her mother, Sarah Young, who also inherited it from her mother, Mrs. Sarah McCormick, who inherited it from Mrs. Judson, whose maiden name was Annie Emerson. This Bible was dedicated to King James, of England, and published in 1634, being now 252 years old.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—A young man in this city a few days ago was on the eve of matrimony and purchased a bridal outfit for his affianced. When the appointed wedding day came around the bride refused to be wedded, and returned her wedding trousseau. The young man has the outfit on his hands and is looking for another girl who can wear the garments without the additional cost of refitting. Here is a rare opportunity for some one.—*Nevada City Herald.*

—Some people have such a surplus of wisdom that they are constantly overflowing in streams of counsel to others. It makes no difference whether their counsel is asked or not, or whether it is becoming in them to give or not, they thrust it forward. Their poor victims feel like saying in the language of Esau to Jacob: "I have enough, my brother; keep that thou hast unto thyself."—*Chicago Advance.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—A Deadwood (D. T.) justice of the peace married a couple recently. An hour later they returned and applied to the justice for a divorce. The bride said that she got married merely to spite an old lover.

—The production of the very finest makes of steel has led to the perfection of processes in the use of fuel at Springfield, Mass. A finer grade of gun-metal is made by flame produced from gasoline.—*Boston Post.*

—Frank Grove, hunting deer on Blue Mountain, Cal., saw one pass over a ridge. He hurried up, and looking down the slope and seeing what he thought was the deer, fired, and put a bullet through the leg of a miner who was stooping over, shoveling.

—Ten thousand families in New York are said to make way with their vegetable refuse by burning it in the kitchen range. An effort is being made to extend the practice, and if it is successful New York will probably be the cleanest city in the world.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—In Washington dwell two women who own so much bric-a-brac that they have moved into a larger house to accommodate it. Among other rare things is a screen, such as is used in eastern harems, made of carved wood, with curious little windows which open and shut like doors.—*Washington Post.*

—A woman is bound to have the last word. When the editor of the *Peavine* remonstrated with the principal contributor of the poet's corner of his valuable sheet for writing on both sides of her paper, she quietly retorted, "Well, and don't you print on both sides of yours?"—*Boston Transcript.*

—Eunice Barton, an eighteen-year-old girl of Frederick, W. Va., was shot dead by her younger sister, who was examining a revolver that she knew was not loaded. Eunice was to have been married soon to Asa Gray, a young farmer, but she was buried on that day instead.

—An engineer on an Iowa railroad saw a flock of turkeys on the track, and knowing their habits, slowed up, blew his whistle, and got them off without killing any. The owner, unobserved, saw the proceedings, ascertained the engineer's name, and sent him the fattest hen in the flock for his Sunday dinner.—*Chicago Mail.*

—"Before the curtain was drawn up at the Union Square theater last evening," relates the New York *World*, "a young woman who occupied a front seat in the center of the orchestra stood and deliberately removed a lofty and wide-spreading bonnet from her head. As it disappeared from the obstructed view of those behind a round of applause greeted the considerate action of the young lady. At the conclusion of the last act the occupants of the neighboring chairs remained in their seats and allowed her and her escort to precede them out of the empty aisle."

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

Satisfactory Results Obtained by the Ostrich-Growers of California.

The growing of ostriches in California is a brilliant success. The feathers are equal to the best grown in Africa. The height of the birds is from 8 to 12 feet. Their weight varies from 300 to 400 pounds. The male is much the larger and is black, while the female is gray. Some male ostriches weigh as much as 500 pounds. It is a large turkey that weighs 20 pounds. This shows that a first class ostrich weighs as much as twenty-five large turkeys or four large calves. To stuff an ostrich for baking purposes, requires two bushels of filling. When roasted you have one pound of food for over 500 men.

The female ostrich does not begin to lay eggs until it is four years old, but it produces its first crop of feathers at the end of its first year. Every seven months thereafter its plumage is ready for market, yielding about 25 of the very finest feathers, besides a large number of less valuable ones. The feathers are not plucked, but are cut off quite close to the skin with large shears made for the purpose. No pain whatever is inflicted in the operation. Within a few days after the feathers have been cut the stubs dry and shrivel to such an extent that they are easily removed. The longest and finest white feathers are worth at wholesale $4 apiece, and good feathers are worth $200 a pound. The first clipping of young birds will average $40 in value. It requires a good deal of capital to start an ostrich farm, as a full grown pair of birds is worth from $700 to $800, and a single young bird six months old costs from $150 to $200; but after once under way, the return for the investment is a large one.

In California nearly all the ostriches are hatched by incubators driven by steam.

The stride of the ostrich when feeding is from 20 to 22 inches; when walking, but not feeding, 26 inches; and when terrified, from 11½ to 14 feet. An ostrich can do with ease, when frightened, forty miles an hour. No race horse can do this.—*Cor. Goodall's Sun.*

The Tower of London.

Mr. Lee, in a lecture at Brooklyn the other day on the Tower of London, stated that it is a fact that grass could never be induced to grow upon the spot where the hapless Lady Jane Grey yielded up her innocent life. Another interesting episode was the narrative of the discovery a few years ago of a lower range of dungeons below those which were already known to exist. One of these, a lower oubliete, was found knee deep in water, the passage to it swarming with rats, and in the dungeon the skeleton of a woman, with iron chains still about the bones. Not the slightest clew to her idenity could be found, and even the very existence of the dungeon had been forgotten.—*Philadelphia Call.*

KEEPSAKES.

Each lover has a keepsake
For the memory of his love;
One has a note or a ribbon,
And one a curl or a glove.

But I am rich in keepsakes;
Three notes I treasure apart.
There are two, accepting my presents,
And one, declining my heart.
—Macmillan's Magazine.

IF,—BUT.

If I were a wee, wee sprite,
Of all my pastimes rare
'Twould be my chief delight
To nestle in thy soft hair.

If I were a white, white rose,
How envied would be my rest,
Lulled to a sweet repose
On thy gently cradling breast.

Being neither rose nor elf,
I'll cease my poetical bray,
And content my prosaic self
To rest in some usual way.
—Trinity Tablet.

TURN AND TURN ABOUT.

The old man he carried the hod,
His son he got rich in molasses;
The grandson a scholar he grew,
And took the first place in his classes.
A statesman, he rose to high rank,
And he left a great name and much riches.
His son took to dealing in stocks
And lost everything but his pantaloons.
And thus goes the old whirligig—
The son of this illigant gold 'un
Spent his money in bumming around—
Now he carries the hod like the old 'un.
—New York Journal.

Burdettes.

A young man came into this city from a few miles abroad last week, and having sold his wood and put up his horses, set forth to shop. Something in the window of a ladies' furnishing store caught his eye and he went in. The crowd of women frightened him, and when the young lady behind the counter asked him what he wanted, he wanted to die, but he didn't say so. He managed to say, with painful effort, that he wanted "one o' them wire rat traps in the winder, and if you please, ma'am, would you show me how to set it?" The police carried the man away in an ambulance, but the girl behind the counter died.

CLOSE OF THE FISKAL YEAR.

A Most High and Mighty Deficit, hurrying down the busy railway track, met the Worthy Passed Dividend streaking along in the opposite direction. "Where to?" asked the High and Mighty. "Two off," meekly replied the Dividend. "I am looking for a hole in which I may hibernate until the robbers nest again." "Well," replied the Deficit, "there's the won I just crawled out of, but that is too big for you. You'll find a smaller one further down in the Bank. A due; I am hastening to a meeting of the directors." "I give you joy," said the Dividend, still trying to get passed; "I thought perhaps you were going to a meeting of the Creditors." "Nay, not so; this road is not run by the creditors; it is run like the government, by the owner." "What owner?" simply asked the Dividend. "For owner," said the Deficit with a mocking laugh, and he was gone. No, he was not; it was the Dividend that was gone. The Deficit had come to stay.

IT MULTIPLIES FOUR DIAMETERS.

An instrument called the "quadruplexoscope" is now used to illustrate lectures on travels. It is not a new instrument at all. We have often heard it used by travelers in telling about their adventures, but it is a new thing to make pictures with it.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Not Religious Just Then.

They tell a story on a local newspaper man that illustrates his presence of mind even under the most trying circumstances. He was awakened in a hotel one night by the cry of "Fire!" and in one spring and two movements was out of bed and in the hall, which was filled with smoke. Just ahead of him was a flying figure clad in white, like himself, and running at a 2:10 clip. A turn in the long hall and two steps leading to a higher level brought the figure up, or rather down, and the same cause precipitated the newspaper man against her. "Let's pray," cried the affrighted woman as she clasped him by the arm. "No, let's run," was his reply, and, putting her once more in the right direction, the lady was soon far ahead, though her rescuer got out in plenty of time. The two never saw each other again.—Buffalo Courier.

Tid Bit Gems.

Darwin must have had the toboggan slide in mind when he wrote "The Descent of Man."

"Pa," said little Johnny McSwilligan, "here's a piece in the paper about 'Parasites.' What are they?" "Paris-ites, my boy, are people who live in Paris. I think you ought to know that, and you in the Third Reader."

In a restaurant.—A customer was complaining of the amount of his bill. "But you don't consider, remonstrated the proprietor, "how much all these mirrors and this gilding have cost me." "Well, I didn't order them—the waiter can take them away."

His First Hotel Experience.

Voice from speaking tube—What do you want?

Granger from Jersey—None of yer gol darned business what I want! I dunno who you be, but if yer can't 'tend yer own affairs I'll hev yer put out o' that air room. I will, by gravy!—Judge.

Order Reigns in Warsaw.

The inherent depravity of inanimate things led the following bit of foreign information to arrange itself under the head of "State News" in yesterday's Journal: "The prisons in Warsaw are crowded with Anarchists and Nihilists, and continuous arrests are being made. Of those recently arrested some have been hanged." To correct any possible misapprehension arising from this paragraph, we hasten to say that, according to later accounts, "order reigns in Warsaw," Ind. It may be added that when Anarchists and Nihilists do congregate in the Hoosier town it is highly probable that they will be hanged promptly.—Indianapolis Journal.

Wretched Slang.

One morning recently the district attorney of Napa county, having occasion to leave his office, affixed a card to the door to explain his absence, bearing the words, "In jail—Hogan." When he returned he found the following commentary added: "Ah, there! stay there!"—San Francisco Alta.

MUGGINS' ADVENTURES.

Most Extraordinary Tales Which Contained One Indisputable Bit of Truth.

It is singular the hallucinations that will get possession of a man when he has been drinking a little too much. Now there is Muggins, a temperate and truthful man as a rule, but when he is a little "off"—for he gets that way once in awhile—he tells the most extraordinary tales of his adventures by land and sea—pure fabrications, all of them. He imagines that he has been everywhere, met everybody and seen every thing, when the fact is that he was born and raised in the village where he resides and was never more than twenty miles away from home in all his life. He has traveled "in his mind" altogether. He quite believes all that he is relating while the "spirit" is on, but mournfully repudiates it all the next morning.

"Then you wasn't on a four years' whaling voyage when a boy?" said a man to whom he acknowledged that his tales of the night before were all made out of whole cloth.

"Whale nothin'," said Muggins, gloomily. "I don't see why I need to tell that pesky lie every time I get full. The only experience I had in whaling was when dad whaled me."

"You said you went before the mast."

"It was a lie; the mast went before me, long enough."

"Never heard a more entertaining story in my life," continued the man, "than you gave me of going around the Horn."

"Well, I didn't go around any horn while I was telling it, did I?"

"You said a terrible storm came up—every body just frightened to death except yourself. The captain told you to take the helm."

"Did I state where he wanted me to take it to?" said Muggins with bitter sarcasm.

"The thunder rolled, the lightning flashed—"

"In the pan."

"And there stood the Horn, perfectly erect and over one thousand feet high. But you got around it."

"You bet I did, I would get around any thing with a quart of beer in me. But it's a lie, every word of it. Never even saw the sea."

"Oh, but the whales you used to catch! You wielded the livelest harpoon in the business."

"I've hung my harpoon 'the wil low,'" sighed Muggins.

"'But I say, Muggins," continued his tormentor, "there isn't any doubt but that you fought in the Mexican war, is there?"

"Never fought nothin', I tell you," said Muggins, pressing his hands to his throbbing temples.

"What! Wasn't you the first man to wade the Rio Grande, carrying the stars and stripes high over your head? Didn't you capture Santa Anna single handed, receiving the thanks of General Taylor as you led your prisoner into camp by the coat collar? You said so, you know!"

"I suppose I did," groaned Muggins. "What a fool a man will make of himself when the wine is in and—and his wife is out!"

"Well, Mr. Muggins," said the man, "I begin to doubt some of the other statements that you made to me last night. I seriously question whether you gave Morse his ideas about the magnetic telegraph, or invented the telephone, or suggested the liberty statue to Bartholdi, or knew Columbus in the old country, or went up in the first balloon, or was drunk—"

"Hold on!" cried Muggins; "if I said I was drunk there was one bit of truth that I told last night. Let's shake on that."

So they shook—each other, and parted.—*Texas Siftings.*

Inventions That Are Needed.

An English scientific journal enumerates the following as among the inventions which are specially needed at the present time: Macaroni machinery, good red-lead pencils, type-writers that will work on account books and record books, indelible stamp-canceling ink, a practical car starter, a good railway car ventilator, better horse-shoes, locomotive headlights, an instrument for measuring the velocity of wind currents, apparatus for measuring the depth of the sea without sounding by line, piano-lid hinge which shall be flush on the outside, good fluid India ink for draughtsmen, a good metallic railway tie, an effective cut-off for locomotives, a method of alloying copper and iron, and a molding material for iron and brass casting capable of giving a mold that can be used over and over again.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

Confusion of Thought.

Odd mistakes are sometimes made and perpetuated in public documents, when the attention is directed to the main idea, and not to the phraseology.

Among the regulations at the West Boston Bridge Corporation, drawn up by two lawyers, is a section which was written, accepted, and now stands thus:

"And the said proprietors shall meet annually on the first Tuesday of June, providing the same does not fall on Sunday."

Persons living at a distance must not suppose that Tuesdays fall on Sundays any oftener in Boston that they do elsewhere.—*Youth's Companion.*

—There are a good many weddings at Castle Garden. A policeman is generally best man. There is a wedding ring ring there that has been worn 354 times.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Albert Champion, of Livingston County, Ky., stole John Mitchell's best team and eloped with Mrs. Mitchell.

ANCIENT VILLAGES.

Some Interesting Discoveries Recently Made in Arizona Territory.

Mr. Stevenson's researches this season resulted in the discovery of several ancient villages, one of which is located on the Little Colorado. This village extends over an area of three miles. Many of the houses stand two and three stories high, built of square, flat stones laid in mortar. Several of the larger buildings, forming one group, are situated along the banks of a small canyon. This canyon presented many evidences of the handiwork of the aborigines who inhabited the dwellings along its banks. In the walls of this canyon are many small niches and cavities which had been walled up, leaving only a small aperture through which to place small articles. The plaster, some of which the party dug out, still retains the finger-marks and impressions of the masons who built them. These little bins must have been for the purpose of storing wild seeds and grain, for such were all they contained. Agriculture, in the sense as now understood, was unknown to these people. The domestication of animals was also unknown to them. Away from this group of dwellings, up the canyon for several miles, were found houses and corrals of various shapes and sizes. Surrounding this village is a series of volcanic hills or knolls from fifty to three hundred feet in height. On the summit of each was found either a round or octagonal-shaped tower, or fortification. This was evidently the object, from the fact that only one entrance was found to any of them, and they were in all cases furnished with port-holes about breast high, and were seldom so constructed inside as to indicate permanent dwellings. It was quite impossible to conjecture the age of this village, and none of the Indians now inhabiting that country could enlighten the explorers on the subject. They only refer to them as the homes of the ancients.—*Washington Letter.*

BOHEMIA'S CAPITAL.

A City Which Recalls the Peculiarities of the Orient.

A general view of Prague gives an impression decidedly oriental. Some of its church towers seem like the minarets of a mosque. Others have a Byzantine look. In no other city of Europe are massive buildings large enough to be called palaces more numerous. One of the old palaces near the station where you arrive in coming from Dresden has been transformed into a powder magazine. The old palace of the Kings of Bohemia close by is now a barrack. In the old portions of the city, on the right bank, there is still some of the strong aspect of the Hradschin, but commerce is gradually softening it. New streets are being made that are filled with handsome shops. Broader thoroughfares are being set with trees, and there are some well-kept parks and public gardens. The public buildings, aside from the palaces, are not remarkable for beauty, though there are exceptions. The city hall, which in the German-speaking countries of Europe is called the Rathouse (Rathaus) is curious architecturally, and remarkable for its astronomical clock, which excites the attention of every tourist. It is a full curriculum in the study of the service of astronomy. Near by is a church which contains the tomb of Tycho Brahe, the Danish astronomer, who came here at the invitation of the Emperor Rudolph II. Prague, like other European capitals, has its Academy of Fine Arts, and is well provided with charitable institutions. Its public monuments in the way of fountains and statues, though not as numerous, are in sufficient number to shame the poverty in works of art in the metropolis of America.—*Prague Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—Hydrophobia is unknown in Lapland, but Pasteur has just shown that dogs may be inoculated with the disease.

—M. Galignani's alms-house for broken-down men of letters is nearly finished at Neuilly, at a cost of several million francs.

—A daughter of Richard Cobden was chosen to unveil a statue of her distinguished father, which has just been erected at Manchester, Eng.

—M. Pasteur, being urged by his family to rest for a time from his labors, replied: "When I am not working I seem to myself to be committing a theft."

—Marcus Jordan, of Bielefeld, Rhenish Prussia, is the oldest man in Germany. He has completed his 107th year in sound health, and reads the crabbed German letters without spectacles.

—The Raphael "La Vierge au Sein," which was discovered about a year ago in a dealer's shop at Lausanne by Prof. Nicolie, who bought it for £8, has been sold at Geneva to a French collector for £8,000.

—Princess Louise has a particular charm of manner in dealing with young children, who meet her overtures with the instinctive confidence of little ones who know they have found a friend.

—It is said that whenever an eruption of the Bromo Volcano, Japan, takes place, the natives, as soon as the fire (the molten lava no doubt it meant) comes down the mountain, kindle at it the wood they use as fuel for cooking. They keep in the fire thus made for years, and whenever it goes out, through neglect or for any other reason, they never kindle it new from matches, but they get a light from their nearest neighbors, whose fire was originally obtained from the volcano. The fires in use, up to the latest outbursts, in the native cooking places were all obtained from the Bromo eruption of 1832.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.....1887

The United States Supreme Court has decided that no State can impose a license upon commercial travelers from another State. The drummers can now go where they please and bore anybody who will listen to them.

Some of the County School Superintendents object to distributing the new text books, printed by the State; they say "it would be too much trouble." There is only one duty in connection with the office that the average Superintendent does not consider "too much trouble"; that is drawing the salary; and this is about all the real work that many of them do.

When a policy is issued in a life or accident insurance company, and the party insured afterward becomes insane and in that condition destroys life by poison, shooting, stabbing, hanging, or any other self inflicted violence, this does not vitiate the insurance, and the amount insured for must be paid to the heirs or devisees of the deceased. This is a recent ruling of the United States Supreme Court.

Southern California has not one representative on the Supreme Bench of the State. The most important cases that have come before the Supreme Court in recent years have been from the southern counties. A lawyer familiar with these counties would be better able to make just application of law to such cases, than one who is a stranger to them. New cases of equal importance are continually arising, and the death of Judge Morrison gives an opportunity to the Governor to appoint a lawyer to succeed him who would have full knowledge of these counties. There are plenty of very able lawyers to select from.

The San Francisco press complains that the Legislature is about the very worst the State ever had. Without learning or experience; void of honor and conscience, a large proportion of the members cared for nothing but a chance to plunder the State treasury, and all companies or individuals from whom money could be squeezed by "cinch" bills. Like Arabs, greedy for "backsheesh", and alike shameless and rapacious, they pounced upon everything in sight. A sigh of relief and a prayer of thanksgiving went up when the bandits dispersed. The Senate was worse than the Assembly, and the worst Senators were from San Francisco; but this is not unusual. Yet even in the Senate there appeared to be a twinge of remorse at last, and near the close of the session an attempt that had succeeded in the Assembly to make a big haul from the Treasury was defeated in the Senate. This was the bill to pay to parties in San Francisco ninety seven thousand dollars for damage done to property by contractors; damage that these same contractors had given bonds to make good. The delegate from Inyo in the Assembly was cajoled into voting for this big grab; but this mistake may well be forgiven in consideration of his good and faithful service in the main.

The Drug Clerk's Work and Pay.

Of all the toilers, retail drug clerks are the poorest paid. It takes at least three years to learn the business, and about the same time to get familiar with its details; so that you may say it requires five years to become a competent clerk. Now, this is so much the best part of his life that is thrown away, and for what? Simply to know how to earn $12 or $14 per week. A man who drives a car can earn more than that, and requires no time to learn. The drug business may not be a profession, although it is generally so considered, but at the least calculation it comes under the head of skilled labor. No one will pretend to deny that drug clerks are intelligent. From my experience with men in general I think they compare very favorably with any other class, and are far above the average. I know comparatively few young druggists who read Latin and Greek and are excellent English scholars. They study botany, geology and anatomy between prescriptions.

One thing is certain, a dunce can not work long in a drug store. He will be found out before he knows it. As a matter of fact, a dull and careless young man can not get a diploma from any of our better class of schools of pharmacy. The position occupied by the retail pharmacist is one of great responsibility. Errors made by the doctor are often corrected by the prescriptionist. The retail drug clerk is expected to be always on hand, night or day, wide-awake, active, and reliable; and no labor of like character receives so little compensation.—Drug Clerk in Globe Democrat.

The Small Tenants of Ireland.

Sir James Caird states that there are 538 000 small tenants in Ireland who will be unable to pay any rent if the present low prices of produce continue. He classifies Irish holdings under nine heads, as follows; Two hundred and eighteen thousand averaging £2 rental, 196,000 averaging £7 rental, 78,080 averaging £12 rental, 46,000 averaging £18 rental, 47,000 averaging £25 rental, 24,000 averaging £35 rental, 14,000 averaging £45 rental, 24,000 averaging £75 rental, 12,000 averaging £200 rental. This makes a total of 659,000 holdings, on which the annual rent is $52,085,000. Many tenants farm two or more holdings, and Sir James estimates the number of Irish bona-fide agriculturists at 400,000.—Chicago Tribune.

The Avenger of Abraham Lincoln.

Boston Corbett, who killed John Wilkes Booth, took up an eighty-acre claim near Concordia, Kan., six years ago, and he thinks the republic is ungrateful for not giving him a patent for the land.—Exchange.

Shingles Can Be Made Fireproof.

It is said that shingles can be made fireproof by setting the butts into a trough of water in which half a bushel each of lime and salt and six pounds of potash have been dissolved.—Chicago Herald.

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LAND OFFICE AT BODIE, CAL.
FEBRUARY 10th, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Superior Judge, or in his absence, before Clerk of his Court at Independence, on March 29, 1887, viz: W. K. MILLER for the N W ¼ of Sec 34, Tp 15 S R 36 E. M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. J. Stewart, C. Johnson and E. H. Edwards, of Lone Pine, O. I. Mairs, Independence.

D. WALKER,
Register.
feb19-6-i

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR MINING CLAIM.
Mineral Application No. 274.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
BODIE, CAL. Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its postoffice address and principal place of business at the City and County of San Francisco, California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mojave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate placer claim, mine and mining premises, containing One Hundred and Nineteen 48-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situate in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the Surveyor General of the United States for California as survey No. 2194, lot No. 39, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven (27), north range one (1) east, San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 51 minutes east.

Commencing at a chalk stone monument marked "C D No. 1 N E Cor." being the northeast corner of the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, and the southeast corner of this location No. 1, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine; from which chalkstone monument, mineral monument No. 34 bears south, distant eleven (11) chains and twelve (12) links. The south corner of cement office bears north 16 degrees, 50 minutes west, distant ten (10) chains and eight (8) links. Winters Peak bears north 68 degrees 45 minutes east, and Chloride Peak bears north 1 degree 15 minutes west, thence,

1st Course—North twenty chains and twenty-four links to a stake marked "C D No. 2" at the base of low white hills, from which a stake marked "C D No. 70" at the southwest corner of location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit mine bears N. 6 degrees 26 minutes E. distant thirty-six chain; thence,

2nd Course—North eighty nine degrees forty-nine minutes west, seven (7) chains and eighty-seven (87) links to wagon road. Ten chains and five links to a stake marked C D No. 3, being the southeast corner of location No. 2, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees thirty minutes west along the south boundary of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, forty-nine chains and twenty four links to a stake marked C D 3, at the southwest corner of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine on the dry bed of lake; thence,

4th Course—South twenty chains and sixteen links to a stake marked C D No. 33; thence,

5th Course—North eighty-nine degrees ten minutes east, nineteen chains and sixty links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 33½;" thence,

6th Course—North eighty-nine degrees forty-five minutes east, thirty-nine chains and fifty-two links to the point of beginning.

The above described Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39 is recorded in the mining records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, in Liber A, pages 168, 169 and 170, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county, California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 370 and 371.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square, set two feet in the ground, on the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bear N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W. and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67-100 chains.

The adjoining claims consist of the Winter Borate Deposit Mine and the Desert Borate Deposit Mine, on the north and south respectively.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or survey No. 2194, Lot No. 39 posted upon the said location and to the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said mine and mining premises hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said premises or any part thereof must be duly filed in this office within sixty days from the date of the first newspaper publication hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.
WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicant.
First newspaper publication January 1, 1887.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR PATENT FOR A MINING CLAIM.
Mineral Application No. 275.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
BODIE, CALIFORNIA, Dec. 27, 1886.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT THE Henry Clay Mining Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of California, having its principal place of business and postoffice address at the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, has, by H. B. Spiller its agent and attorney in fact, who resides at Death Valley, Inyo county, California, and whose nearest postoffice address is at Mohave, Kern county, California, this day filed in this office its application for a patent from the Government of the United States for that certain borate deposit, mine and mining premises containing One Hundred and Thirty-nine 86-100 acres, the same being known as Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, situated in the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District, Inyo county, State of California, and more particularly described as follows, to wit:

That certain borate placer mine and mining premises, now officially surveyed, platted and numbered by the United States Surveyor General for California, as survey No. 2194 A lot No. 40, in unsurveyed township number twenty-seven, north range, one east. San Bernardino base and meridian, and described as follows, to wit:

Magnetic variation 15 degrees 31 minutes east.

Commencing at a stake marked "C. D. No. 70" from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 30 degrees 20 minutes W. Fifty-nine chains and twenty-nine links, a stake marked "C D No. 2," at the N. E. Cor. of Location No. 1 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine bears S. 56 degrees 26 minutes W. distant thirty-six (36) chains. Winters Peak bears N. 70 degrees 30 minutes E; Chloride Peak bears N. 2 degrees 45 minutes W; thence,

1st Course—North eighteen chains and sixty-five links to a stake marked "C D No. 69" at southwest corner of location No. 5, of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine; thence,

2nd Course—East along the south boundary of location No. 5 of the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, nine chains and sixty-seven links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 68" at southeast corner of said location No. 5; thence,

3d Course—South eighty-nine degrees fifty two minutes east, forty-one chains and four links to a stake marked "C D No. 67;" thence,

4th Course—South twenty-two minutes west ten chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 66;" thence,

5th Course—East ten chains and fourteen links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 65," thence,

6th Course—South twenty chains and fifty-five links to a stake marked "C. D. No. 73," from which mineral monument No. 34 bears S. 56 degrees 39 minutes W, thence,

7th Course—West thirty chains and forty-one links to a stake marked "C D No. 72," thence

8th Course—North twelve chains and twenty-two links to a stake marked "C D No. 71," thence,

9th Course—West thirty chains and twenty nine links to the point of beginning.

The above Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, is recorded in the Mining Records of the Death Valley Borax and Salt Mining District in Liber A, pages 170 and 171, and also in the Recorder's office of Inyo county California, in Book D of Land, Water and Mining Claims, pages 371 and 372.

Mineral monument No. 34 consists of a durable sandstone, four feet long and six inches square set two feet in the ground, at the top of which is securely fastened a brass plate marked "N. S. E. W. S. B. M. M. M. No. 34," and is situated on the backbone of a butte bearing northwest and southeast, at a point distant a few chains in a southeast direction from the highest point of said butte. From which mineral monument, Winters Peak bears N. 67 degrees 40 minutes E. Telescope Peak bears S. 29 degrees 40 minutes W, and mineral monument No. 33 bears N. 9 degrees 24 minutes W, distant 442 67 100 chains.

The only adjoining claim is the Winters Borate Deposit Mine, on the north.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Particular attention is called to the plat of said Location No. 6, of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine, or Survey No. 2194 A, Lot No. 40, posted upon the said location, and the plat and field notes and other papers on file in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, Mono county, California, for further description of the said Location No. 6 of the Ancient Lake Borate Deposit Mine hereby sought to be patented.

And any and all adverse claims to said land or any part thereof must be duly filed according to law in the U. S. Land Office at Bodie, California, within sixty days after the first newspaper publication of said notice hereof, or they will be barred under the law.

D. WALKER,
Register.
WHITTEMORE & SEARS, Attorneys for Applicants.
First new paper publication January 1, 1887.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

SHADE TREES.
Good, Thrifty Trees
One and One-half
Cents Each.
Cottonwood Trees
Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.
10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.
Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.
These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.
W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
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NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE,
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.
—
MY STOCK
Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
—
NATHAN RHINE.
n252m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
—
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany
—
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.
—
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Collmachten gefertigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
—
AGENT FOR
Wells, Fargo & Co's Expre
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - - 21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
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$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 12.....1887.

Mining location notices at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

Idaho papers report snow drifts one hundred feet deep near the town of Murray, in that Territory.

More parties in search of land arrived from San Francisco this week and have been examining the country around Independence.

The new Town Hall is rapidly nearing completion; it will be a dandy, and will be opened with the gayest party ever held in the town.

Mrs. Gregg is improving rapidly since her arrival in town. Her present physician is not a Woodin man by any means, except in name only.

The Principal of the Bishop Creek Academy will preach at the Fort to-morrow forenoon, and at the M. E. church in town in the evening. Mr. Logan is an interesting preacher; turn out.

Mr. A. J. Davis, the shoemaker, has gone up into the Inyo mountains to look after some mining property. He will return Monday the 21st. Parties having business with him will please make a note of this.

Among other subjects of regret at time's changes, it is often asserted that there are no more large families of children born among us. This is a mistake; at Independence a good, hale and hearty mother recently gave birth to her thirteenth child.

Up in the northern part of the State the winter has been very severe. It is reported that seven feet of snow fell in Honey Lake valley in the month of February. In Modoc county the snow was also very deep. Great losses are reported in cattle and sheep.

Two and a half years ago the INYO INDEPENDENT began a fight against the outrageous injustice of the extravagant salaries for county officers, fixed by the law of 1883. It has stuck to its text somewhat closely, and at last the injustice is remedied beyond dispute.

One thousand acres of choice land for sale. No better grain or grass land in the State. An abundance of water at all times; a perfectly healthy location; title without a flaw. Five hundred acres or over, twenty dollars per acre; small lots, forty acres or more, thirty dollars per acre. Apply to the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

The official report of the proceedings of the Supervisors in special meeting this week does not show that much was done. But when the special meeting was ordered it was expected that all the furniture for the Court House would be delivered, all the bills be presented and considered. The furniture has not yet been received, nor any bills for the same presented. The matter of fencing, grading and otherwise improving the Court House grounds was also considered; but no official action was taken, therefore nothing appears upon the minutes in reference to this subject.

Mr. Finlay McIver returned to Independence last Wednesday. He expects to begin work without loss of time on the ditch that will convey water to the lands to be colonized south of Independence station. Several professional gardeners will be in the colony; and it is the intention to make extensive plantations of forest and ornamental trees, as well as planting orchards and vineyards. The more he has investigated the subject, the more convinced Mr. McIver is that the land and climate are all that could be wished for the intended purpose. All those who are interested with him are men of substance, and of such character as will make them the most desirable kind of settlers.

Henry Ward Beecher was stricken with paralysis last Saturday, and at last reports was believed to be dying. He is aged about seventy-three years, nearly fifty being passed in the ministry. He was pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, forty years. No clergyman of his time had so large a share of public attention as Mr. Beecher, and but few had so firm a hold upon their congregations. It is doubtful if any other man could have retained the confidence of a congregation after such a scandal as the Tilton-Beecher trial. But the people of Plymouth Church believed in his innocence and their faith never wavered. During the darkest days of the rebellion Mr. Beecher did good service to his country; and as a patriot he is entitled to honor.

Of Interest to Inyo.

Mr. Gould telegraphed on Wednesday that the Governor had signed the bill making an appropriation for the support of the new agricultural district. The bills to reduce salaries of county officers and for the adjustment of the State line also went to the Governor and would be signed.

Land Slide.

Last Monday there was a big land slide on the Central Pacific railroad at Bronco, in the Truckee river canyon, west from Reno. A freight train was thrown off the track and through travel was interrupted both ways. This was the cause why mail and express from San Francisco was delayed in reaching Owens valley early in the week.

Dull at Bodie.

Bodie is a dull camp at present. The *Miner* of last Saturday says: "This is the dullest payday that has occurred in Bodie within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. Eight years ago to-day $200,000 was distributed among the miners, millmen, and business men of this camp, but the pay rolls of to-day will amount to only about one twenty-fifth part of that sum.

Raisin Culture.

The San Bernardino *Courier* says ten acres planted to raisin grapes in San Bernardino county, if properly attended to, may be relied upon to give a clear yearly income of from $2,000 to $5,000. The same paper says land suitable for such purpose can be bought in that county for $150 per acre, which would, of course, be a good investment. The climate of Owens valley is far superior to that of San Bernardino for growing and curing raisins, and the soil is certainly equal, if not superior, to the best in that county. Instead of paying $150 per acre for land, here is good government land yet open for entry, while the *Courier* says a man might as well look for government land on the banks of the Hudson as in San Bernardino valley.

NEVADA MINES.

Reports from Virginia and Pioche.

The promised advent of a railroad appears to be restoring life to Pioche. W. S. Godbe arrived there lately from Salt Lake, and is confident of being able to raise $200,000 to be expended in prospecting and developing mines there. Some work is being done at the once famous Raymond and Ely mine.

At Virginia the outlook appears to be quite encouraging. The *Enterprise* of Tuesday says:

"All is looking well in the underground regions of the Comstock, and on the surface the snow is fast disappearing. We shall still labor under the disadvantages of muddy streets and bad, if not impracticable, roads for a time. However, it will not be for long. Already in many places are seen spots of dry ground. Stocks have been a little off for a few days, but not on account of bad news from the lower levels. Last Friday a small stream of surface water from the old Latrobe tunnel found its way into the Consolidated Virginia shaft and changed the draft from an upcast to a downcast for two or three hours. This little accident was distorted and exaggerated and made use of in San Francisco to bear the market; the story told there being that the Consolidated California and Virginia mine was full of gas, and that the men could no longer work in the ore-producing sections. To have heard the talk of the bears on Pine street, one would have supposed they were discussing the late outbreak of Mauna Loa.

The Santiago water wheel has been repaired and the mill is again in operation. It is now working on ore that was at the mill when the wheel gave out. Full forces will again be put on at the Crown Point and Belcher to-day or to-morrow.

The ore output at the middle mines is being steadily increased. The assays show a marked improvement in the value of the ore now being raised at the Consolidated California and Virginia. Also the exploring drifts are opening up new and valuable deposits of ore.

A Perfect Marble.

As was predicted from the beginning, the more the marble quarry is developed, the stone is found to be of finer quality. A correspondent writing from the quarry says: "The seams are as straight as a line and run perfectly parallel. The upper layer is about twenty feet thick; the second three and a half feet thick. The third layer has been uncovered but not cut through, and its thickness is not yet known; it may be three feet thick, or it may be twenty or more. One thing is certain, it is a solid layer and in its original place in the formation. There has never been on the market a better marble than that we have here, if it was ever equaled; or a quarry that will compare with this in its possibilities. The Vermont and Italian are good marbles, but are not to be compared to this in color, durability, purity of composition or strength." The new mill is working well and is rapidly sawing out marble for the market, all of which is taken as fast as offered.

A Good Chance for Fortunes.

Parties who had never before been up on the Inyo mountains went to the summit east of Independence at the beginning of the week. In the higher regions they everywhere saw abundant evidence of the presence of much silver and lead ores. There need not be any doubt that the Inyo mountains offer as good a field for prospectors as any other region in the world. For a distance of more than one hundred miles this range gives plenty of evidence of containing many valuable mines, and at no part need the prospector be more than about ten miles distant from a railroad; at many places there is good evidence of valuable ores with half that distance to the railroad, or even less. All along the mountains there is now an abundance of rich bunch grass, affording fine feed for animals.

White Hill Mines.

Last Wednesday Dick Whittaker came down from the White Hill. He brought good reports from all the mines up on the hill. Himself and partners are taking out good ore right along from the mine leased from Barnes and Kehoe. Dick lately found a new prospect about half a mile distant from the old White Hill mine. He brought samples of the ore to town. The pieces are beautiful cubes of galena ore, carrying about eighty-two ounces silver per ton and seventy-three per cent. lead. This promises to be as good a claim as any on the hill.

Pat Keyes and Pat Downs are very lucky in their claim; they have a fine vein and are taking out good ore right along.

Soda Extraction.

Up till the present time a large force of men and horses has been kept at work at Owens Lake, making pools, or ground tanks for the evaporation of the lake water. It is said that as many of these tanks are now ready for use as will be wanted for some time, and that the working force will be reduced to what is needed to attend the pumping machinery and keep the tanks filled. Another experiment is about to be made in evaporating the water. An evaporator the length of a flat car has been sent to the lake, and this will be tried in comparison with the ground tanks.

Fine Gold.

A small run of ore was completed at the Maxim mill last Wednesday. The ore was from the Arastra mine and another claim near Chrysopolis. From 28½ tons of ore 27½ ounces of gold was taken; the gold was remarkably fine, being worth nineteen dollars per ounce. Total value of the clean up, $521; average value of ore per ton, $18. Part of the lot was very poor ore; so that the part that paid anything was of much greater value than the average.

Protect the Children.

Small pox appears to be spreading in Los Angeles. It is reported to be breaking out at other places over the mountains. The dread disease might be brought into Owens valley by some one coming from the other side. Vaccination should be attended to without delay.

Religious Services.

To-morrow Rev. C. L. Logan, Principal of the Academy at Bishop Creek, will preach at Camp Independence at 11 o'clock a. m., and at Independence at half past seven, evening.

Mules For Sale.

Three fine mules for sale; each four years old, rising five. All trained to harness and gentle. Terms: Cash on delivery. Address JAMES HINES, Independence.

A Good Flux.

Recently some refuse marble from the Owens valley marble quarry was shipped to Reno, to be tried as a flux in the furnace at the new reduction works. It was found to answer the purpose admirably, and will doubtless continue to be used in future.

San Carlos.

Hoole and Shaw are going ahead prospecting the San Carlos mine. This is a good mine to prospect; the men are making wages right along. A car load of ore was shipped away this morning; it is of better quality than any before taken out of the the mine, and the mine is looking better than ever before.

Will It Cross Inyo?

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad Company are pushing their connections toward California with vigor. It is reported that they have commenced grading toward Pioche, Nevada.

"The road from Pioche will run down the valley, pass Bristol Gap, then down the valley and river to Crystal Springs, and thence to Bakersfield, California. In California it will connect with the Coast road." It would appear from this that the proposed route must be across the south end of Inyo county, and cross the Sierras, perhaps at Walker's Pass.

Another Gone.

Another Owens valley pioneer has gone. Henry Premer died last Sunday at the residence of Mr. James Hines. Mr. Premer came to the valley in 1861, and was one of the brave men who often fought desperate battles with the Indians. Up till about four years ago he owned a nice farm at Blackrock; he was stricken with paralysis, and not having any relatives near to take care of him, sold out to Mr. Rawson. He partially recovered his health, but about two years ago had another attack of paralysis, after which he was quite helpless till his death. The past two or three years he lived with the family of an old friend and neighbor, Mr. James Hines, where he was well and tenderly cared for. He had no property when he died, nor any money beyond what would pay all he owed.

Pleasant Entertainment.

There is a familiar story of an artist trying again and again to paint froth at the mouth of a dog in a picture he was making. After many trials he failed completely to realize his ideal of how the froth should appear, and in despair and anger he threw at the picture the sponge with which he had wiped away the color after each failure. To his surprise and delight the chance throw of the sponge accomplished what his greatest pains had failed to do; the paint in the sponge splashed on the canvas and the representation of foam was perfect. Last Friday evening an impromptu party met at the residence of Mrs. Eibeshutz and the entertainment given by the hostess was as perfect as if weeks had been spent in preparation. A number of young people had quietly issued invitations around town; the party met at the residence of Mrs. Blair and went in a body to the home of Mrs. Eibeshutz. There was plenty of musical talent in the party; the dining room was cleared and converted into a ball room where the company enjoyed themselves heartily. A repast, as choice as it was bountiful, was served near midnight. With song and dance aided by the attentions of the kind hearted hostess and her husband the company enjoyed themselves till near morning.

A Man With a History.

On Thursday of last week a man died at Keeler who had a strange history. Walter O'Malley was long a resident of Inyo county, and was a very old man when he first came here. An other old man, and pioneer of the county, Thomas McDonough, worked with O'Malley at Downieville, Sierra county, in 1851; and he says O'Malley was then an old man. A very short conversation with the deceased was enough to convince anyone that he had received a liberal education in youth. He spoke the French language fluently and with a good accent. When young he was been a good Latin scholar, though long neglect, had let that language and literature become dim in his memory. He was not much given to talk of his early life; but the few now in Inyo county who ever heard him speak on that subject believe implicitly every word he said. None of these can remember that he ever named the year of his birth. As learned from his conversation from time to time, he was born in County Mayo, Ireland. He was entered as a student at Maynorth College, near Dublin, and got his education there. The disastrous ending of the Irish rebellion in 1798 had not deterred others from plotting to get free of English tyranny. Napoleon, in 1804, was declared Emperor of the French. The sanguine Irish people thought that the new Emperor and mighty conqueror might be induced to send them aid. Secret meetings were held and delegates chosen to go to Paris and ask for help. The closest watch was kept of the Irish coasts by English armed vessels; but in a smuggling lugger the delegates managed to elude the blockade; got to sea and reached the French coast in safety. Young O'Malley accompanied the delegates, and was admitted with them to the presence of the Emperor. Napoleon amused the delegates with vague promises; the camp at Boulogne had been formed; a mighty army was organized for the invasion of England, and only awaited the arrival of the French fleet, under Admiral Villeneuve, to attempt a repetition of the exploit accomplished by Norman William, seven hundred and thirty years before. But alas for the hopes of Ireland, the diminutive body that contained the mighty soul of Horatio Nelson encountered Villeneuve; the French fleet was destroyed; the invasion of England abandoned; the camp at Boulogne was broken up, and Napoleon marched his army to Ulm and Austerlitz. O'Malley prolonged his stay in France, not returning to his native land till some years after the final downfall of Napoleon, in 1815. In 1834 he came to the United States, and was among the eager and adventurous men who rushed to California in '49. He became infatuated with prospecting for gold and silver, and continued an eager prospector up to within a very short time of his death. He was last at Independence a little more than a year ago, and made the trip from Darwin, a distance of fifty-six miles, on foot. Such a story may be thought incredible; if true, O'Malley must have been very nearly, if not quite, as old as our republic. He could hardly be less than one hundred and ten years old. It should be borne in mind that there is living and good evidence that he was a very old man at least thirty-six years ago. More than one witness would testify that he was a truthful, honorable man; not given to idle talk, nor prone to speak of himself. No one of these witnesses has the least doubt of the entire truth of his story, however strange it may appear to others.

Supervisors Proceedings.

A special meeting of the Board of Supervisors met at Independence last Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, a. m., for the purpose of considering the allowance of claims for furnishing the Court House, and anything thereto pertaining. Present, Messrs. Harger, Eldred, Robinson and Boland. Absent, Mr. Eddy. Chairman Harger presiding. Adjourned till 2 o'clock, p. m.

When the Board again met the following bills were allowed, and the Auditor was ordered to draw his warrant for the same.

John Keegan, digging vault	$ 5 00
Forbes & Tobey, lumber and hardware	203 51

Signed,
J. D. HARGER,
Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, March 9th, 1887.

The Board met at 10 o'clock, a. m. Same members present.

Bills allowed:

O. I. Mairs, for freighting	$69 04

Board adjourned till 1 o'clock, p. m., at which time the meeting was again called to order by the Chairman, Mr. Harger, and the following bills were allowed.

J. D. Harger, per diem and mileage	$26 10
J. R. Eldred, " " " "	25 80
E. Robinson, " " " "	12 30
T. Boland, " " " "	21 60

The Board adjourned.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman.

Attest, P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Bull For Sale.

"Silver Brick" a thoroughbred Holstein bull, calved June 5th 1886. Out of "Black Queen" by "Saratoga," both imported from Holland and registered in the Holland Herd Book. Silver Brick is a direct descendant of "Rooker," beautifully marked, a square, bulky animal, unusually heavy of his age, bred from the best strains of the famous milk breed, with pedigree perfect. His sire, Saratoga, was imported direct from Holland, is an animal of remarkable prepotency, whose half breed progeny require an expert to distinguish them from thoroughbred stock. Although under age he was awarded a special premium at the Nevada State Fair, his sire took first premium two successive years. He is offered for sale for $250, as his owner does not need two bulls. Apply to Sam Davis, Appeal Office, Carson City, Nev.

Vetoed.

The Governor promptly vetoed the outrageous "Stamp Act" passed by the Legislature. Had this vile Act become a law, not even a roll of butter could have been made without a stamp being attached to it, even if the butter should only be intended for the use of the people who made it. The Act was only intended to pander to the sand lot remnant of San Francisco. It is fortunate for the State that we have in the office of Governor a power that can interpose between the public interests and the public plunderers who meet at Sacramento.

Perseverance.

In spite of repeated failures continued efforts are made to work the rebellious ores of Meadow Lake. This camp is in the heart of the Sierras, away up near Truckee. There is plenty of ore and it is rich in gold, but so rebellious that many experiments, continued through twenty years or more, have all been unsuccessful. A ten stamp mill is to be erected the current year for one more experiment. Perhaps the electric process will be tried.

Two Exceptions.

All but two of the present county officers accepted without question their warrants for salaries at the reduced rates, as provided for in the bill of 1885. These two wanted the Auditor to draw warrants for the extravagant salaries fixed by the bill of 1883. The Auditor respected the law and refused to draw warrants that he believed would be illegal and that would get himself and his bondsmen into trouble.

Indispensable to the Toilet.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid cures chafing, eruptions, and inflammation of all kinds; cures inflamed or sore eyes; relieves pains from bites or stings of insects and sore feet; destroys all taint of perspiration or offensive smell from the feet or any part of the body; cleanses and whitens the skin. Used as a dentifrice it purifies the breath; preserves the teeth and cures toothache, sore gums and canker. A little of the Fluid in the Water used in bathing is very refreshing and especially beneficial to the Sick.

Satisfied with the Electric Process.

The recent experiment with the electric process of amalgamating in the Douglass mill, at Dayton, Nevada appears to have been quite satisfactory to the owners of the mill. Dynamos are about to be put into the mill, and the process will be used continually in future.

BORN.

WOOD—At Independence, March 3d, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. L. Wood, a daughter.

DIED.

PREMER—Near Independence, March 6th, 1887, Henry Premer, a native of Ohio, aged about 67 years.

O'MALLEY—At Keeler, March 3d, 1887, Walter O'Malley, a native of County Mayo, Ireland, age uncertain.

Independence Hotel,

Independence - - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1-86

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Pecler's residence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.

feb12tf

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9.15 a. m	5.50 p. m
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m
Wabuska	11.55 a. m	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Luning	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6.19 p. m.	9.10 a. m.
Belleville	7.45 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord	2.30 p. m	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunderville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

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Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

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I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

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CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
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EDWARD CHENOT,

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THE INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANT UNION intends to colonize the Valley of Owens River, Inyo county, one of the prettiest valleys in the great west, containing about 100,000 acres and well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, as well as of the various fruits. The soil is about the same as the best ever known in California or Oregon, and the facilities for irrigation unsurpassed.

The Company offers to locate settlers upon 80, 160, 320 and 640 acre farms, the settlers obtaining the same from the Government at $1.50 per acre under the Desert Land Act, paying for it the same 50 cents per acre upon filing his or her application, and the balance, $1 per acre, at the end of three years, or before if water is brought upon the land in sufficient quantity to irrigate the same. Any person, man or woman, 21 years of age, can locate a tract of 640 acres.

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THE DEAR GIRLS.

Two of Them Go Out Shopping and Patronize a Fashionable Restaurant.

Time—1 o'clock p. m. Place—Fashionable Restaurant.
Dramatis Personæ—Brown Tailor-Made Girl. Gray Tailor-Made Girl. Patient Waiter.

[The young women being advantageously seated, extra wraps and bundles disposed of, Patient Waiter fills their glasses and lays menu-card before them. Neither glances at it.]

Brown Tailor-Made Girl—I declare, I didn't know I was so tired.

Gray Tailor-Made Girl—Nor I. It's so horrible to match goods.

Brown—Dreadful. I'd rather buy material for three new dresses than renovate one old one.

Gray—So should I. I'm in such a quandary about that silk at Cash's. Did it seem to you to match at all?

[Patient Waiter goes off to seat a new-comer. A man.]

Brown—Why, I thought it was quite the nearest of any we had seen yet.

Gray—Did you, really? I am in such a dilemma about it, and I must send it down to Whalebone to-day or she will disappoint me.

Brown—Yes, the wretch! How quickly she takes advantage of a little delay in that way!

Gray—Yes, indeed. She kept me waiting three weeks last winter for a pink tulle because I was one day late in sending word whether I wanted a pointed or square bodice.

[Patient Waiter, having taken man's order to the kitchen, returns.]

Brown—Well, I suppose we must have some luncheon. [Pulls menu-card toward her.] What do you want, Nell?

Gray—O, I don't know. What are you going to have?

Brown—I don't know. I am not very hungry.

Gray—Nor I. I breakfasted late, and don't feel as if I could eat a thing.

Brown (pushing the card across the table)—Do pick out something, Nell. I can't.

Gray—Well, I can't either. I never do know what to take. [Patient waiter retires and serves man's order. Then he returns.]

Gray (still studying card)—Do you like oysters?

Brown—Not much; I get tired of them.

Gray—Well, I don't know but I do, too. At any rate, we won't take an oyster stew, for they only serve crackers with that, and the bread here is just lovely.

Brown—Isn't it. I can make a lunch off their bread and butter. [Patient waiter shifts from the left to the right leg.]

Gray—How would a chicken croquet go?

Brown (not so sure whether it's Dutch treat or not)—O, don't let's take croquets. We'll be sure to have them to-night at the Millers'.

Gray—That's so. O, dear, what do I want? I believe I'll take some cream-hashed potatoes and two cups of chocolate.

Gray—Yes, that will do nicely. (To patient waiter) Bring us two cream-hashed potatoes and two cups of chocolate.

Patient Waiter—Yes, madam; and bread?

Gray—Of course, bread.

Patient Waiter—Bread is only served with a meat order. Not with potatoes alone.

Gray—O, is that so? Then I don't care for potatoes.

Brown—Nor I, either. I do love the bread here.

Gray (resuming the study of the card)—O, bother! let's take some consomme.

Brown—All right.

Gray—But we don't want chocolate with soup.

Brown—O, no.

Gray—Well, we won't take chocolate then, but we can have some ice cream afterward if we want it.

Brown—Very well.

Gray (to Patient Waiter)—Bring two consommes.

[Three-quarters of an hour later.]

Brown (finishing the last morsel of bread and a long story at the same moment)—and from that day to this I have never even bowed to her.

Gray—You did perfectly right. She was horridly rude—in her own house, too.

Patient Waiter (approaching for the tenth time)—Do you wish any thing more?

Brown (looking at her friend)—I really don't care for any thing more—the soup is so hearty.

Gray—Nor I, either. Besides we must hurry.

[Patient Waiter vanishes and returns with the check, which he directly lays midway between the two.]

Gray (buttoning her glove)—This is mine, Kate.

Brown—O, no, indeed, Nell. You must let me pay.

Gray—Not at all. You came out to shop with me.

Brown—O, you forget I have several errands of my own.

Gray—O, I really insist. [Finishes her glove and draws check over. It is forty cents, and she lays a half-dollar on the tray.] Are you sure you didn't want any thing more?

Brown—O, no, indeed. I have eaten all I possibly could.

[Patient Waiter returns with two nickels and retires to a convenient distance.]

Gray (pocketing the nickels)—Do you know, I think it's sort of fast for girls alone to fee waiters.

Brown—So do I. I rarely do.

Gray—Well, let us make haste. We really have no time to lose.

Then the dear girls trot off to Cash's and Gray pays sixteen dollars the yard for trimming to renovate the old dress.—*Philip H. Welch, in Puck.*

—You can not do every thing with one plow: You might expect to obtain all knowledge from one book. For stiff clay soil have the mold-board long and slim, and for a light, sandy soil have a short one with a sharp turn. Turn over a green-sward flat—roll it before harrowing, and never harrow across the furrows.—*Turf, Field and Farm.*

MARKET OF MEXICO.

SUNDAY MORNING ON THE HIGHWAYS LEADING TO THE CITY.

The Gathering at the Market Place. What May be Bought There—The Eating Stands—Lepers and Beggars—Various Strange Sights.

Sunday in place of being a day of rest is the chief working day in the week in all the markets of the republic. Indeed it is said that the beasts of burden know when Sunday comes by the extra amount of work required of them. Then it is the hacendado starts his droves and brings his various products from the distant ranches so as to reach the Sunday market. The scene on Sunday morning on the highways leading into the city is enlivening.

Hundreds of pack mules and burros, loaded with hay, corn, wood, charcoal and butchers' supplies are hurried on by the peon muleteros. There are long trains of cumbersome, two wheeled carts fitted with vats for pulque and others with goat skins of pulque. The ranchero is bringing up the rear. He is mounted on a fine horse and carries a lasso, sword and pistol by his side, and usually wears a pair of fancy leather pantaloons with a couple of rows of silver buckles on the seam from the pockets to the shoe tops. Then along the pathway on either side of the road we see many Indians and inestizos, or half breeds, hurrying on in a jog trot under loads of fruit, vegetables, earthenware, bullrush mats, baskets of eggs, butter, clabber cheese and coops of chickens, etc.

Others are leading haltered pigs, lambs, goats and cows. The women are usually shoeless and hatless, and in addition to their burden of produce most of them carry a baby on top of the load. Whole families plod on in this style for fifty or seventy five miles with a load of produce that will not sell for more than $3 or $4, most of which they will spend for pulque and mescal before they leave the city, yet they will return home after a week's trip just as happy as if they had laid up the whole amount for old age.

SIGHTS IN THE MARKETS.

The articles seen in the market I will here give as they were written down during a recent Sunday morning visit. One department is under cover and is filled with assorted fruits, including oranges, lemons, limes, pineapples, pears, peaches, plums, bananas, quinces, alligator pears, cocoanuts and many other tropical fruits, most of which, owing to the high market tax and costly transportation, sell at about New York prices. The streets and sidewalks in the vicinity are lined with men, women and children, who are seated on the ground surrounded by their market products, which include, beside the ordinary vegetable market products, parrots, pigeons, unweaned puppies, game chickens, pet lambs, haltered pigs and kids. Then there are heaps of old iron, bird cages, cheap calico, brass jewelry, boiled corn, potatoes, stewed pumpkins, beans, pepper, cooked and raw pig's feet, sheep heads, hearts, lights and entrails. There are also flints and tinder for starting fires, metal mounted stone for grinding corn, roots, bark and medical herbs and dye woods.

Close by we see fried shrimps and grasshoppers; each are cooked whole and eaten so. The latter are about the size of our common grasshopper, but are entirely red, but as to looks I would just as soon try to go the common "hopper" of the north. Besides these the natives gather the eggs of the swamp fly and boil them into a paste and eat them with salt, chili (pepper) and tortillas. The fly and its eggs are each sold in the market. The former is somewhat smaller than the house fly, while the eggs are about the size and color of a hay seed. In fact everything is eaten here that the human stomach will digest or anything that is capable of being converted into soup.

A MOTLEY MIXTURE.

Passing on we see women selling flowers, incense, gum, cane and corn stalks, cigarettes, cigar stumps, pulque, stale bread, bullrush mats, second hand combs, and tooth brushes, Aztec images of gods, sacred images and pictures, hot soup, ice cream, toy coffins, candy skulls, prayer books, wax images, hairless bluish poodle dogs, cakes made for the dead, also others made in the form of the crucifix, the Virgin, saints and angels.

Among this motley mixture there are to be seen babies half naked and babies completely naked running at large. In fact numerous entire families of Mexican citizens come and spend all day in the market place. This is their home and they usually bring all their domestic animals along. The market presents a continued babble, as every vender keeps up a constant cry, which he gives in Spanish and sometimes in the Aztec or native Indian dialect, the kind, quality and price of all he has to sell.

Each stand has a pole about eight feet high, upon the top of which there is a flat framework covered with a bullrush mat. This is the only protection from sun and rain, and under such shelter we find the hash and soup stands. In these popular eating stands every article of food that will not scald or burn is dished out by hand; for other things they use large wooden and brass spoons. While not otherwise engaged these women are hunting fleas among their poodle dogs and puppies and combing the children's heads for what they seldom fail to find.

Then there are scores of lepers and beggars sleeping and lounging about gathering the vermin from their filthy rags. Some of them are playing lame while others are covered with sores which they pointedly exhibit, but more often in place of sores are layers of acquired filth. Thus with as few rags as the law will permit and as much filth as they can live under these beggars crowd the market place, confront every class of visitors and expect to be paid for th exhibition they present. There are also many other phases of life among the lowly common sights every day, but for the sake of propriety and decency are not spoken of.—Mexico Cor. Detroit Free Press.

Disuse of the French Language.

A writer in a Belgian contemporary traces the decline of the French language on the continent. Flemish is driving French out of the University of Antwerp and the Academy of Ghent, from the Belgian mint and postoffice, from the legislature and the tribunals. French has ceased to be the official language of the German foreign office; but it is not so well known that even technical terms of French derivation have been arbitrarily substituted in the postal and telegraphic services by words of purely German manufacture—the result of an organized movement to effect the same result in all departments of life. German is gradually conquering French in Alsace-Lorraine. Russia no longer speaks French even at court. Greece, following the German example, is purifying itself from the French element—once exceedingly strong—with the utmost energy; and in Turin, instead of seeing in the shops, as formerly: "Si parla Italiano," one reads an exceptional: "On parle Francais."—Chicago Tribune.

The Idle Capital of the World.

A peculiar instance of the immensity of property accumulation was seen when a Dublin, Ireland, company, Guinness & Co.'s porter brewery advertised for a loan of £6,000,000. In reply they received offers to the amount of £127,000,000, or $635,000,000. "The truth is," The New York Chronicle remarks, "the amount of idle capital in the world to-day is almost without a parallel."

A CURIOUS COMPLICATION.

One of the best known clergymen in Marengo, Illinois, was afflicted with a curious complication of ailments. For twenty years he had nervous dyspepsia. For eight years he had spasms affecting sight, speech and hearing. To these disorders were added *catarrh, bronchitis, and constipation.* His appetite was small, his strength was almost gone, and it was but rarely that he could preach a sermon. After trying almost every other method of cure this clergyman wrote to Drs. Starkey & Palen to see if there was any use in trying Compound Oxygen. They hardly dared to encourage him. Still he concluded to try it. Now see the result. He writes: "My general health is greatly improved, appetite is quickened, dyspepsia is almost gone, constipation relieved, and catarrh and bronchitis greatly helped. Have gained ten pounds in flesh, and am physically stronger, and in better condition generally."

If you cannot understand exactly what Compound Oxygen is, or why and how it should effect such cures, be assured of one thing: *it really does the work.* This is attested by so many who have been brought out of severe chronic illness that there is no disputing it. The Treatise, which is sent free by mail, tells more about it. Write for it to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

The first few months of happy honeymoon
They bill and coo awhile; then coo and bill
A short time after that, but all too soon
The cooing disappears. 'Tis now all bill.

A CHANCE FOR HEALTH

is afforded those fast sinking into a condition of hopeless debility. The means are at hand. In the form of a genial medicinal cordial, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters embodies the combined qualities of a blood fertilizer and depurent, a tonic and an alterative. While it promotes digestion and assimilation, and stimulates appetite, has the further effect of purifying the life current and strengthening the nervous system. As the blood grows richer and purer by its use, they who resort to this sterling medicinal agent, acquire not only vigor, but bodily substance. A healthful change in the secretions is effected by it, and that sure and rapid physical decay, which a chronic obstruction of the functions of the system produce, is arrested. The prime causes of disease being removed, health is speedily renovated and vigor restored.

"Doesn't that sound heavenly?" whispered the younger Miss Gushington when the groom declared to the bride, "With all my worldly goods I thee endow."

"ONE NAIL DRIVES OUT ANOTHER,"

is a French saying that finds exemplification in the way one disease will substitute itself for another and graver one, in very many cases. Liver disease, for instance, will soon induce blood disorders, throat ailments, skin affections and eventually, because of impoverished blood, consumption itself, unless, indeed, it be treated in its incipiency and early progress by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which acts as a specific in these ailments, accomplishing a rapid cure by its powerful alterative action upon the great organs of the body.

A deep peace fills the souls of the man who laid in his winter supply of coal last autumn.

CATARRH, CATARRHAL DEAFNESS AND HAY FEVER.

Sufferers are not generally aware that these diseases are contagious, or that they are due to the presence of living parasites in the lining membrane of the nose and eustachian tubes. Microscopic research has proved this fact, and it is now made easy to cure this curse of our country in one or two simple applications made by the patient at home. Send stamp for circular describing this new treatment to A. H. Dixon & Son, 303 West King street, Toronto, Canada. By special request Mr. Dixon Sr., is now in San Francisco, and can be addressed at 405 Sansome street, for a short time. Sufferers should send for his treatise or call and see him. Consultation free.

The man who wrecks a train is a murderer; the man who wrecks a whole railroad, a financier.

"DON'T PAY A BIG PRICE!"

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YOUR FRIENDS WILL NEVER TELL YOU,

but perhaps somebody, who isn't your friend, will, that your presence is rendered offensive by the foul, fetid smell of your breath. Every word you utter, though it be the very echo of wisdom and poetry, disgusts your hearers, and your laugh is productive of anything but mirth to them. It is a duty you owe, not only to yourself, but to society to remove this cause of offense. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will heal the diseased mucous membrane, will bring relief to yourself and others. Do not hesitate to employ it.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, SCALY and pimply disease of the skin, scalp and blood with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease sustaining elements, and thus removes the *cause.*

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays Itching and Inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin. CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

TINTED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin bathed with CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

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J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors.
417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

A LITTLE LEAVEN LEAVENETH THE WHOLE LUMP.

A disease in one part of the body will eventually fill the whole body with disease. Every year or two some part of the system grows weak and begins to decay. Such part should be removed at once and new matter be allowed to take its place. There's no need of cutting it out with the surgeon's scalpel. Purge away the old, diseased and worn out parts with BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Then the new body will take care of itself.

Graves (softly)—I believe in honor where honor is due. Merriman—Well, then, suppose you honor this note, which is due?

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses, should send ten cents in stamps for large treatise giving successful treatment. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N.Y.

Although very fashionable as an article of dress, the bustle is really a back number.

In 1850 "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" were introduced, and from that time their success in Colds, Coughs, Asthma, and Bronchitis has been unparalleled.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50 cts.

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John I. Thompson Sons & Co. TROY, N. Y.

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PRICE OF THIS BED $5.00.

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FEROCIOUS PIGS.

How an Army of Peccaries Attacked a Noted Traveler's Camp.

That was a strange adventure of James W. Wells, the English traveler, when he was attacked by peccaries in the wilds of Brazil. Mr. Wells traveled three thousand miles in that South American country, and at the time of the attack in question was in the valley of the Sapao river. With him were some Brazilians, one of whom he called Don and another Jose. That day they had seen signs of peccaries in the swamp, and they knew that those fierce wild pigs will follow a dog's trail. So that night the camp was made particularly strong. A "fort" was built so as to protect the dogs, and some of the Brazilians also went to sleep within the flimsy stockade. Mr. Wells and three or four others went into their hammocks, which were swung out of reach of the snouts of any assailants. But let Mr. Wells tell how the camp was stormed: "I felt my hammock violently shaken. It was the Don awakening me, saying: 'Wake up! Here are the *porcos;* we are going to have some fun.' I sat up, looked around, and listened. The pitchy blackness of night surrounded us, but the fire, burning brightly, sent its flickering light upon the tree-trunks, the foliage and the hammocks. Two men were in the fort, with gun and knife in hand. The dogs, tied to the stake, were with difficulty kept quiet. As I listened it became evident that we were surrounded by some animals. It was a moment of suspense, but not for long, for suddenly, from all around us came a blood-curdling sound of the simultaneous snapping of teeth from vast numbers of the enemy. This was followed by the appearance of a crowd of charging black animals, rushing with wonderful speed toward a common center—the fort. We in the hammocks each lighted a coil of wax-tapers that were prepared for the occasion. And what a scene ensued! The fire was rapidly scattered. Under and around us was a seething mass of black peccaries, barely distinguishable in the dim light, but all pushing and struggling to the front. The men in the fort had discharged their weapons and were hard at work, hacking and thrusting at the peccaries as they endeavored to swarm up the smooth surface of the hides and covered the sides of the fort. The men in the hammocks, after discharging their guns, reached down and slashed with their knives at the swarming animals below them. The attack was more like the wild, reckless bravery of the Arabs of the Soudan, for as pig after pig fell squealing and disabled, scores more struggled for their place. It was a strange, noisy, wildly wierd scene—the swinging hammocks, with their occupants reaching downward, cutting and thrusting with their long, gleaming knives; the dim figures of the men in the fort, and the wild, rushing, charging forms of the peccaries. The extremely disagreeable odors of the animals, their snapping teeth, like musketry file-firing, the reports of the fire-arms, the shouts of the men, the howling and the barking of the dogs—created an indescribably strange and exciting scene. Every bullet of my revolver took effect. I shouted to all the men to fire in a volley. They did so, and the effect was instantaneous. Off went the pigs, and we could hear them snapping their teeth afar. We had killed twenty-seven peccaries."—*Golden Days.*

JACKSON'S LIFE.

Old Hickory's Desperate Fight on the Borders of Georgia and Tennessee.

Andrew Jackson's life was literally a "battle and a march." From his youth, in the revolution, to his old age in the White House, he passed few years without a fight of some kind on his hands. War appeared to be his natural element, and it made little difference to him whether he was fighting the Indians in Mississippi, the British in Louisiana, or Calhoun and the nullifiers, Clay and the Whigs, or Biddle and the banks. He had no fondness for wine, or ardent spirits, or games of chance or skill, although living among men who spent much time in such indulgences. He was interested in horse-racing, however, and was always ready with the pistol when "the times were out of joint," and ugly customers on the warpath. One day, not long after the adoption of the Constitution, there was a horse-race on the borders of Georgia and Tennessee, between the horses of the respective States. The Georgia horse won, and after the race was over the participants in the sport dined together at a tavern near the race-course. Jackson, then a young man, sat next to a stalwart Georgian. In the course of the dinner, the former, smarting under the mortification of defeat, cried out in a loud voice: "Georgia's a mighty mean State. Tennessee's a heap better." No sooner were the words out of his mouth than the stalwart Georgian seized Jackson by the nape of his neck and the seat of his pantaloons and threw him clear across the table. Jackson lit upon his feet like a cat, and, drawing a pistol, opened fire upon his opponent. A general scrimmage ensued, which lasted for half an hour, but, strange to relate, none were killed or wounded. My informant was a boy at the time, and witnessed the fight through a crack of the door, behind which in his terror he had taken refuge. He lived to be nearly ninety, and saw many scrimmages in after years in that wild country between the Coosa and the Black Warrior, but this fight at Bob Anderson's Tavern he always regarded as the great event of his life.—*Ben: Perley Poore, in Boston Budget.*

"The oldest locomotive now in use anywhere near Chicago," remarked a railroader, "is No. 60 on the Illinois Central, still making regular trips down the road. She has been in use thirty-three years. It is estimated that in that time she has traveled 1,650,000 miles, or equal to sixty-six times around the globe. She has hauled passenger trains, freight trains, special trains, pay cars, gravel trains and done switching. She has been in several accidents, but was never badly damaged. She has killed 'her man' half a dozen times. The average life of a locomotive is ten or twelve years, and so you can see that old No. 60 is a stayer."

26,587,335
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Thousands of people owe their life and health to "Warner's Safe Cure" and we can produce *100,000 TESTIMONIALS* to that effect.

Read the following and note the large number of bottles distributed. We guarantee these figures to be correct, as our sales-books will prove.

Boston, - - 1,149,122.

CAPT. W. D. ROBINSON (U. S. Marine Insp., Buffalo, N. Y.), in 1885 was suffering with a *skin humor like leprosy.* Could not sleep; was in great *agony.* For two years tried everything, without benefit. Was pronounced *incurable.* "Twenty bottles of Warner's Safe Cure *completely cured me,* and to-day I am strong and well." (Feb. 5, 1885.)

Providence, - - 171,929.

EX-GOV. T. G. ALVORD (Syracuse, N. Y.) in 1884 began *running down* with *General Debility,* accompanied with a sense of weight in the lower part of the body, with a feverish sensation and a general giving out of the whole organism. Was in *serious condition,* confined to his bed much of the time. After a thorough treatment with Warner's Safe Cure he says: "I am *completely restored to health* by its means."

Portland, Me., - - 441,105.

MAJOR S. B. ABBOTT (Springfield, Mo.), in 1871 was afflicted with *lame back, Rheumatism and Kidney trouble.* Consulted the very best physicians in San Francisco, and visited all the mineral springs there. Took a health trip to the New England States, but for seven years *suffered constantly* from his malady, which had resulted in *Bright's disease.* After using a couple dozen bottles of Warner's Safe Cure, and two of Safe *Pills,* he wrote: "My back and kidneys are *without pain,* and, thank God, I owe it all to Warner's Safe Remedies."

Bal. of New Eng., - 441,753.

MRS. J. T. RITCHEY (562 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky.) was a confirmed *invalid for eleven years,* just living, and hourly *expecting death.* Was confined to bed ten months each year. Was attended by the *best physicians.* Her left side was *paralyzed.* Could neither eat, sleep, nor enjoy life. The doctors said she was troubled with *female complaints;* but she was satisfied her kidneys were affected. Under the operation of Warner's Safe Cure she passed a *large stone* or calculus, and in Nov., 1885, reported, "Am to-day *as well as when a girl.*"

New York State, - 3,870,773.

C. H. ALLEN (Leavenworth, Kan.), son Edwin, two years of age, afflicted with *extreme case of bright's disease,* and the doctors *gave him up.* By the advice of the doctor's wife, began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and after taking seven bottles he is *perfectly well* and has had no relapse.

Canada, - - 1,467,824.

Pennsylvania, - 1,821,218.

F. MAYER, (1020 N. 12th St., St. Louis, Mo.) afflicted with *tired feelings,* dizziness and pain across the back, and lost appetite. Was sallow and care-worn all the time. The doctors failing he began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and reports, "*I feel like a fighting cock.*"

Chicago, - - 2,808,693.

MR. R. BROWN (2221 Woodward Ave., Detroit, Mich.) injured his back from a *fall.* Was confined to his bed six weeks. The fall injured his *kidneys,* producing intense suffering. Warner's Safe Cure *restored his kidneys* to their natural condition, and he writes, "I am now eighty years of age, *smart and active.*"

Detroit, - - 846,964.

MRS. THOS. SCHMIDT (Wife of the Vice-Consul of Denmark, 69 Wall St., New York) reported that her little son after an attack of *Diphtheritic Sore Throat* eight years ago, was afflicted with Bright's Disease in advanced form; by the advice of Gen'l. Christiansen, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., Bankers, New York, she prescribed Warner's Safe Cure, with the consent of the physicians, and reports, "the physicians say that he will *be perfectly well.*"

Milwaukee, - - 458,894.

MISS Z. L. BOARDMAN (Quechee, Vt., in May, 1882, began to *bloat,* thence came *stomach trouble,* terrible *headaches,* and finally the doctor's opinion that it was *Bright's disease,* and *incurable.* Eventually she became nearly *blind,* pronounced by the doctors to be the *last stage* of Bright's disease. After having been under treatment by Warner's Safe Cure for *one year,* she reported, "*I am as well as anyone.*"

Minnesota, - - 648,017.

HON. N. A. PLYMPTON (Worcester, Mass.), in May, 1880, was prostrated by *Gravel.* Under the operation of Warner's Safe Cure alone he *passed a large stone,* and subsequently wrote, "I have had *no recurrence* of my trouble since Warner's Safe Cure *cured me.*"

Bal. N. W. States, - 1,767,149.

ASK YOUR FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS ABOUT
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THE MOST POPULAR REMEDY EVER DISCOVERED.

Cleveland, - - 682,632.

EX-GOV. R. T. JACOB (Westport, Ky. was prostrated with severe *Kidney trouble* and lost forty pounds of flesh. After a thorough treatment with Warner's Safe Cure he reports, "I have *never enjoyed better health.*"

Cincinnati, - - 873,667.

GEN. H. D. WALLEN (144 Madison Ave., New York), *scarcely able to walk* two blocks without exhaustion, and, having lost flesh heavily, began the use of Warner's Safe Cure and says: "I was *much benefited* by it."

Bal. Ohio, [State,] - 633,158.

COL. JOSEPH H. THORNTON (Cincinnati, O.) in 1885 reported that his daughter was very much prostrated; had *palpitation of the heart,* intense *pain in the head,* nervous disorder and *catarrh of the bladder.* She lost fifty-five pounds. Other remedies failing, they began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, Safe *Pills* and Safe *Nervine,* and within three months she had gained fifty pounds in weight and was *restored to good health.* That was three years ago, and she is still in as *good* health as ever in her life. Col. Thornton, himself, was cured of *chronic diarrhœa* of eighteen years' standing, in 1881, by Warner's Safe Cure.

Southern States, - 3,534,017

St. Louis, - - 1,530,527.

CAPT. GEO. B. WILTBANK (919 Spruce St., Phila., Pa.), prostrated in Central America, with Malarial Fever, caused by congestion of Kidneys and Liver. *Delirious* part of the time. *Liver enlarged* one-third. Stomach badly affected. Could *hold no food;* even water was ejected. Using less than a dozen bottle of Warner's Safe Cure, he writes, "I was *completely cured.*"

Kansas City, - - 717,860.

MRS. (PROF.) E. J. WOLF (Gettysburg, Pa., Wife of the Ed. of the Lutheran *Quarterly*), began to decline with Pulmonary Consumption. (Over 50 per cent. of all cases of Consumption are caused by diseased kidneys.) *Despaired of living.* After a thorough course of treatment with Warner's Safe Cure, she writes, "*I am perfectly well.*"

Bal. S. W. States, - 746,789.

EX-SENATOR B. K. BRUCE (South Carolina), after doctoring for years for what he supposed was *Malaria,* discovered he was afflicted with *Sugar Diabetes,* and having obtained no relief whatever from his physicians, he began the use of Warner's Safe *Diabetes* Cure, and he says: "My friends are astonished at my improvement."

San Francisco, - 1,242,946.

J. Q. ELKINS (Elkinsville, N. C.) suffered for ten years from *Gravel,* which attacked him *every six months.* He lost 45 pounds in three months, and his strength was *nearly gone.* After thorough use of Warner's Safe *Diabetes* Cure, he reports, "I am *as well as I ever was,* after using fourteen bottles."

Bal. Pacific Coast, - 732,316.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
SATURDAY..... MARCH 19, 1887.

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THE WARRIOR AGE.

Europe at Present Placing Military Glory Above All Other.

Standing armies constitute one of the most important factors in the socialistic problem in Europe. Hundreds of thousands of the strongest and most active young men of these countries are taken from the industrial ranks, and the burden of their pay and support, as also of the immense caravans or camps, arsenals, fortifications and all sorts of military supplies and equipments is thrown upon their parents and weaker brothers and sisters left to work at home. It is pitiful to mark the contrast between these soldiers, with their fine physique and gay uniforms, lounging around the camps or strolling the streets, swarming like locusts everywhere, and the miserable peasants with their wooden shoes, ragged clothes and half-starved looks; old men and women, young girls and little children, toiling in the hot sun and in the dirt, struggling to their utmost strength for their poor and insufficient food, and taxed to the last soldo on every mean article they buy or own to keep this enormous force of their stout brothers in the army.

Traveling in Germany seventeen years ago, I heard everywhere the boasted fame of its great scholars and its great schools. To-day the talk is only of its soldiers, its victories and its military power and greatness. Soldiers are the most welcome guests in the fashionable salons of its capital, and it is complained there that the English-born Princess Imperial will still invite to her receptions eminent artists and men of letters. Its great universities are still crowded, but it is largely with foreign students, and because the strict requirement of a university education for admission to the liberal professions compels the attendance of young men seeking a professional career. But the army is now on the highway to honor. The soldier, not the scholar, is in fashion; and I have heard German students even wish for the outbreak of war that they might put to proof their military discipline and have a chance to win the promotion so slow coming in civil life. Young Germany talks, thinks and dreams of war. Its heart has gone back to the age of iron. If the sciences and arts and commercial interests did not bind Europe to nineteenth century progress the general degradation of its civilization would be inevitable. As it is the amenities, the moral principles and the intellectual refinement which mark the highest and best civilization, have already suffered great loss. Europe is proving the truth of the old Roman maxim, *inter arma leges silent*, which for the occasion I will translate: "Among armies civilization slumbers."—*Ohio State Journal.*

PARISIAN STYLES.

Plush Garments More Popular Than Seal and Other Fur Wraps.

Long cloaks falling to the bottom of the dress, princess style, are not in as great favor here as last year. Ladies prefer the shorter plush garments, which in themselves are very ornamental, and provide for the display of elegantly fashioned dress skirts. The Queen of Italy has just ordered several superb plush garments from Worth. She is said to be the best dressed woman in Europe, and therefore her toilets are much cited. Among these wraps was a sealskin plush, short in the back, and with long front panels gathered at the ends and finished off with long tassels of brown, beige chenille, and old gold bullion. The wide sleeves were lined with old gold satin; the whole garment was bordered with a heavy passementerie of fine brown chenille and old gold; in front plush *revers* opened upon a vest of Swedish leather, covered with old gold embroideries. One to wear with a heliotrope plush dress was a short garment, half visite, half dolman. It was made of heliotrope satin covered with antique Venetian guipure, drawn and embroidered with threads of gold; it had epaulets and Medicis collar of old gold guipure and an old gold "motif" in the front, ending with cord and tassel of the same precious metal. Worth slashes most of these garments in the back, so as to allow room for puffings.

The new opera cloaks, made long to envelope the form, are lined entirely with the long-furred white Thibet; this fleecy lining extends over he velvet as plush and forms collar, bands down the sides, and cuffs on the sleeves. A superb one, made by Worth for a Russian Princess, was of Persian fabric of the dull red and blue, heavily wrought in silver and gold; over the edges of the Thibet fur fell aiguillettes made in passementerie to match the Persian stuff; the same passementeries formed the wide Louis XV. collar. Clasps of old gold fastened the garment down the front.

The traditional cashmere shawl which was formerly considered an indispensable part of a lady's trousseau has been lately replaced by an assortment of expensive furs—the sealskin cloak for usual wear (that fur is always considered demi-toilette in France), valuable bands of marten for the trimming of calling garments, and chinchilla for evening cloaks.—*Paris Cor. Chicago Times.*

Awkward Pauses.

Magistrate—You are evidently a scoundrel.

Prisoner—I am not as much of a scoundrel as you——

Magistrate (fiercely)—What's that, sir?

Prisoner—Seem to suppose.

Magistrate—Well, may be not. Hereafter don't indulge in any awkward pauses.—*Philadelphia Call.*

PITH AND POINT.

—The hat makers had a banquet the other night, and the next morning not one of them could find a hat in his shop big enough for him.—*Boston Post.*

—It appears to us that the woman's heart kept in alcohol in Philadelphia isn't much of a curiosity. We have no doubt several women have hearts.—*The Judge.*

—A good many fables begin "Once on a time." Oddly enough, too, when married men have been once on a time they are apt to invent fables.—*Somerville Journal.*

—Definition of a bore.—

Do you ask me what a bore is?
I will tell you who is such:
'Tis the one who knows too little,
'Tis the one who knows too much.
—*Tid-Bits.*

—The Ball family fall heirs to twelve millions in Scotland. There are three balls in New York that represent the portable property of many good families.—*Albany Journal.*

—The *Phrenological Journal* says: "In choosing a wife, be governed by her chin." A man is apt to be governed by the same thing after he gets a wife.—*Kansas City Squib.*

—Tender-hearted young lady—O! you cruel, heartless little wretch! to rob those poor birds of their eggs! Wicked little boy—Ho! That's the old one 'at you've got on yer bonnet. Guess she won't care.—*Forest and Stream.*

—Faith is sometimes represented by the figure of a drenched female clinging to a sea-washed rock; but a better personification would be a bald-headed man buying a bottle of patent hair-restorer.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

—Photographer (to sitter)—That gentleman who preceded you is the most remarkable man I ever saw. Sitter—In what way? Photographer—He didn't tell me that he would rather have a tooth pulled than have his picture taken.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Flowers of sulphur sprinkled on a hot shovel and the fumes inhaled while they are fresh is recommended for a cold in the head; but Fogg affirms that he will die before he will snuff up burning brimstone. It is not unlikely.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Clerk (in fashionable up-town bakery to proprietor)—That tray of American soda biscuits in the window, sir, has been there for three weeks, and they are getting sour. What shall I do about it? Proprietor—Label them English tea muffins.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

—Men are strange creatures. They will waste an hour hunting a collar-button instead of having an extra supply and letting their wife find the missing one. You never see a woman look for a pin she drops. Her husband finds it when he walks around in his bare feet.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Omaha Girl—Pa, there is talk of forming an archery club in our set, May I join? Omaha Pa—I saw a girls' archery club practising the other day, and I am afraid I can't afford to bear my share of the expense. "Why, bows and arrows don't cost much." "No; but it takes so much lumber to build a mark."—*Omaha Herald.*

—Husband—My dear, that is a long motto you are working, Wife—Yes, John. He reads on it:

"While the lamp holds out to burn
The vilest sinner may return.

Is it to be hung in the vestibule of the church, my dear?" "No, John; I'll hang it on the chandelier in the hall."—*Harper's Bazar.*

DESPAIRING TOM.

Story of a Faithful Cat That Died of a Broken Heart.

A lady visiting a bird-fancier's shop was struck by the beauty and size of an Angora cat exhibited for sale, imprisoned in a large parrot's cage. The captive effectually pleading for pity by licking her hand, was purchased and taken home. After some years, the cat was removed with his mistress to Brighton, though under protest as to future reformation. Tom was then probably one of the largest of his species, and universally admired. He had adopted an apparently incurable habit of sharpening his claws on a highly polished dining-room table; and also committed sad havoc amongst the flowers in the garden of his new abode, spending a great portion of leisure time luxuriously lying in the sunshine, amidst mignonette, etc. A decree of banishment was at length unwillingly issued, and poor innocently erring Tom forthwith departed to a country rectory, where he was much valued. Every kindness that could conduce to his comfort was shown, all his special tastes as to diet consulted; but the exile remained inconsolable. He never attempted to return, not seeming to have sufficient energy left to attempt aught in self-defense; he simply gave himself up to despair. It was vainly hoped that time would reconcile the mourner to his changed lot, but matters only grew worse, the cat pining and fretting till he became the shadow of his former self. He could not twine "fantastick garlands," or utter an altogether "melodious lay," like "the fair Ophelia," but wandered aimlessly about the garden, eating little except green fruit and such strange fare; dying, after a brief period, literally of a broken heart. The chief object of this devoted love was the cook he had left behind him. The attachment, unlike that of Shakespeare's ill-starred heroine, may not have been a romantic one; still, it was purely disinterested, unwavering amidst all mere worldly temptations.

Nature is fine in love; and where 'tis fine,
It sends some precious incense of itself
After the thing it loves.

Poor faithful Tom gave the sole offering he had to give—his life. If it be true that "Man's love is of man's life a thing apart," it was in the above case proved to be a cat's "whole existence."—*Chambers' Journal.*

A FIGHT WITH WOLVES.

The Use to Which a Norwegian Farmer Put a Big Wash-Tub.

In former times wolves were numerous in Norway, and committed enormous depredations upon sheep, and consequently were much feared by the owners of flocks, whose only weapon for destroying them (before the introduction of fire-arms) was the axe. It was dangerous for a man to travel in lonely places, for these ravenous beasts had been known to attack human beings when very hungry. In these days they are seldom seen, and both wolves and bears have been well-nigh exterminated.

The story is told of a Norwegian farmer of seventy or eighty years ago, who was conveying one of his swine to another estate in the night. His road lay across a pond which was frozen over. Upon his sled he had fastened a very strong, high tub, in which he placed the weighty animal, and covered it. The tubs which are in common use for washing, as well as other purposes, are nearly four feet deep, and are supported by three feet.

The middle of the pond was reached, when in the stillness was heard the faint patter of feet and the distant howling of a pack of wolves, and the farmer knew they were pursuing him with swift directness. Now was his time to exercise the coolest bravery and the most adroit skill. He at once loosened his horse from the harness and let him go. The voracious creatures were almost upon him when he threw them the fat porker. He then overturned the tub and hid beneath it as his only refuge, his axe his sole weapon. After devouring the delicious booty the wild beasts tried to get at the man and make him their prey by thrusting their paws or their noses under the tub. But he wielded his axe with energy, and his well-aimed blows cut off the intruding members steadily. The ferocious animals fell back on the ice, one after another, bleeding and helpless, but the farmer remained imprisoned until daylight. When he knew by the silence that he was alone and safe he crept forth to view the scene and mark the result of the adventure. It appeared that eight or ten of his foes had been destroyed, and the bloody tracks upon the ice showed that others had been wounded and had crawled away. By the bounty which he received for killing the wolves and the sale of the skins taken from them the farmer gained a round sum, although he lost the animal he set out with. The horse had trotted back to his stable.—*Chicago Tribune.*

FRENCH IN DIPLOMACY.

Introduction of the English Language Into Correspondence With Foreign Nations.

It is admitted that the representatives of England in foreign courts ought to know not only French, but Spanish, German, Italian, and, if possible, the Oriental languages as well. But it is urged that the Foreign Secretary need not know any other language than English. If this were so he would be absolutely without means of direct communication with the representatives of foreign countries here, and would be at the mercy of secretaries and chief clerks. Diplomacy is a social art as well as a matter of business. International relations require an international tongue. In the days which followed the revival of learning, Latin, as the language of the church, the professions and the men of science and letters in every country, was the natural medium of communication. It is now used only in the state papers of the Pope. Henry VIII. and Elizabeth and James, and the statesmen of their time, were able to converse in it. The ascendency of Spain led to the not infrequent employment of the Castilian tongue. When Louis XIV. made France the dominant power in Europe, and nearly every war and treaty was, in one aspect or another, a French war and treaty, the French language naturally came into the general use which it has retained. The choice was made by a process of natural selection. French had been polished into an instrument of almost perfect sharpness and precision for the purpose of exact statement and facile intercourse. But with the decline of the French monarchy, the monarchy of the French tongue is challenged. Lord Greenville, in his reply to the overtures for peace which the first consul addressed to George III., was, with the accidental exception already referred to, the first to introduce the English language into correspondence with a foreign nation. Mr. Canning, who was erroneously credited with the authorship of the dispatch, defended the innovation on the ground that, though it might be proper to employ the French language in correspondence about the affairs of another State, yet a manifesto as to the policy of England ought to be in English. There is an early precedent for this proper national self-assertion in the case of Sir Richard Fanshaw, who, being sent ambassador to Spain, on his first audience "delivered his message in English, having first procured his Catholic Majesty to be prepared to accept it, and spoke Spanish only in paying his respects to the Queen."—*Saturday Review.*

Easily Identified.

A New York lady on board of one of the ocean steamers asked one of the officers:

"Can you tell me, sir, where the captain of this vessel is?"

"Yes, madame; go up on deck and if you see a man walking up and down with a red beard and a $19,000 a year salary that's him."—*Texas Siftings.*

A Sweeping Reform.

Up in Beef Gap, Idaho, there is a new city marshal. He was "Onion Bill" before his election, but now they call him "Chief" and add respectfully his last name Birdell. Here is a copy of a circular he posted in prominent places in the town and its outskirts. It has had a good effect:

NOTICE.

This is to inform all citizens of Beef Gap and strangers sojourning therein that on and after this date, Monday, Nov. 25, 1886, it will be unlawful in this town for anybody to carouse, cuss or whoop.

On and after this date also there will be in this town

No more compelling people to drink when they don't feel like it;

No more shooting of plug hats;

No more short card games of chance;

No more drinking of whisky out of bottles when the bars are open;

No more noisy deviltry;

Any man driving or riding a horse into a public bar will be shot.

Any man or men compelling another man to dance will be shot;

Any man raking down the pot at poker without the cards to back it up will be shot dead;

Tramps, tin-horn gamblers, back door lunchers, beggars, boneyard bummers, scrappers and coffin-paint demolishers are warned away from Beef Gap.

It is the determination of the new administration to usher in an era of new reform, and all good citizens will array themselves on the side of the law. All others will be turned over to the coroner.

By the Mayor;

BILL BIRDELL, Chief.
—Arizona Star.

Why Not?

Young Wife—Why, Clarence! what under the sun have you on your head? You look ridiculous.

Husband—Do I? Well, those infernal turkey feathers on your hat make you look so outrageously tall and me so ridiculously short that I had to do it for self protection; besides it combines the useful with the ornamental.

An Unfortunate Order.

"James," said a grocer to his clerk," you musn't say 'lady' to the woman customers any more; they don't like the term."

"All right, sir," replied James; and presently Mrs. Wayback came in.

"I want a Philadelphia dry picked codfish," she said, "and three bars of soap."

"Yes, woman," responded James; "where'll you have 'em sent?"

"Don't you 'woman' me, you young snapperhead," said Mrs. Wayback, eyeing him with disfavor. "I'm a lady a-a' don't you forget it," and she flounced out.—New York Sun.

One at a Time.

A counsel thought that he would overcome Lord Norbury on the bench. One day his lordship was charging a jury, and the address was interrupted by the braying of an ass. "What noise is that?" cried Lord Norbury. "'Tis only the echo of the court, my lord," answered the counsel. Nothing disconcerted, the judge resumed his address, but soon the barrister was compelled to interpose with technical objections to the charge. While stating them the ass again brayed. "One at a time, if you please," remarked his lordship with a sarcastic smile.—American Law Review.

The Proper Acknowledgment.

A mother, talking to her little 4-year-old daughter said: "Do you not feel thankful that you have a good home and a papa and mamma, with plenty of comfortable things to wear and food to eat, while there are so many children who have not so many things to make them happy?" "No, I do not," said little Miss Perverseness. But when safe in bed at night and alone in the room her mother overheard her saying: "Yes, I have a nice papa and mamma and everything good, and, dear Lord, I am much obliged."—Utica Press.

At the Festive Board.

"Mr. Peterby, will you please carve the turkey?"

"No, I thank you. The man who carves must either be a fool or rascal, and I don't care to be either."

"What do you mean?"

"If he keeps the choicest portions for himself he is a scoundrel; if he does not keep them for himself, he is a fool, and as I said, I don't care to place myself in either category."—Texas Siftings.

Spoiled for the Service.

Commanding Officer—Bring your company up.

Captain (just taken back into the army)—Well, I'll go and talk to the boys and see if they'll come.

"Great stars! Where have you been since you left the army?"

"Been commanding a regiment of militia."—Omaha World.

A Graphic Description.

Some time ago a little 3-year-old, playing in the yard, came into the house and said in a surprised tone to his mother:

"Mother, I saw nothing with a tail to it."

His mother, being unable to understand him, followed the child into the yard, where the little fellow pointed to a snake which was gliding away through the grass.—Youth's Companion.

Fashions Change.

Edith—Seems to me every one of these ancient sculptures is from the nude.

"Yes; how wise those old artists were!"

"Wise?"

"Why, yes; they had sense enough to know the dresses of the period would go out of fashion, so they omitted them."—Omaha World.

From Child to Woman.

"You shouldn' act in such a childish manner," said a mother in a chiding tone of voice to her little daughter. "You will soon be a young lady, you know."

"If that's so, ma," replied the little tot rather skeptically, "don't you think that it is about time that my bustle was beginning to grow?"—Judge.

COWBOY HOSPITALITY.

The Free and Easy Way in Which They Welcome Travelers and Strangers.

One hot afternoon, as we were approaching Big Dry Creek, a cowboy suddenly rode in sight on the crest of a ridge, and came down the slope toward us at a swinging gallop. He sat as erect as a bronze statue, and had he been lashed to his horse like another Mazeppa he could not have sat more perfectly motionless in his saddle. Instinctively we straightened up our tired shoulders, and sat erect also. Evidently he wanted to speak to us. So we rode frward to meet him, wondering the while whether his manner would be agreeable or irritating.

After we had civilly exchanged how do-you-dos, he inquired if we had seen any horses since morning. He had lost some, and up to that time, two o'clock, had ridden about twenty-five miles in search of them. No, we had not seen any horses. So we fell to asking questions about trails, creeks and waterholes. We were getting a deal of information, when he suddenly exclaimed:

"Looky here, fellers! The best thing you can do is to pull on to our ranch and put up for awhile. It's only twelve miles from here. Take the trail that turns off to the left, about three miles ahead. You won't find anybody at home—the boys are all off on the round-up, you know—but just go right in and make yourselves at home."

"Isn't the door locked?"

"Thunder, no! We never lock doors in this country. Somebody might come along hungry, and want to get in to get some grub, or stay all night. If a cowboy wanted to get in, and found the door locked, he'd just simply break it down."

"Aren't you afraid of thieves?"

"O, no; nothing is ever stolen. A man's upon his honor, you know; and, besides, if a feller'd ever really steal any thing out of a shack, the country'd soon be too hot to hold him. Anybody that comes to a shack hungry is expected to go in and get a square meal, and stay all night if he wants to."

"Isn't that privilege often abused?"

"No, hardly ever. Say, you'll find a cow up at the ranch and you can milk her if you want to. There are plenty of eggs about the stable; if you want 'em go for 'em. Just make yourselves at home, and stay as long as you like. I'll be glad to have yer company."

A few more remarks were exchanged, and then our cowbow gathered up his reins and said:

"Well, I've got to finish my circuit, twenty miles more, I reckon; so I must be moving. So long. I'll see you at the ranch about sundown."

And flinging the last remark over his shoulder at us his pony galloped rapidly away, a moment later he rode over the ridge and disappeared.—*W. T. Horuaday, in Cosmopolitan.*

FLOATING VILLAS.

The Queer House-Boats Moored Along the Banks of the Upper Thames.

Villas on the Thames, especially in the pleasant, picturesque stretches between Hampton court and Windsor, command such fabulous prices during the summer months that nothing but millionaires can indulge in the luxury. "Necessity is the mother of invention," and an ingenious mind has initiated a movement that will make of the upper Thames a series of floating villages. This new fad is a house-boat, built on almost a flat bottom, thus allowing it to be moored at any sylvan spot close under the umbrageous trees that line the banks. The boat has its saloon, dining and sleeping rooms, and is generally fitted up by the ladies with exquisite taste and comfort. There is great luxury in a quiet life on these handsomely-appointed crafts, and their numbers increased so rapidly last year that the tradesmen sent round small steamboats taking orders and delivering the provisions. The owners of fine villas are naturally indignant at the constant inroads on their privacy, and the question as to the right of mooring such boats in close proximity to the grounds of a park is to be tested in the law courts. These craft were moved to different parts of the river by means of tugs, but recently a stern-wheel velocipede has been tested as a motive power. The paddles, two feet in diameter, are connected with a gut-band to the driving-wheel, which is twenty-six inches in diameter and over seventy pounds in weight. Ordinary bicycle handles, which are connected with the rudder, saddle cranks, and treadles are used. The boat is thirty feet long and seven feet beam, and was propelled two miles and a half, between Marlow and Bourne End, in forty minutes, which is good time. It caused a great deal of astonishment to the oarsmen and inhabitants of other house-boats to see such a big thing propelled so easily by one man.—*London Letter.*

—In the school-books of a generation still young a vast tract of territory west of the Missouri river was known as the "Great American desert," and the manner in which that supposed sterile area has been transformed into profitable grazing regions and has even been covered with fertile farms and gardens is one of the most remarkable achievements of American enterprise during the past decade. Eastern people who behold with wonder the present rapid growth of that section are even led to believe that the settlers bring an increased fainfall with them and thus overcome the arid character of the plains, or at least that the cultivation of the soil and the planting of trees enhance the supply of atmospheric moisture.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—If you have no dark place for the fruit cans wrap each one separately in heavy paper.—*Good Housekeeping.*

A Different View of It.

A Detroiter, who was driving out on the Holden road the other day, came to a spot where the snow had badly drifted on each side of the track just as a woman driving a horse and "pung" entered the other end of the cut. As both held to the road their horses soon came head on and stopped.

"Why didn't you turn out?" shouted the man.

"Why didn't you?" replied the woman.

"I've got seven miles to drive, but I'll stay here all winter before I'll turn out?"

"And I've got five dozen eggs here, and I'll let 'em freeze as hard as rocks before I'll give an inch!"

The man dropped the lines, lighted a cigar and leaned back on his seat. The woman dropped her lines, lighted her pipe and wrapped the old buffalo robe around her feet. Thus they sat for eight minutes, when the man grew impatient and called:

"What's the price of hogs out your way?"

"Oh, you've got all the pork you want in your sleigh!" she answered.

"I'm glad I'm a widower!"

"And I'm glad I'm a widder!"

"Eh? Are you a widow?"

"Sartin, and I own 225 acres of the best land in Greenfield. So you are a widower?"

"Yes'm. Madam, pray excuse me. I'll cheerfully turn out."

"Oh, don't mention it. I'm perfectly willing to haul into the snowbank."

"Ah! madam, allow me to hope that you will overlook my"——

"Oh, certainly. Fine weather, but rather cold. Good-by."

"Good-by, madam. Hope you a safe journey."—Detroit Free Press.

He Caught the Train.

And—would you believe it?—when at last he shook himself out and dragged her up and restored her fan to her, she slapped his head with it!—London Judy.

A Stupid Court.

Lady Lawyer (to witness)—You have been an intimate friend of the family, haven't you?

"Yes."

"You have seen the defendant here ill use his"——.

He Lawyer—I object. The question is improper.

The Court—Objection sustained.

Lady Lawyer—Haven't you seen the defendant——

He Lawyer—Ibjec; same ground.

The Court—Same ruling.

Lady Lawyer—Well, then, what I want to know is, hasn't his wife, my client, been shamefully ill——

He Lawyer—Ibjec.

Court—Jection stained.

Lady Lawyer—Please state, then, what you know about the cruelty of the man to——

He Lawyer—Ibjec.

Court—Same ruling. Ask the witness, madam, to tell what he knows.

Lady Lawyer—Well, that's what I'm doing? Now, sir, tell us what you know.

Witness—About what?

Lady Lawyer—Why, about the cruelty——

He Lawyer—Ibjec.

The Court—Jection stained. No more of this, madam.

Lady Lawyer—Very well. Now then, witness, tell us what you know.

Witness—Ask me questions and I'll answer 'em.

Lady Lawyer—Why, just tell us how you have seen him abuse—Oh, dear me, I forgot. Well, tell us—Oh, judge (breaking down in tears), he knows perfectly well what I want him to say!

The Court—Recess for half an hour. Our learned sister can employ the time in composing herself.—San Francisco Post.

Track!

—London Judy.

A Test of Faith.

"I's heer, Brudder Johnson," said the minister, "dat yo' lack de trew spirut ob Christun charity. Am dat so?"

"I's dont 'actly comprehend de quessun," replied old Johnson, not liking the way things were drifting.

"Well," continued the minister, "let me gib you 'xample. Subbose dere wus a room chuck full ob gold, wid no un to watch it; would yo' hab faith 'nuff in de 'tegrity ob your brudder chu'ch member to trus' him in dere alone?"

"Dat am a quessun, an' no mistake," replied old Johnson, his mouth watering at the thought of the picture just described. "In a case ob dat kin', sah, I's don't tink I wud trus' miself."—Judge.

Instructing the Firemen.

The engine arrived and the men came piling upstairs. The small boy of the family was in a fever of delight. He was examining the hose and chopping things with the axes, for there wasn't any very bad fire and it took them some time to get at it. They found a burning joist set on fire by the neighbor's furnace. The little boy meanwhile was talking to some of the disengaged firemen.

"Say," he said, "if there should be a big fire here, and you want to save things please don't save my winter flannels, for they tickle me."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Not a Mourner.

At the funeral of a wealthy New Yorker last week a reporter was elbowing his way with as little commotion as possible among the well dressed mourners who packed the wide halls and spacious drawing rooms. Accosting a fine looking man faultlessly dressed, who was standing near the door, the reporter inquired for his name to add to his well filled list. He was electrified when the gentleman replied: "I guess you don't want my name, young feller; I'm just a common 'cop,' watching the hats and bric-a-brac."—New York Tribune.

GYPSY MUSICIANS.

The Old Love of Music Still Lingering in the Tents of the Nomads.

In days of yore, long ere the hills of England were tunneled, its rivers crossed, or its valleys were invaded to make way for railway trains, it was sweet to listen to the mild music which, emanating from some Gypsy camp in a secluded dell, mingled with the rich notes of the nightingale and other birds of song, just as the sun, on his vermilion car, sank below the horizon in the distant west. Although inroads have been made on the haunts of the Gypsy tribes, and there music is not heard so often now as formerly, the old love of it still lingers in the tents, and lives in the hearts of this singular people. Their home is now and then enlivened by music and dancing, especially when the women have had "good luck," and the men have been successful in their speculations. It is then they indulge, more than they usually do, in both eating and drinking. A few of "fortune's smiles" will make them so light-hearted, and they become so merry, that a tune on the violin is proposed, to which all that are able and so disposed dance with great hilarity, especially to that known as "The White Cockade." Many of the men dance well, and the women and girls generally move lightly and elegantly, and all of them seem to enjoy the pastime. The favorite instruments of the Gypsies are the harp, fiddle, tambourine and tin whistle. Such apt pupils in music are many of them, that if they had proper facilities and efficient tutors they would be no disgrace whatever either to the most eminent composers or to the most accomplished musicians. In different parts of Europe, particularly in Russia and Hungary, many Gypsies have become very popular as singers in cathedrals and churches, and have often been employed to sing before Princes and fashionable assemblies, both private and public. In Spain some of the Gitanos are theatrical performers, and cases are not infrequent in which they have attained great efficiency and popularity. In Hungary a writer relates of knowing several Gypsy women who were popular as public singers, and one in particular whose voice was of such remarkable sweetness that she was almost constantly engaged in singing at concerts given in the private mansions of the rich and noble for many miles around, and for which she was always very munificently paid.—*Interior.*

READING FOR GIRLS.

The Point at Which Their Intellectual Career Is Closed.

We all know Charles Lamb's views on the subject of early reading, as expressed in his triumphant vindication of Bridget Elia's happily neglected education: "She was tumbled by accident or design into a spacious closet of good old English books, without much selection or prohibition, and browsed at will upon that fair and wholesome pasturage. Had I twenty girls, they should be brought up exactly in this fashion." It is natural that but few persons are anxious to risk so hazardous an experiment, especially as the training of "incomparable old maids" is hardly the recognized summit of maternal ambition; but Bridget Elia at least ran no danger of intellectual starvation, while, if we pursue a moderate school girl along the track of her self-chosen reading, we shall be astonished that so much printed matter can yield so little mental nourishment. She has begun, no doubt, with childish stories, bright and well written, probably, following each other in such quick succession that none of them have left any distinct impressions on her mind. Books that children read but once are of scant service to them; those that have really helped to warm our imaginations and to train our faculties are the few old friends we know so well that they have become a portion of our thinking selves. At ten or twelve the little girl aspires to something partly grown up—to those nondescript tales which, trembling ever on the brink of sentiment, seem afraid to risk the plunge; and with her appetite whetted by a course of this unsatisfying diet, she is soon ripe for a little more excitement and a great deal more love, so graduates into Rhoda Broughton and the "Duchess," at which point her intellectual career is closed. She has no idea, even, of what she has missed in the world of books. She tells you that she "don't care for Dickens," and "can't get interested in Scott," with a placidity that plainly shows she lays the blame for this state of affairs on the two great masters who have amused and charmed the world. As for Northanger Abbey, or Emma, she would as soon think of finding entertainment in Henry Esmond. She has probably never read a single masterpiece of our language; she has never been moved by a noble poem, or stirred to the quick by a well-told page of history; she has never opened the pores of her mind for the reception of a vigorous thought, or the solution of a mental problem; yet she may be found daily in the circulating library, and is seldom visible on the street without a book or two under her arm.—*Agnes Kepplier, in Atlantic.*

A Fine Marine View.

Landlord—"Why, how is this? This is no marine piece. It is almost an exact representation of the interior of my saloon."

Artist—"I meant it for that."

"But I told you to paint me a bit of sea coast, a tasty little marine morceau, a ——"

"That's what it is, sir. Don't you see the schooners crossing the bar?"—*Philadelphia Call.*

—It is said that women dress extravagantly to worry other women. A man who dresses extravagantly generally worries his tailor.—*Rochester Union.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.....1887

An Important Law.

Perhaps the most important law enacted at the late session of the Legislature is that for the promotion of irrigation. The bill was introduced by Mr. Wright, of Stanislaus county. Under the provisions of this Act fifty, or a majority, of the land-owners of a given district may petition the Board of Supervisors for the formation of an irrigation district. An election is then called, at which the formation of the district is submitted to the qualified electors, and it requires a two-thirds vote to confirm it. The act provides for the issuance of bonds to pay for the necessary works; the election of officers is also provided for. For the purpose of constructing necessary irrigating canals and works and acquiring the necessary property and rights (right of way for instance) the Board of Directors of any such district must, as soon after such district has been organized as may be practicable, estimate and determine the amount of money necessary to be raised, and shall immediately thereupon call a special election, at which shall be submitted to the electors of such district possessing the qualifications prescribed by the Act, the question whether or not the bonds of said district shall be issued in the amount so determined. The bonds shall be of the denomination of five hundred dollars, and shall be negotiable in form. The Board may sell the bonds from time to time, in such quantities as may be necessary and most advantageous, to raise money for the construction of the canals and works. The bonds, and the interest thereon, shall be paid by revenue derived from an annual assessment upon the real property of the district. Due provision is made in the Act for the assessment of real property in the district, including farms, city and town lots, and the improvements thereon. At the end of ten years after the issuing of the bonds the rate of assessment must be increased; and a further increase of assessment must be made each succeeding year till the whole amount of the bonds sold, principal and interest, shall be paid at the end of twenty years. The assessment due upon real property is a lien against the property assessed, from and after the time the same becomes delinquent. When property has been sold for delinquent assessment, it may be redeemed by the owner at any time within twelve months after the date of sale. There is a steady and rapid increase of capital all over the country; opportunities for the safe and profitable investment of capital are not increasing with equal rapidity. By the provisions of this law money may be invested with absolute security. The rate of interest will be such as the lenders and borrowers can agree upon. All parts of the State afford good openings for the formation of irrigation districts; millions of money may be invested in works that will make fertile lands worth tens of millions of dollars; and a degree of prosperity follow such as will far exceed all that has yet been done in the State.

An Act passed the Legislature providing for a re-survey of the eastern boundary of the State from Lake Tahoe south. A very gross blunder was made in the bill originally introduced. This ordered the State Engineer to make the survey, and if he found that the line was not properly located, then he was to move the monuments to correspond with his survey. Congress alone has power to order the alteration of State line monuments, and all that can be done under this bill is to make a survey, and if error is discovered then an Act may be passed by Congress authorizing the adjustment of the line. Alpine is the county having most interest in the matter; unless the line should be moved far enough east to include Aurora in Mono county. In that case matters might come up that would make it very interesting for the people of Mono.

No better news could come for the farmers of Owens valley than increased prosperity at Virginia City. The great market there for cured meat, fruits, vegetables and all sorts of farm produce, should be supplied from Owens valley. Most of these supplies are now brought across the mountains; but as the rates for freight are largely in our favor there is no reason why we should not control the market. The new settlers who are coming into the valley know the value of this market much better than the old settlers do, and will make an effort to secure it, and they will succeed. Everything is in favor of such an effort; cheap and fertile land, easy access by rail to market and moderate cost for freight; cost that will be further reduced as business increases.

Italian laborers are swarming into the United States in great numbers. Thousands arrive at New York every week. All over the East working people regard the coming of these and other foreigners with some alarm. Wherever the strangers settle the price of labor declines. There is a rapidly growing conviction that a check should be put upon immigration. When it is clear that American citizens are injured, or even inconvenienced, by the coming of more immigrants, the doors should at once be shut; or at least put so near shut that none but very desirable people may be able to squeeze through.

THE TOWER OF BABEL.

THE STRUCTURE PLANNED FOR THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

Twice the Height of Egypt's Pyramids—Construction of the Elevators—An Observatory for Astronomers and Electricians—View from the Cupola.

No feature of the plans for the great exposition of 1889 is so much talked about as the gigantic tower, 1,000 feet high, or twice the height of the pyramids of Egypt, designed by M. Eiffel, the engineer of the department of arts and manufactures, to decorate the Champs de Mars. Nothing like it has been attempted since the Tower of Bable, and scientific progress may permit the descendants of those whom God dispersed because of their impiety to carry out a simlar design.

As the workmen will soon begin digging the foundation of the tower, a description of the plan will be of interest. The base of iron is composed of four pyramids, each one square, fifty feet a side, and diminishing towards the top, which is twenty feet a side. These four pyramids are separated from each other by a space of 300 feet, and for stability they are anchored in solid masonry. Two hundred and thirty feet above the ground these pyramids are united by a gallery fifty feet wide. This gallery, which is covered with glass, will be used for restaurants, soirees, etc. The next story has a room, covered with glass, 100 feet square. At the summit is a glass dome, with terrace, and from this terrace the exposition will be lighted by electricity.

Visitors will reach the dome by means of elevators. Four of these elevators, constructed like the Swiss railways, will be placed in the four pyramids and we can go seven times as high as the Column Vendome and stand 600 feet higher than the top of Mont Valerien. The eyes can sweep the horizon for 100 miles, and Compiegne, Rheims, Fontainebleau, Chartres, Dojon, with the little villages lost in the woods, and the rivers, wandering through the valleys, will all seem a continuation of Paris. Ten departments of France will be at our feet. There have been no accidents with this system of railway, because the car is drawn by a cable and the axle attached to a steel hook, so if the cable breaks the car remains fastened to this hook. That is the system for the elevators, and in addition to the four placed in the pyramids a fifth will take visitors from the center directly to the summit.

ASTRONOMERS AND ELECTRICIANS.

In the cupola astronomers will be established with their telescopes, pluriometres, etc. This observatory, fitted up with a metallic armature, destined to receive all the atmospheric electricity, will be surrounded by a paratonerre. Experiments heretofore impossible can be made here; atmospheric electricity, speed of the wind, Foucault's experiment to demonstrate that the earth revolves—all can be studied. Spectroscopes, destined to analyze the light of the sun and stars, and an enormous telescope, to follow stars which could hardly be perceived from the other observatories, will be placed in this cupola. Another interesting study will be that of the variation of temperature, with altitude. The tower will form an immense paratonnerre, and when there is a storm everybody in the tower will be struck by lightning and not feel any effect. To produce this result the conductor will be interrupted for a distance of two yards and the lightning will jump from one section to the other, with continual explosions.

The iron used in the construction of this gigantic monument will weigh about 7,000 tons. Of course the critics are very busy prophesying the failure of the work. "The tower will never be finished; it cannot be scientifically utilized, for at the slightest wind there will be an oscillation preventing all observations." M. Eiffel answers by saying that with an impetuous wind of seventy feet a second and a pressure of 100 pounds to every square yard, the tower will not sway more than four inches. With a tempest—the wind 100 feet a second and a pressure of 150 pounds a yard—the oscillation will not be more than six inches. The oscillations will be very slow because of the great length of the part which vibrates, and it is certain that it will be much less than in columns of masonry, where the elasticity of the mortar is the chief cause of marked oscillations.—Paris Cor. Philadelphia Times.

Number of Efectrical Inventions.

The number of inventions on electricity during 1885, was 1,358, or 5.78 per cent. of the whole number of inventions of all kinds. The number of the last patent, issued in 1885, was 333,495. Of these, about 265,672 are now in force.—Frank Leslie's.

Water-Color Portrait of Washington.

What is claimed to be an original water-color portrait of Washington, painted on ivory in 1876 by J. Lacon, owned in Springfield, Mass., is offered to the government for the modest little sum of $250,000.

In nine years oaken piles at Mieres, Spain, have taken on the appearance of stone-coal.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
W. J. McELROY, Macon, Ga.

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expens of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

No. 904

NOTICE

OF THE

REMOVAL OF THE LAND OFFICE

FROM

BODIE TO INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by Executive Order dated April 22, 1886, has, pursuant to law, directed that the office for the sale of public lands now located at BODIE, California, be removed to INDEPENDENCE, in said State.

The Register and Receiver of the district will give notice of the precise date when the office will be closed at BODIE, preparatory to removal and reopening the same for the transaction of public business at INDEPENDENCE.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1886.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
WM. A. J. SPARKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

In pursuance of the above order notice is hereby given that the said Land Office will be closed at BODIE on the 22d day of March, 1887, and opened for the transaction of public business at INDEPENDENCE on the 6th day of April, 1887.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Register.
M. J. CODY, Receiver.

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

L. H. MULHOLLAND,
Agent.
Independence, Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City,
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advise—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

1849 1886

Attractive, Loyal, Truthful, Able, Courteous, Active, Liberal.

May good fortune follow the readers of

The Daily Alta

The foremost newspaper of the Pacific Coast, which presents both sides of all matters of public interest. No enemies to punish or friends to pet, but fair and truthful with all.

The Weekly Alta

Presents the strongest possible claim to a family circulation. It is filled with good reading, stories, fashion notes, and pays intelligent attention to the House and Farm. Splendid premiums with the Weekly Alta.

TERMS OF THE ALTA.

By Mail, Postage Free, in the United States and Canada.

Daily, (including Sunday) One Year	$6 00
Daily, " " One Month	50
Sunday Edition, One Year	2 00
Weekly Alta, One Year	1 50

Send postal card request for free sample copy of Daily or Weekly Alta. Drafts, Checks, and other remittances should be made payable to the order of the

ALTA CALIFORNIA PUB. CO.
San Francisco, California.

The San Francisco Weekly Alta will be sent to any address thirteen weeks on trial for 25 cents. Splendid premiums are offered to yearly subscribers.

THE WEEKLY ALTA,
San Francisco, Cal.

The Man Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 23-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated; satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Easily outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Have added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills. I am now turning out a flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Hooper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.
H. A. No. 560.

LAND OFFICE AT BODIE, CAL.
FEBRUARY 10th, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Superior Judge, or in his absence, before Clerk of his Court at Independence, on March 29, 1887, viz: W. K. MILLER for the N W ¼ of Sec 31, Tp 15 S R 36 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. J. Stewart, C. Johnson and E. H. Edwards, of Lone Pine, O. I. Mairs, Independence.

D. WALKER,
Register.
feb19-6-i

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees
One and One-half
Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE,
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n252m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England.
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells, Fargo & Co's Expre
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 356 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ills.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 19.....1887.

Mining location notices at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

Mr. Bertrand Rhine arrived home from San Francisco last Monday.

At Mr. Rhine's store is a large quantity of new goods has been received the past week.

Chris Mangels came in from Bishop Creek last Thursday with an eight horse team loaded with flour. Rhine took the lot.

Apricot, nectarine and peach trees have been coming rapidly in bloom the past week. All these are several weeks later than last year.

Under-Sheriff Thurston went to the mountains yesterday morning to arrest Hood, but had not got back up to the time of going to press.

Owens valley farmers are holding wheat at two dollars per hundred pounds; the buyer to pay for hauling. There is not much on hand.

Last Sunday night there was a wreck on the Central Pacific near Blue Canyon. A cattle train and a freght train collided. Nobody hurt; engines wrecked; trains delayed.

A party of eight men arrived at Independence last Sunday from Los Angeles county. They are in search of land and are now traveling over the valley looking for suitable locations.

Fresh roll butter is retailed in Virginia City at fifty cents a roll. In Owens valley sixty cents is the current price. Farm products of all kinds bring a better price here than anywhere else in the State.

Several parties around town have transplanted three year old peach trees during the past few weeks. The trees don't appear to be uffected by the operation, but go on blooming as if they had not been disturbed.

A Citrus Fair, held at Colton, San Bernardino county, closed last Saturday. It was a grand success, and proves that our neighbor county is not second to any other in the State for the production of oranges and lemons.

A destructive fire occurred at Mariposa lately. It was caused by the explosion of a lamp that was left burning in a hotel all night for the convenience of guests. Lamps should never be left with the flame turned low except when there are two young people in the room.

Bodie must be very dull. The *Miner* says men are idly sauntering about the streets, waiting for something to turn up. The same paper mentions the bright outlook for Inyo county and urges the people of Mono to follow our example and make known to the world what undeveloped resources they have.

One thousand acres of choice land for sale. No better grain or grass land in the State. An abundance of water at all times; a perfectly healthy location; title without a flaw. Five hundred acres or over, twenty dollars per acre; small lots, forty acres or more, thirty dollars per acre. Apply to the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

Last Monday evening Mr. A. W. Eibeshutz got his commission as Receiver of the Land Office, and next morning he started for Bodie to relieve his predecessor. Mr Laird, the Register, has been at Bodie several weeks, waiting for Mr. Eibeshutz. In all probability the office will be moved to Independence next week.

Rev. C. L. Logan preached a very interesting discourse at the M. E. Church last Sunday evening. His subject was the influence of christianity upon literature, science and art. The same subject has been often discussed by others, but the discourse of Mr. Logan was none the less original with himself or pleasing to his hearers.

When all the rooms in the new Academy building at Bishop Creek shall be completed, one hundred students can be lodged in the building. The rooms for girls will be furnished first; these will accommodate forty students. In the meantime students of both sexes can find rooms and board in respectable families, where they will be as well cared for as in their own homes. The Principal of the Academy will at all times look carefully after the conduct and surroundings of students. Good board and comfortable rooms can be had at a cost not to exceed five dollars per week.

Silva Again.

Last Monday R. S. Miner, attorney for Frank Silva, telegraphed to Independence that the Circuit Court had given judgment in his favor in the suit to recover the money deposited with Wells, Fargo & Co. by Silva. No one at Independence appears to know whether or not this will be the end of the matter.

Demand for Hogs.

Parties in Sacramento want to buy hogs in Owens valley. About two thousand head of fat hogs would be taken at top market price, live weight. None but animals ready for slaughter are wanted. Parties having fat hogs for sale should make known the number and estimated weight of what they have got.

Nursery Stock for Sale.

We are reliably informed that A. F. Smith, representing R. D. Fox nurseries of San Jose, Cal., is now at Bishop Creek with a general assortment of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental trees which he now offers for sale. Mr. Smith will be remembered as the man who solicited orders in a portion of this county last Summer, and who delivered them to the entire satisfaction of his customers.

Scale Wash

Pear trees are liable to be infected with scale. In Santa Clara county where the disease is prevalent the following wash is used with success:—Put one and one-half pounds of sal soda into one gallon of hot water and stir till the soda is dissolved; then add enough water to make the whole quantity of the mixture fifty gallons, and to this add one gallon of whale oil. The same proportion may be used in making smaller quantity. Warm the mixture before using, but don't make it too hot. Spray the infected trees and rub the trunks with a cloth or sponge dipped in the mixture. Repeat from time to time till the scale disappears.

SHOOTING.

An Old Quarrel Resumed.

The old feud between David Stubblefield and "Hickey" Hood has broken out again. It will be remembered that about three years ago Hickey was sent up for wounding Stubblefield with a pistol. Since his return here Hood has been very quiet, keeping at work most of the time. The trouble between him and Stubblefield is caused by a dispute about firewood on the Inyo mountains. Hood has a cabin near a spring in Mazourka canyon; not far off there is plenty of dead wood, the mountain side being thickly strewn with it for miles. From this source all the fuel wanted by the people has been taken since the whites first settled here. Along with others, Stubblefield and Hood have for years been supplying Independence with fuel from there. Quarrels finally resulted, leading to the wounding of Stubblefield, and sending Hood to jail. Last Thursday Stubblefield was coming from the mountains with a load of wood; a little distance west from the railroad station Hood rode up and accused Stubblefield of taking wood that did not belong to him; this the latter denied, when, as Stubblefield says, Hood pulled a pistol from under his coat. Stubblefield saw the movement to draw the weapon and at once jumped from the wagon seat; as he went over the side a bullet whizzed by him, and a second followed the first. When Stubblefield stood up again after falling to the ground, Hood was riding away toward the mountain. Stubblefield then resumed his seat on the wagon and came on to town. He at once went before a justice and entered a complaint, charging Hood with an assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to commit murder, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused.

Interstate Commerce Law.

A circular has been issued by General Freight and Passenger Agent Bender, of the Carson & Colorado and Virginia & Truckee Railroad Companies, to agents, requesting them to notify all shippers and consignees, that on and after April 5th, when the Inter State Commerce law goes into effect, all rates in conflict with said law will be cancelled and void. He says: "Having received notice from the Southern Pacific Company that the through special rates now in force on Inter-State freight from points on the Southern Pacific Company's roads to points on the Virginia & Truckee and Carson & Colorado roads, and from points on the Virginia & Truckee and Carson & Colorado roads to points on the Southern Pacific Company's line, will be withdrawn on April 5th next, you will thereafter apply the rates named, on such freight in local freight tariffs."

A Disgusted Flatterer.

The Carson correspondent of the Reno *Gazette* wrote a series of articles for that paper, giving sketches of the members of the Nevada Legislature. The legislators were all described as men of fine appearance and great ability. Now the correspondent is cursing them as a lot of ill-favored, ignorant blockheads. He was not careful to secure his pay in advance, and after the flattery was published the legislators refused to put up anything more than ten cents a copy for three or four copies of the paper in which each was decorated with whitewash. The reporters at Sacramento are sharper than the *Gazette* correspondent; they must have coin in advance for their laudatory articles.

School Report.

The following is the report of the Independence school for the month of February, 1887.

Rollin Laird 92	Julian Eibeshutz 91
Clifford Baxter 81	Effie Roeper 88
Arthur Robinson 91	Jennie Baxter 84
Elsie Eibeshutz 92	George Hardy 86
Irving Woodin 85	Alice Zink 89
Norma Mairs 81	Charlie Rose 81
Rosa Roeper 84	Ettie Wood 94
Lizzie Thompson 91	Emily Conklin 94
Lester Laird 84	Ethel Hardy 89
Nettie Roeper 88	Mary Mulholland 86
Ernest Laird 84	Pierce Johnson 88
Alice Rose 81	Sarah James 90
Ida Hardy 86	Mallory Enos 92
Ora Enos 94	Johnnie Symmes 91

Clara Willett 85.

R. L. PEELER, Teacher.

Big Ledges.

On the east side of Panamint valley is a very large ledge of antimony ore. The metal was quoted recently in London at $150 per ton. No effort has ever been made to do anything with this ledge. On the west side of the same valley is a quartz ledge, twenty-five feet wide, that is reported to carry about five dollars per ton in free gold. This ledge crops out for a distance of several miles. In Plumas, Sierra or other mining counties, such a ledge would be regarded as a perfect bonanza, yet here no attention is given it.

Quail Nuisance.

Quail are so plentiful in the valley as in some cases to become a nuisance. Mr. Clark says they pull up strawberry and other plants at his place—the Lank ranch—and he will be pleased to have hunters go there and kill as many as they want. It is a pity such beautiful creatures should soon become a nuisance. When driving along the roads in the valley flocks of the quail are encountered at short distances apart; they are almost as tame as barnyard fowl.

The Land Office.

By reference to the notice in another column it will be seen that the Land Office will be closed at Bodie next Tuesday, the 22d inst., and will be reopened at Independence on April 6th, two weeks afterward.

A Screw Loose.

A car load of Stockton flour was delivered to N. Rhine last Wednesday. There must be a screw loose somewhere when our farmers don't grow wheat enough to supply the home market.

Distinguished Visitors

Uncle Sam and Yankee Doodle may be expected to visit Independence about the Fourth of July. The boys should set about preparing to give the distinguished visitors a rousing welcome.

Store Teeth Found.

A few days ago an upper dental plate with teeth attached was found near Camp Independence. The piece of mouth furniture can be had at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

Preaching.

There will be preaching at Camp Independence, Sudday the 20th inst., at 2 p. m. and at the Church in Indepence at 7:30 p. m., by T. B. Scovil, of the Church of Christ.

ANOTHER RAILROAD HORROR.

The Probable Cause, and Possible Prevention of such Calamities.

Railroad disasters have been numerous in the East of late, and several have been especially horrible from the number of human beings killed and frightfully maimed. Last Monday morning one of the worst yet occurred on the Dedham branch of the Boston and Providence Railroad, between Forrest Hill and Roslindale, at what is known as Bussey Park Bridge. The 7 o'clock train from Dedham, consisting of seven cars and a baggage-car broke through the bridge. The engine and three cars went over safely, but five others fell through the bridge to the road beneath—a distance of thirty feet. The last car, which was the smoker, turned completely over and struck on top of the others, all being crushed almost out of shape. At least twenty-seven persons were killed. The body of one woman was found in the wreck; the head had been cut off and was found at some distance from the body. In some places were fragments of flesh or pieces of clothing which had belonged to some victim whose remains had previously been removed. There was blood over everything. Most of the pieces of clothing found were from the garments of women, and the fatality among them is proportionately greater than among the men. In one place the bodies of seven were taken out all horribly mangled. A pitiful sight was that of two girls with their arms around one another, clinging together in the embrace of death. In many instances axes and crowbars were necessary in order to free persons who were pinioned in the wreck. In two cases it was necessary to cut bodies in two in order to get them out. They were already crushed out of any resemblace to human shape, and so tightly wedged in that they could be removed in no other way.

The cause of the accident is supposed to be the breaking of an iron girder of the bridge; when this broke the entire structure went down under the train, and bridge and train became one mass of ruin.

Under continual vibrations iron will become completely crystalized and almost as brittle as glass. The constant passage of trains over bridges will work this change in the iron; and as the bridges are kept painted there will be nothing on the surface of the iron to indicate the change that has taken place. At length the iron gets into such a condition that it has no fibre; it is nothing but a mass of crystals, and a comparatively slight shock will be enough to break it into fragments. This may have been the cause of this terrible disaster. Electric tests may yet be used to reveal the changes effected in bridge girders by vibration, and such awful accidents as this may be guarded against.

Increased Activity on the Comstock.

Good reports come from the Comstock. This time it is not a stock deal, but a thorough resumption of good, square work getting out ore. The *Enterprise* says:

The Mexican mill, on the Carson river, will now be run exclusively on Crown Point and Belcher ores. This mill has been running on ore from the Savage and other middle mines, but it belongs to the companies named above, and they have notified the Savage folks that they now need it for the reduction of their own ores. This means a greatly increased output of ore from Crown Point and Belcher. This will, of course, temporarily disarrange matters at the Savage and Norcross, but undoubtedly they will shortly be able to find some mill or mills to reduce their ores. A new water mill will soon be built here in town, which will crush the ores of some of the middle mines and thus reduce the present strain upon the mills now at work.

There is now an abundance of water in the Carson river, and additional stamps and pans may in a short time be put up. Also, some of the mills that have been running on tailings may be arranged to resume operations on ore. Besides, some of the smaller mills that have been working ore from outside mines may for a time be pressed into service.

We understand that the change caused the temporary laying off of fifteen men at the Savage, and that they yesterday ceased hoisting ore at the Bonner shaft of the Gould and Curry. As ten times as many men as were laid off at the Savage will be put on at the Crown Point and Belcher, the change is one that will be no disadvantage to the business men of this place and Gold Hill; besides, the Savage men will soon again be at work.

It is a good sign for the future prosperity of the country to see this present rushing and crowding for milling facilities. It shows that there is plenty of ore in sight in the mines, and we may be sure that means for crushing it will very soon be found.

This week the laying of the new twelve-inch pipe across Washoe Valley will be commenced. There will be no snow to interfere with operations in the valley, nor will there be any on the mountain ridge between this city and Washoe Valley—the ridge up which the outlet end of the big inverted siphon will run. At the inlet end—which is on a spur or offshoot from the main Sierras—there may be some snow near the highest point, but the little that it will be necessary to handle can be managed.

Water will probably be flowing through the new pipe much sooner than it did through the two now in use—counting from the time of beginning the work of laying it—snow and all other disadvantages to the contrary notwithstanding.

The new mill of the Chollar and Potosi companies is also to be pushed. Men will be set to work in a few days now—just as soon as a site has been decided upon. Once the site has been selected, men may at once be put to work at grading. Also the business of getting out stone for the mason work may be started at almost any time; and carpenters and millwrights need not wait for the water to come in before beginning work.

In case the weather shall hold good—as it now promises to do—busy times will soon be seen both here on the Comstock and up in the mountains.

Guard Against Pestilence.

The fruit interest of Owens valley is growing rapidly in importance. This spring more trees planting than ever before is being done. So far very few insect pests are known in the valley, and every precaution should be taken to guard against their introduction. One young tree imported here having scale or other pest, would be enough to spread the plague over the whole valley. Once introduced any insect pest may do vast damage and take years of labor and great expense to get rid of it again, if, indeed, that can ever be accomplished. Before being set out every young tree should be examined most carefully, and if found to be infected it should be burned at once.

Mules For Sale.

Three fine mules for sale; each four years old, rising five. All trained to harness and gentle. Terms: Cash on delivery. Address JAMES HINES, Independence.

A Big Increase of Business.

A business man of Independence, who who was burned out in the big fire last June, but has since rebuilt, says he has done more business in the past six months than he did in two years before the fire. The increase of business is, he says, due to the coming of new settlers and people in search of land.

Indispensable to the Toilet.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid cures chafing, eruptions, and inflammation of all kinds; cures inflamed or sore eyes; relieves pains from bites or stings of insects and sore feet; destroys all taint of perspiration or offensive smell from the feet or any part of the body; cleanses and whitens the skin. Used as a dentifrice it purifies the breath; preserves the teeth and cures toothache, sore gums and canker. A little of the Fluid in the Water used in bathing is very refreshing and especially beneficial to the Sick.

Meteorological Summary for February, 1887, Keeler, Cal.

Mean actual barometer.....26.253 inches.
Mean temperature.....40°
Highest temperature Feb. 1st....63°
Lowest temperature Feb. 20th....22°
Monthly range of temperature.....41°
Mean relative humidity 50 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind S.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date 35 miles S. W. 21st.
Mean Cloudiness 35 per cent.
Precipitation.....0.93
Number of clear days.....16
Number of fair days.....7
Number of cloudy days.....5
Number of rainy days.....7
Heavy frosts occurred as follows: 3, 7, 10, 17, 18.

D. C. GRUNOW,
Observer, Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Bull For Sale.

"Silver Brick" a thoroughbred Holstein bull, calved June 5th 1886. Out of "Black Queen" by "Saratoga," both imported from Holland and registered in the Holland Herd Book. Silver Brick is a direct descendant of "Rooker," beautifully marked, a square, bulky animal, unusually heavy of his age, bred from the best strains of the famous milk breed, with pedigree perfect. His sire, Saratoga, was imported direct from Holland, is an animal of remarkable prepotency, whose half breed progeny require an expert to distinguish them from thoroughbred stock. Although under age he was awarded a special premium at the Nevada State Fair, his sire took first premium two successive years. He is offered for sale for $250, as his owner does not need two bulls. Apply to Sam Davis, Appeal Office, Carson City, Nev.

BORN.

ENOS—At Independence, March 15 h, 1887, to Mr and Mrs. W. S. Enos, a son.

PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday May 31, 1887, at 12 o'clock M., for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners for the term of one year, beginning May 1st, 1887, and ending May 1st, 1888, said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M. on said 31 day of May, 1887, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. C. EDDY,
Chairman pro tem.

ATTEST: P. H. MACK Clerk.
m19 4t

Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock M., on Tuesday, May 31, 1887, to contract for the care of said Indigent sick for the term of one year, from May 1st, 1887 to May 1st, 1888. Said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to, at the regular meeting of said Board, immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of said contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by said Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock P. M., on said 31 day of May, 1887, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. C. EDDY,
Chairman pro tem.

ATTEST: P. H. MACK, Clerk.
m19 4t

Independence Hotel,

Independence - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1-86

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	9:15 a m	5 50 p. m.
Dayton.....	9 45 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	11:55 a. m	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p. m.	11 40 a. m.
Luning	5:10 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Sodа Springs.....	6 10 p m.	9:10 a. m.
Belleville.....	7 45 p. m.	7:55 a m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 8 20 p. m	Lv. 7:05 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville.....	7 45 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Benton	11 25 a m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
Alvord.....	2 20 p. m	10 10 a. m.
Independence.....	4 10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5:00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler.....	5:40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:

HAWTHORNE NEV.

BRANCHES:

Wabuska, Nev.,
CORSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.

AGENCIES:

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
U. S. STAGE CO.,
HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co.'s.

m25tf

FREE TO MEN ONLY. A VITAL RESTORER. TRIAL PACKAGE. PROF. HARRIS' Pastille. A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men. NERVOUS DEBILITY ORGANIC WEAKNESS Decay and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, results from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor. TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES. TREATMENT. One Month, - $3.00 Two Months, - 5.00 Three Months, 7.00 HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS 306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO. RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives, a

Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

MISCELALNEOUS.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11-tf

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches & Plums.

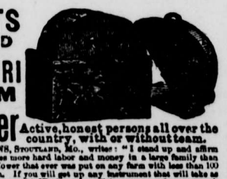
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer



Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, STOUTSBURG, MO., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take so much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, ILL., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Ist. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for gold."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.;

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

International Immigrant Union.

Secure A Homestead For Your Family.

CALIFORNIA.

INYO COUNTY—Owens River Valley

THE INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANT UNION intends to colonize the Valley of Owens River, Inyo county, one of the prettiest valleys in the great west, containing about 100,000 acres and well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, as well as of the various fruits. The soil is about the same as the best ever known in California or Oregon, and the facilities for irrigation unsurpassed.

The Company offers to locate settlers upon 80, 160, 320 and 640 acre farms, the settlers obtaining the same from the Government at $1.50 per acre under the Desert Land Act, paying for the same 50 cents per acre upon filing his or her application, and the balance, $1 per acre, at the end of three years, or before if water is brought upon the land in sufficient quantity to irrigate the same. Any person, man or woman, 21 years of age, can locate a tract of 640 acres.

International Immigrant Union,
126 Washington St., Chicago, Ills.

WM. H. MARTIN, Manager.

THE DAVIDSON CO., N. W., Agents, St. Paul, Minn.

Office in San Francisco;

No. 401 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Rooms 29 and 3-13.

PITH AND POINT.

—The hand-maid of Scripture was a simple thing compared with the tailor-made girl of the present day.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—"For what is it my sad soul yearns?" asks a poetess. We don't know, dear, unless it is for the editor to send you a check instead of the little note "Returned with thanks."—*New Haven News.*

—Wife (innocently)—Is the base ball season over? Husband (petulantly)—Of course. Look at the weather. Any fool ought to know that. Wife (sweetly)—That's why I asked you, my dear.—*Washington Critic.*

—A servant-girl went to sleep one afternoon and did not wake up until forty hours later. When she awoke she was naturally much incensed to find that she had been defrauded out of two evenings out.—*Boston Transcript.*

—"So you think Friday an unlucky day, do you, Edith?" "Yes, indeed, I do, ma'am." "And why do you think it is unlucky?" "Well, you see we always have fish on Friday, and I just abominate fish."—*Yonkers Statesman.*

—A fashion item says: "Bonnets will not be worn as high this year as last." If this be true, all this talk about "elevating the stage" may as well be dropped. With less lofty bonnets, the stage is high enough.—*Norristown Herald.*

—In Phil Armour's Chicago packing house they are killing four thousand hogs a day, and yet the man who sits sideways in a street car was in town yesterday. So was the man who has his hair cut Saturday night. Some men are born lucky.—*Burdette.*

—Editor: "What noise is that in the assistant editor's room?" Office Boy: "De assistant editor, Johnson, is stamping on de new type-writin' machine." Editor: "What's the matter with it?" Office Boy: "Why, he started to write up 'our funny column' and de t'ing rung up a chestnut before he'd wrote more'n a line."—*Judge.*

—"Mother," said a little Rockland girl, looking up from her book, "what does transatlantic mean?" "Oh, across the Atlantic, of course. Don't bother me, you make me forget my count." "Does 'trans' always mean across?" "I suppose it does. If you don't stop bothering me with your questions you'll go to bed." "Then does transparent mean a cross parent?"—*Rockland Courier.*

—Mr. Minks—Seems to me that new girl is a very good one, isn't she? Mrs. Minks—She is a perfect treasure. I can't imagine how I even existed before she came, and I'll never let her go, never; but the beauty of it is, she is just as well satisfied as I am, and I know she'll never even think of leaving. "Don't be too sure about that. She may take a notion to get married some fine day." "No danger; she's been married once."—*Omaha World.*

—They were sitting as close together as the sofa would permit. She looked with ineffable tenderness into his noble blue eyes. "George," she murmured, with a tremor in her voice, "Didn't you tell me once that you would be willing to do any great act of heroism for my sake?" "Yes, Fannie, and I gladly reiterate that sentiment now," he replied in confident tones; "no noble Roman of old was fired with a loftier ambition, a braver resolution than I." "Well, George, I want you to do something real heroic for me." "Speak, darling; what is it?" "Ask me to be your wife. We've been fooling long enough."—*Chicago Tribune.*

CARL DUNDER.

He Has His Mind Read and Finds Some of His Merchandise Missing.

"I suppose I vhas shwindled some more," sorrowfully remarked Mr. Dunder, as he paid a visit to Sergeant Bendall yesterday.

"Not a doubt of it. What's your story?"

"Do you pelief dot a man can read somepody's mind?"

"Well, I've heard of mind-readers."

"So has Shake, und he goes crazy aboudt it. He vhas going to be a mind-reader if it takes all winter. He practice a leetle on me, und I vhas astonished."

"But about the swindle?"

"Vhell, two mans come in my place last night vhen I vhas all alone. Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. All right, one of dot pair vhas a mind-reader, und he like to gif me some points. He doan' do it by everypody, but I vhas such a friendt of der poor dot he like to oblige me. Vhell, Sergeant, dat seems all right, und we lock der door und sot down. I vhas blindfolded mit a handkerchief, und der mind-reader says:

"'Now, Mr. Dunder, you fix your mind on some subject shust so hardt as you can, und keep awful still. If you take dot pantage off or shump aroundt dot preaks me all oop.'

"Vhell, Sergeant, I fix my mind on dot time I falls off my parn on Hastings shtreet, und may be two minutes goes by und nobody shpeaks to me. Den der oldt woman comes down-shtairs und I tako off der pantage. Dose mans vhas gone."

"And what else?"

"Two boxes of cigars and fife pottles of whisky. Vhas it a shwindle on me?"

"I should smile! Mr. Dunder, you are very soft."

"Sergeant, look in my eye! I vhas going home. To-night some pody vhill drop in. Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. All right. Mr. Dunder, I like to read——!"

"Yes."

"Dot vhas all, Sergeant! If some inquest vhas heldt you remember dot I vhas a shwindled man, und dot I kildt him in self-defense!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Burden of Conscience.

The Buffalo Courier tells of a 4-year-old citizen of that place who, having been naughty, was reprimanded by her mother and told that the Lord knew every act of her life. In a half repentant frame of mind she walked into the front parlor, and was pensively regarding the fire in the grate when the cat came along and tried to work into her good graces by purring and rubbing against her ankles. Even that did not please her, and at last her mother heard her snap out: "Go way, pussy! It's bad enough to have God watching me without having you tagging me around."—New York Sun.

HE TOOK ONE.

The store was dimly lighted, and
The clerk my wants employed,
Leaned o'er the counter toward me, while
Her listless fingers toyed
Among some samples of the trade
Surmounted by a card which said,
"Take one."

She raised the placard carelessly,
Until it touched her lips;
She seemed to hide a kiss behind
Her slender finger tips;
Her blue eyes plainly seemed to say:
"You can't, but don't you wish you may!"
Her lips were smiling coyly, though—
I looked over at the card, and so
Took one.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Seven million children attend school daily in this country and about six million wish they didn't have to.

—A great religious revival is sweeping over Northern New Brunswick. It is said to be unequaled in the history of the provinces.

—At Zurich 29 women are now pursuing the study of medicine; in London 48, and at Paris, 103. At the latter 18 have obtained their diplomas of doctor during the past seven years.

—Newspaper dispatches say that at the last meeting in Omaha, Neb., of Rev. Sam Jones he secured contributions for a new Young Men's Christian Association building amounting to $81,000.

—Before sailing for home General Booth, of the Salvation Army, claimed that during his stay in this country he had put in 696 hours on the cars, had spoken to 180,000 American sinners at 129 meetings, and had saved 2,500 souls.

—After twenty-eight miles of riding in a wagon, fourteen miles on horseback, and organizing a Sunday-school, a missionary met a dozen cowboys in the evening, and they spent an hour in singing gospel hymns.—*Christian at Work.*

—During the past year $13,284,986 was expended for educational purposes in the State of New York. Of this amount $9,102,268 was for teachers' wages. There are 31,325 school-teachers and 1,735,073 school children in the State.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—It is reported that Mr. Moody has received from Mr. D. M. Weston, of the Shawmut Church, Boston, a donation of $50,000, to be applied to his educational work at Northfield and Mt. Hermon, Mass. With this gift another dormitory is to be built.—*Boston Journal.*

—At a reception given to the Baptist Union at its late meeting in Bristol, England, by the mayor of the city, its president said that on the 4th of October, 1653, the Mayor of Bristol sent two Baptist ministers to prison for preaching, but on the 4th of October, 1886, its mayor gave a grand reception to Baptist ministers.

—The trustees of Columbia College, New York City, have voted to celebrate its centennial next April. In the various departments, literary and scientific, there are 1,514 students this year. The authorities have negatived the students' petition that Greek and Latin be made elective studies after sophomore year.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Harvard University has 1,693 students. The number in the college proper is as follows: Seniors, 239; juniors, 238; sophomores, 224; freshmen, 280; special students, 96; making the total in this department of the university, 1,077. The other departments are represented as follows: Medical school, 271; law school, 180; divinity school, 20; scientific school, 14; dental school, 28; Bussey Institute of Farming and Agriculture, 8; school of veterinary medicine, 25; graduate department, 70.—*Boston Herald.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—He that hath no bridle on his tongue hath no grace in his heart.—*St. Jerome.*

—There is room for everybody in this big world. Friction comes through the fact that too many want the front room.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—Nothing can be had for nothing. Whatever a man achieves he must pay for it; and no favor of fortune can absolve him from duty.—*Bayard Taylor.*

—A wise self-discipline in the maturest is not so easy or so common that we may reasonably expect the young to be exemplary in that respect.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—Miss Flim—Have you read Mr. Rattlebrane's novel? Tell me, how did it come out? Fogg—I suspect he had it published at his own risk.—*Boston Transcript.*

—Impecunious lover—Be mine, Amanda, and you will be treated like an angel. Wealthy maiden—Yes, I suppose so; nothing to eat and less to wear. No, I thank you.—*Texas Siftings.*

—An authority on the cuisine says that duck ought not to stand long after being roasted. Probably it would do no harm to let the duck sit up if it isn't too tired, but it shouldn't be allowed to swim in the gravy.

—Miss Blank (to her cousin, who has inadvertently admired her foot)—Yes, papa thinks so muce of my foot that while we were in Italy he tried his best to persuade me to have a bust made of it.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—"And what's become of George Tulliver?" asked one old friend of another, in reviewing the days of their youth. "Poor fellow, I hear that he came to a bad end!" "Ah, yes," replied the friend; "a very bad end. went up behind a mule."—*Puck.*

—Young husband—Isn't there something peculiar about the taste of these onions, my dear? Young wife (anxiously)—O, I hope not, dear. I took such pains with them. I even sprinkled them with jockey club before I put them to boil to take away the unpleasant odor.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—"That's a fine pet crow, Arbegast." "Yes, he's an extra fine crow, but a terrible nuisance. He wakens the whole family at daylight and frightens away all the other feathered songsters." "Ah! Arbegast, there you have a fine illustration of caws and effect."—*Peck's Sun.*

—Edith—"Seems to me every one of these ancient sculptures is from the nude." "Yes; how wise those old artists were!" "Wise?" "Why, yes; they had sense enough to know that the dresses of the period would go out of fashion, so they omitted them."—*Omaha World.*

SHAMEFUL ABUSE

Heaped Upon a Noted Englishman for His Open Honesty.

WM. ED. ROBSON, M.D., L.R.C.S.I., M.K.Q.C.P.I., late of the Royal Navy, of England, has got into professional trouble for writing the following open letter to the editor of the London *Family Doctor:*

"I believe it to be the duty of every physician to make known any means or remedy whereby sickness can be prevented, and it is for this purpose I write to give my experience both here and abroad. I ask the publication of the statement that people may be warned before it is too late, to say to them that there is at hand a means by which they may be restored to perfect health. It is well known to the medical world, and indeed to the laity, that a certain disease is making a terrible havoc; that next to consumption it is the most fatal, and that when fully developed there is nothing to be done for the sufferer."

"Physicians and scientists have long been trying to throw light upon the cause, and if possible, find in nature a medicine for this fatal malady. They have shown, absolutely, that the blood-purifying organs of vital importance are the kidneys, and that when they once fail, the poison which they should take out of the blood is carried by the blood into every part of the body, developing disease."

"In my hospital practice in England, India and South America, and also while a surgeon in the Royal Navy of Great Britain, I gave a great deal of attention to the study of diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, and found that not only was the cure of chronic Bright's Disease hopeless, but that kidney disease was remarkably prevalent; much more so than generally known, and was the cause of the majority of cases of sickness, and further, that the medical profession has no remedy which exerts any absolute control over these organs in disease."

"Some time ago when I had a case which resisted all regular treatment,—which is very limited,—complicated with the passing of stones from the kidneys, much against my will I permitted my patient to use Warner's safe cure, of which I had heard marvelous results. In his case the result was simply marvelous, as the attack was a severe one, and development very grave, for an analysis showed per cent. of albumen and granular tube casts."

"The action of the medicine was singular and incomprehensible to me. I had never seen anything like it. The patient recovered promptly, and is today a well and healthy man. This stimulated my inquiry into the merits of the remedy, and after analysis I found it to be of purely vegetable character, harmless to take under all circumstances."

"Casting aside all professional prejudice I gave it a thorough trial, as I was anxious that my patients should be restored to health, no matter by what medicine. I prescribed it in a great variety of cases, Acute, Chronic, Bright's Disease, Congestion of the Kidneys, Catarrh of the Bladder, and in every instance did it speedily effect a cure."

"For this reason I deem it my duty to give to the world this statement regarding the value of Warner's safe cure. I make this statement on facts I am prepared to produce and substantiate. I appeal to physicians of large practice who know how common and deceptive diseases of the kidneys are, to lay aside professional prejudice, give their patients Warner's safe cure, restore them to perfect health, earn their gratitude, and thus be true physicians."

"I am satisfied that more than one-half of the deaths which occur in England are caused, primarily, by impaired action of the kidneys, and the consequent retention in the blood of the poisonous uric and kidney acid. Warner's safe cure causes the kidneys to expel this poison, checks the escape of albumen, relieves the inflammation and prevents illness from impaired and impoverished blood. Having had more that seventeen years' experience in my profession, I conscientiously and emphatically state that I have been able to give more relief and effect more cures by the use of Warner's safe cure than by all the other medicines ascertainable to the profession, the majority of which, I am sorry to say, are very uncertain in their action."

"Isn't that a straightforward, manly letter?"

"Indeed it is."

"Well, but do you know the auther has been dreadfully persecuted for writing it?"

"How so? What has he done to merit it?"

"Done? He has spoken the truth 'out of school' and his fellow physicians, who want the public to think they have a monopoly in curing diseases, are terribly angry with him for admitting professional inability to reach certain disorders.

"That letter created a wonderful sensation among the titled classes and the public. This jarred the doctors terribly. The College of Surgeons and Queen's College, from which institution he was graduated, asked for an explanation of his unprofessional conduct, and notified him that unless he made a retraction they would discipline him.

"The doctor replied that he allowed his patients to make use of Warner's safe cure only after all the regular methods *had failed*, and when he was satisfied that there was no possible hope for them. Upon their recovery, after having used Warner's safe cure, he was so much surprised that he wrote the above letter to the *Family Doctor*. He regretted that the faculties found fault with his actions in the matter, but he could not conscientiously retract the facts as written to the *Family Doctor*.

"The faculties of both colleges replied that unles he retracted they should cut him off, which would naturally *debar him from again practicing his profession*, and also prevent his securing another appointment in the Royal Navy!"

The illustrious doctor's dilemma is certainly an unpleasant one, emphasizing, as it does, both his own honesty, and the contemptible prejudice and bigotry of English medical men. The masses, however, having no sympathy with their nonsense, keep on using the remedy he so highly recommends and get well, while the rich and able depend upon the prejudiced doctors and die!

STORIES OF REPORTERS.

A Class of Men About Whom Most Persons Know Little.

Most persons never saw a reporter to know one. Tens of thousands in private life have seen reporters only at meetings or in public places. Even in New York, where reporting is a very old profession, the business is not clearly understood and reporters are continually meeting persons who say to them, "Do you want an item?" or "Hello! why aren't you at a fire?" precisely as if newsgetting was like fishing or was pursued as collectors search for butterflies—net in hand. To tell the world that reporters (in New York, at least) only seek what their city editors send them to find is to run the risk of being thought an imposter. But in all communities the reporters have experiences almost as queer as any they report.

There is a gifted news getter in town, whose weight is about 300 pounds, and the quality of whose work is proportioned to his size. He was taking down a speech in shorthand not long ago in Tammany hall when an Irishman in the gallery spied him and said to his neighbor: "Och, will ye luk at the soize av that mon, and him airning his living wid a little pencil!" A New York reporter sent to Newark once, went to a house he should not have gone to, mistaking it for one farther up the street, where he was to interview a man. The man of the house opened the door. "I am a reporter," said the interviewer. The man pulled him in almost by main force. "For heaven's sake!" said he, "how do you reporters get hold of things before they happen?" He led him into the parlor and shut the door. "Now," said he, "tell me how you knew what I was going to do. I swear I have never told a soul." The reporter, equally amazed, said he guessed there was a mistake; he was looking for so-and-so. That night the man horsewhipped another citizen for insulting his wife. He must have thought the reporter was a mind reader who had come to get the news ahead of time.

When I was callow I was charged with the task of exposing to the public the overcrowding of the public schools. I reached the first school house early in the morning, entered the assembly room of the girls' department and explained to the lady principal that I was a reporter and desired to look through the building. To my horror, she turned to the pupils and said: "Young ladies, this gentleman is the editor of The Sun, who desires to address you this morning." There was no getting out of it. It was fun, too—for the girls. Kirk Munro's experience must be told, also, even at the risk of his having a burr upon it. He was green at the business when he was sent to report a religious revival in young Dr. Tyng's church. The pastor happened to be moving from person to person in the congregation, and reached Munro just as that young man entered the door. "My dear brother," said Tyng, "are you a follower of Christ?" "No," said Munro; "I'm a—a Sun reporter."

I got a new view of my calling once when the city editor, Mr. Bogart, sent me after something or other on the east side of town. I found my man and approached him with "Are you Mr. Feldsticker?" "Yah," he replied. "I am a reporter of The Sun," said I. "I've been trying ever since to think what he meant by his reply. Perhaps he did not understand me—or else didn't know what he was saying. At any rate, when I said I was a reporter of The Sun, he replied in a fatherly tone, full of kindly sympathy: "So? Vell, vell, you can't help dot."—Julian Ralph in The Journalist.

Late, Late, Too Late.

"My dear friend," said a minister at the bedside of a sick man, "I want to call your attention to the blessed consolation which religion brings in hours of suffering and danger to those"——

"I'm much obliged to you," interposed the grateful patient, "but you are too late."

"Too late!"

"Yes, sir, my physician says that the crisis is past, and all danger is over."—New York Sun.

Nothing Unusual.

Mrs. Patrician (to new girl)—I suppose, Bridget, you overheard my husband and I conversing rather earnestly this morning?

Bridget—Indade, I did that, mum.

Mrs. P.—I hope you do not consider that any thing unusual was going on?

Bridget—Niver a bit, mum. I wanst had a husband meself mum, an' niver a day passed that the neighbors didn't belave one or the other of us would be kilt entoirely.—*Tidbits.*

FAVORED BY FORTUNE.

People Who Invest Small Amounts and Secure Large Returns.

Scarcely a month passes but what the papers are called upon to record what might be termed the luck of some Californian in acquiring large sums by means of small investments. It is an old saying that "nothing risked nothing gained," and the practical application of this time-honered maxim to every-day life is a sufficient explanation of the so-called "luck" of many business men. For several years past the daily papers have periodically contained items, detailing the manner in which well-known residents of this city and State have won prizes in The Louisiana State Lottery. The drawings of this admirably managed institution occurs every month, and with the same regularity as the rotation of months the announcements are made of people who have risked a trifle and won large sums, frequently a fortune. The last drawing occured on December 14th last, and as usual a resident of San Francisco won a tenth part of the capital prize of $150,000. The fortunate holder of a coupon of ticket No. 93,174, which won that prize, was Nat. M. Raphael, the well-known jeweler, at 732 Market street in this city. To a reporter the gentleman said: "I have been buying a few coupon tickets every month for the past seven or eight years. In the last drawing I held a coupon which was a tenth of the ticket No. 93,174, and on the day following the drawing when I read in the telegraph columns of the morning Call that one of the numbers I held had drawn the capital prize I was almost dazed with surprise. I could hardly convince myself that I had at last become one of the fortunate ones of whom I had so often read. However, I finally realized that I was actually entitled to the money, so I immediately went to the London and San Francisco Bank and deposited my ticket for collection. Eleven days later I received the full amount of $15,000 in gold coin."

Another lucky man was Fred R. Brown, a shoemaker, living on Ritch street. To a reporter he stated that he had very frequently bought coupons in The Louisiana State Lottery, but had never won a dollar. He had almost given up in despair, when he bought one-tenth of ticket No. 92,507 which drew one-tenth of the third capital prize of $20,000. During the holiday week he had received the money, and he rejoiced that he had persisted in his efforts until success came to him.—[San Francisco, (Cal.) Call, Jan. 5.

LES MISERABLES.

When Victor Hugo wrote his famous book with this title it became popular all over the civilized world. There are so many human beings who are in some way or other miserable, that the name at once arrested the attention of the public.

Verily the brotherhood of misery is large. But there is a great deal of misery in the world which might readily be got rid of. Thankful reports from ex-miserables show what a large and honored share Compound Oxygen has had in working misery out and bringing health and comfort and joy in its place. People who have been almost ready to destroy themselves, have been brought up from the depths by means of this wonderful vitalizer. Men who have been overwhelmed with the misery of nervous prostration have been made bright and hopeful and cheery. Women almost helpless have been set on foot and made happy. One gentleman who was utterly prostrated with *nervous infirmity* gratefully writes: "After three weeks' treatment am able to report as follows: Felt improvement from its first use. Do not have such terrible bad feelings; am more comfortable; feel more like living, and am beginning to enjoy myself. My mind is brighter; all nature seems more lovely and fresher."

For all you want to know about this method of escaping from misery, write to Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, who will mail you free, a treatise, giving full information.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Fnanrisco.

A Baby Posted for Sale.

Babies are beginning to figure as assets. A very young one was recently seized for rent, together with a cradle and a dog, on Lord MacDonald's estates in Penniess, Scotland. The dog was valued at a shilling and the infant at sixpence. Lord MacDonald is very indignant, as the baby was actually posted for sale, and he has ordered an action against the sheriff's officer who took the child from its mother.—Chicago Tribune.

—A quart bottle of whisky stood on the table when Mrs. Mary O'Neill left her home on Cherry street, New York, for a brief time the other day, leaving her son Johnny, aged five years, alone. When his mother returned, some hours later, he was unconscious and the bottle empty. His face was swollen and distorted and the skin of a dark reddish hue. Efforts to revive him were fruitless and he died that night in convulsions.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Nellie Steel, then a young woman, entered Bellevue Hospital in New York thirty years ago, and remained there, suffering from a variety of mysterious ailments, until her death a few days ago. The post-mortem examination revealed the presence of a needle in her heart. How it came there is unknown, but it is believed that she swallowed it.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A CHANCE FOR HEALTH

is afforded those fast sinking into a condition of hopeless debility. The means are at hand. In the form of a genial medicinal cordial, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters embodies the combined qualities of a blood fertilizer and depurent, a tonic and an alterative. While it promotes digestion and assimilation, and stimulates appetite, has the further effect of purifying the life current and strengthening the nervous system. As the blood grows richer and purer by its use, they who resort to this sterling medicinal agent, acquire not only vigor, but bodily substance. A healthful change in the secretions is effected by it, and that sure and rapid physical decay, which a chronic obstruction of the functions of the system produce, is arrested. The prime causes of disease being removed, health is speedily renovated and vigor restored.

A new song is out address to "The Boodle Aldermen" of Gotham. It is probably written in Sharps and flats. One, two, three—Sing Sing.

OUR PROGRESS.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge, drastic cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines, are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

When an ordinary young woman tries to learn how darned lace is made, she begins to understand that the confounded thing was well named.

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HESS ROAD, NIAGARA CO., N. Y., March 24, 1886.

About a year ago I was taken with a severe pain in both lungs. I was first attacked with a violent chill, then a dreadful pain and then a cough accompanied by considerable fever. It looked very much like a bad attack of pneumonia. A friend of mine procured five ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS. One he put under each arm, one under each shoulder blade, and one on my chest close around my throat. In a few hours the cough ceased, the pain gradually abated and I broke out in a profuse perspiration. I fell into a profound sleep, and the next day was almost well. I wore the Plasters eight days afterwards, and have never had any trouble since. WILLIAM A. SAWYER.

No man of feeling will ever allude to one of his fellow-men as a "drunken dog." It is taking a mean advantage of the dog.

For colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks, as well as for cholera morbus, diarrhœa, dysentery or bloody-flux, colic or cramps in stomach, use Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed, composed of best Grape Brandy, Smart-Weed or Water Pepper, Jamacia Ginger and Camphor Water.

"Brigham Young," observes *Puck*, "was the man who broke the marriage record." Solomon being a foreigner, we presume, dosen't count.

For Throat Diseases, Coughs, Colds, etc., effectual relief is found in the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes. 25 cts.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Mrs. Cleveland has a new pet—a monkey—and the Washington dudes, with whom she will have nothing to do, regard her action as most unjust discrimination.

In the cure of severe coughs, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and in the early stages of *Consumption*, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has astonished the medical faculty. While it cures the severest coughs, it strengthens the system and *purifies the blood.* By druggists.

A writer says that the mating of human beings is beyond the science of man. Perhaps that is the reason why match-makers are usually of the gentler sex.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

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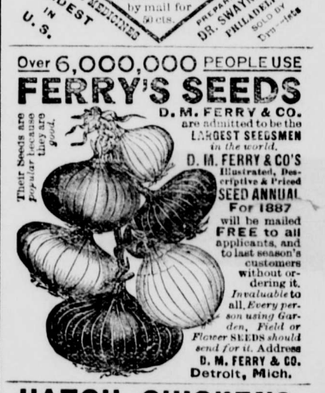

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE AMERICAN BUGGY.

The Favorite Light Passenger Vehicle for All Purposes and All People.

In style and construction, in exterior appearance and comfort we know of no carriage that offers so many varieties as the buggy, inasmuch as each is the result of the development in some particular direction of the original buggy, whatever that was like, by the American manufactuer, who has made its improvement a study, it may be regarded as par excellence the democratic vehicle of the age.

Unlike the phaeton, the dog cart, the gig, etc., it is adapted for all times, all seasons, all weathers, all climates, all peoples, and all considerations of use, according to the different styles in which it is constructed. The flyer speeds over the well-kept road or track at a 2:30 gait with a buggy behind him, its one seat just affording the solitary passenger a comfortable resting place; if of more sociable inclination, he can accommodate a friend without materially adding to the size, weight, cost or draft of his vehicle. With a top the buggy is the most comfortable carriage in the world for pleasure driving, it shelters the occupant without enclosing him, and in case of a sudden storm affords him almost complete protection without interfering with the driving arrangements. It is thus equally adapted for cold or hot countries, while, where the weather is variable, it is always a safe vehicle to travel in.

In the city it rolls easily over poor pavements, its lightness and perfect spring construction preventing the agonizing jolts that a heavy carriage invariably entails, and it is certainly the safest and easiest vehicle to handle in a crowded street. In the country the buggy of stronger build comes into use, and here we find the farmer using it in preference to any other carriage on cross country roads and open fields that would strike terror into the driver of a dog cart or even a gig. Hung low on its wheels, it passes in safety places that would inevitably mean a spill with any other carriage, its lightness enabling the driver to handle it with readiness, if only his horse proves reliable. Here, again, the protection it affords its occupant in all weathers, as well as its easy riding, are fully appreciated, and there is no carriage in which more and longer riding can be done in comfort.

Even in style, the buggy offers an endless variety of designs suited to all tastes, while the manner in which it is geared is equally varied. Piano box, Corning and Whitechapel bodies are supported on Brewster, Timken, Storms, side, end and even spiral springs, while as a modification of the buggy, so far as the simplification of the under gear is concerned, we have the buckboard, so popular in the mountainous regions of New England. Neatly finished and decorated, the buggy is a handsome carriage, and a well kept top-buggy of good make will attract attention among the finest equipages.

Finally, the buggy is a cheap vehicle. Its cost has been reduced to a minimum, the extensive and constantly increasing demand for it at home and abroad having led many important concerns to go into the business of its manufacture, systematically, on a large scale and with the most improved modern machinery and appliances, in the use of which the division of labor is carried to its furthest limit of practicability, so that repairs are seldom requisite, and when necessary they are cheaply made, while even in the horse power required to propel it, it effects a saving over other carriages, to which one or even two powerful animals must be attached. For foreign use it is particularly well adapted, for in addition to all the merits above enumerated, its lightness, the compact space into which it can be packed and the readiness with which it may be crated for safe transportation to any distance, are all strong points in its favor. Its popularity is proved by its general employment by all classes, and even in foreign countries, as its large sales testify, the American buggy is rapidly becoming, wherever progress in the construction of carriages in every direction in which they may be improved is considered, the favorite light passenger vehicle for all purposes and all people.—*Australasian.*

Get There in Time.

Mrs. Hendricks, accompanied by Bobby, had dropped in for a moment to see Mrs. De Hobson concerning a church matter, and, after much urging and entreaty, had finally consented to stay to luncheon.

"Bobby was so pleased with the shop windows," Mrs. Hendricks said, sipping her soup, "Dear little fellow. I could scarcely tear him away from them."

"Yes, indeed," acquiesced Bobby enthusiastically, "and so were you, and you said that if we didn't make haste we wouldn't get here until lunch was over."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The somewhat strange case of a man who draws pay as a juror while being tried for murder is interesting citizens of Santa Rosa, Cal. Such was the case in the recent trial of John Bailiff for the murder of James Noon. Mr. Bailiff was drawn on the venire, and drawn out of the box. He drew sixteen dollars for his services as a juror.

—"You know, my dear. I have often said that, like the rest of the human kind, I am only a poor, weak sinner," said Mr. Jones, as he was trying to excuse himself to his wife. "Yes," replied she. "You have so. And I never in my life saw anybody so anxious to prove the truth of his statement as you seem to be."—*Merchant Traveler.*

FOR LION-HUNTERS.

How American Snobocracy Can Keep Itself Posted Concerning Titled Foreigners.

American society is to have its long-felt and never-satisfied want taken care of by a company which has just been incorporated. The title of this humane organization is, "The International Social Lion Furnishing Company, Limited." The object of the concern, as set forth in its prospectus, is to supply American social circles with British lions, whose history shall be known. The company guarantees that each person is a real, live nobleman, and, in order that there can be no possible mistake, produces his entire personal history.

The company has a branch office in London, and it is there that its chief work is done. A large force of expert detectives and searchers is employed, and it is their business to look up the record of every scion of the British nobility. When a detective has thoroughly sifted the facts, he reports them at the main office, where they are written up by the clerks and filed away for future reference.

The office in this city is furnished with copies of these records for exhibition to mothers who are in search of English aristocrats as husbands for their daughters, and to all persons who wish to bask in the sunshine of titled smiles.

Of course, the advantages of such a concern are apparent to the most careless observer. The personal history of a man is a guarantee of his character and social standing, and, armed with such documents, Americans can invite English noblemen to their houses without any danger of being imposed upon by sham Dukes or Lords. The new company has already gone into operation, and we feel that we are only doing our duty in informing the public of its existence. Some of the papers on file in the safes of the corporation are extremely well gotten up, and we take pleasure in submitting some of them as examples of the admirable manner in which the work is done.

BEAUPERE, Lord Arthur (Seventh), born at Chiswick Pudding, Yorkshire, November 21, 1855. Father, Lord Henry Beaupere. Mother, Miss Earlescombe Harcourt, of the Scrubs, Warwickshire. Educated at Eton and Cambridge, graduating last in class from Trinity College in 1876. Owns seven race horses, on which he annually loses £40,000. Owns, subject to first, second and third mortgages, Chiswick Pudding Manor, 197 acres in extent, and town-house in Riddlecombe street. Owns, subject to mortgage in hands of builder, schooner-yacht *Kestrel*, 120 tons, out of commission at present for want of funds to run her. Has been expelled from the Sugbury Club for cheating at *ecarte*. Was horsewhipped last winter by Lord Beanswick, for trying, while intoxicated, to kiss the latter's grandmother in Hyde Park. Income, £30,000 per annum. Very popular.

SCRUMORE, Albert Henry William George Peter Beers, Lord of, (fifth,) born at Scrubmore Grange, Northumberland, January 4, 1857. Father, sixth Lord Scrubmore. Mother, Dolly Widgeon, prima donna soprano at Vauxhall Garden. Educated at Rugby and Oriel College, Oxford, being expelled from latter in second year for winking at the Vice-Chancelbor's niece in St. Mary's during a University sermon. Owns several square miles of grouse-moors in Scotland, a town house in Belgravia, and a toy-villa at Kensington. Does not own Scrubmore Grange, owing to his father having cut off the entail three years ago, and incontinently bounced him. Has been prominent as a musical patron in England for several years, and would be a good catch for musically-inclined girl. Began as part owner of the Whitechapel Variety Palace. This having burst up, he became lessee and manager of the Blackfriars Opera House, but this failed on account of internal dissensions in the company, brought on by his lordship's making love to the leading ballerina instead of to the prima donna soprano. Next entered into partnership with Mlle. Sally Salter to run the Chelsea Garden. It was on account of this that his father disinherited him. Recently became part owner in an international variety show, and lost £20,000. This young man who is a prime A1 specimen, can be had cheap.

CARROLLIMES, Godfrey McKenzie Mulcahy Pschtsdefferx, ninth Earl of, born May 8, 1888, at Stwdaniphsk, Wales. Father, eighth Earl of Carrollimes. Mother, Lady Bridget Elaine Mulcahy, of Maginnis-on-the-Shannon, Ireland. Educated at St. Winifred's and in Paris. Has been out of society in Great Britain, and traveling on continent since shortly after his majority, owing to his having forged his father's name to pay racing-debts contracted at Ascot Heath. Is in a tolerably good state of preservation, but, owing to the ravages of early dissipation, can not last more than five or six years more. Estates all intact, and wealth large. Best catch on our books.

It will be seen at once that these records are unmistakably those of English noblemen. No other persons of distinction could so comport themselves. With such records, verified by the researches of first-class detectives, and sworn to before notaries public, American society can be sure of getting genuine articles in the way of British lions. —*Puck.*

Medicine for the Mind.

It is sometimes difficult to say which works more mischief, enemies with the worst, or friends with the best intentions.

As the medical properties of some plants can be adduced only by distillation, so our good qualities can only be proven by trials.

Life at the greatest and best is but a forward child that must be humored and coaxed a little till it falls asleep and then all is over.

Apathy is one of the worst moral diseases; it incapacitates us from combatting the encroachment of vice and closes every avenue of our souls to the approach of virtue.

When we are laboring under a physical malady we see every thing through a distorted medium; we are no longer masters of ourselves, but the victims of a distempered imagination.—*Good Housekeeping.*

A Striking Resemblance.

"Alderman McBoodle is a fine-looking man, ain't he?" said a friend of ours the other day.

"Yes," replied another, "I was taken for him once."

"You! why, you are as ugly as sin."

"I don't care for that, I was taken for him. I went on his bail bond and was taken for him—by the sheriff."

It Wouldn't Pay the Bill.

"Mr. Black, I've called to see why you haven't taken any notice of my repeated duns?"

"'Silence is golden,' you know, Mr. White."

"Well, now, it seems to me a durned sight more like brass. It won't pay any bills"—*Philadelphia Call.*

BEATING A RAILROAD.

Sad Experience of an Honest Humorist Who Had Lost His Trip-Check.

Down in New York State there is a railroad called the Rome, Watertown & Some Other Place railroad. I believe the some other place is Ogdensburg. Last summer occasion required that I should use this line of road for about sixty miles, and I left Rome one morning feeling at peace with all mankind. The conductor came along in due time to take up the tickets, and I made it a point to ask him if we were on time. I didn't care a copper whether we were two hours ahead or two hours behind time, but I wanted to exhibit a friendly spirit and let him know that I was interested in his welfare. A passenger who won't show his hand to a conductor ought to be made to ride in a baggage-car. He uttered a grunt in reply to my question and passed on. If he was too overworked and heart-broken to utter a yes or no, that was not my fault. He put a green ticket in the band of my hat to show that I was a cash passenger, and I went to sleep to dream that a mad populace were about to hang Jay Gould because he didn't pay his railroad conductors a salary of five thousand dollars a year.

"Ticket!" yelled a voice in my ear, and I awoke to find the broken-hearted conductor towering above me.

"What do you want?"

"Your ticket!"

"Gave it to you an hour ago."

"Where's your check?"

"In my hat."

"See here, young man," growled the broken-hearted conductor, "I want your check or your fare!"

The check was not in my hat. It was not in any of my fourteen pockets. It was not on the seat or the floor, nor above nor beneath the earth. It took ten minutes to satisfy the over-worked conductor of this fact.

"But I had it," I persisted.

"I doubt it."

"Don't you remember of my asking you, when you took my ticket, if we were on time?"

"No, sir! If I had ever been asked such a question as that I should have surely remembered it."

"This man here must have seen my ticket, for I saw him looking into my wallet."

"You are a liar!" promptly responded the passenger, who had the seat behind me.

"And you must either pay your fare or get off," added the conductor.

"Look here, old fellow, I bought my ticket in the regular way, handed it over according to rule, and the fact that I have kept my seat for sixty miles is evidence that you received the ticket. Don't make a side-show of yourself about the check, which is but a bit of card board, anyhow. I have always sympathized with conductors as a poor but strictly honest lot of men. I feel that you are overworked and over-burdened, and that you are many times the object of unjust suspicions. When I make my will I shall remember at least twenty-five conductors to the extent of——"

"I want that check!"

"I haven't got it."

"Then I want your fare!"

"I have paid once."

He reached up and seized the bell-rope and demanded:

"Will you pay?"

"Not to-day."

He pulled the cord, and the train came to a stand-still in about a quarter of a mile.

"Now, then, off with you!"

"You'll have to put me off! I've paid my fare, and if I go off I want a show for a suit for damages."

He beckoned for the brakeman. I have always sympathized with the brakemen as a class, believing them to be gentle-minded creatures who suffered and endured simply to keep trains running for the convenience of the public. The brakeman came, and the pair lifted me up and helped me down the aisle and dropped me off among the daisies: I sat down on the grass, and as the train moved off the conductor remarked:

"Next time you try this dodge on me you'll get badly thumped!"

I sat there for twenty minutes, and then the rear end of the train as it backed up came into view. It stopped opposite me, and the conductor came down and said:

"My dear sir, I beg a thousand pardons! We found your check under the seat, and have come back for you!"

"Then I had a check?"

"You did!"

"And I am not a dead beat!"

"I'll shoot the man who says you are!"

"But you put me off, and I want damages from the company."

"Say, don't do it! You'll ruin me! I've got two children sick with scarlet fever, a wife who is bed-ridden, a mother who needs my support, a father——"

I got aboard the train and went on. The man who called me a liar begged my pardon, the brakeman wanted to adopt me for his son and a dozen passengers came to shake hands and say that my magnanimous spirit would surely be rewarded in Heaven.—*M. Quad, in Detroit Free Press.*

—As an Austin teacher was calling the roll, he had just come to the name of Robert Smith, when Robert threw open the school-room door on a run and called out, "Here!" "Robert" said the teacher, gravely, "you must not answer to your name unless you are here."—*Texas Siftings.*

—A child eight years old died recently at Vallejo, Cal., of consumption.

WORDS OF WISDOM.

Some of the Sad Results of Supersensitiveness and Carelessness.

'Tis we, not they, who are in fault,
When all the world seems wrong.

So many of us are apt to pass unjust sentence upon the world at large if one little factor of it happens to cross our paths in a way unpleasant to us. Indeed, there are not a few of us who are so choleric as to believe that our best friends are plotting against us, if they dare take the liberty of differing from us on any subject, and unless we can have this thinking, active, throbbing world narrowed down to fit our own slings, we pronounce it going to the bad. Now, this is an unhealthy state of mind, and is traceable in a large degree to selfishness; for the view we get of the world depends much upon the spectacles through which we look at it. If we peer out at it through our bitterness, selfishness, or uncharitableness we will seem to see those unlovely qualities in others, while in reality we are the faulty ones, and not our fellow-creatures; and if, instead of condemning others, we would look more impartially into the causes of the unhappy state of affairs, we would find that our proneness to impute unworthy motives to others in their actions toward us has been at the root of much of the trouble. Observation has taught me that the two chief reasons for mental misery are oversensitiveness on the part of half of the world, and lack of thought, or tact, on the other half. It is those afflicted with oversensitive natures who are quick to take offense at all imaginary slights. They are forever on the lookout for something to feel injured about, and invariably persuade themselves that the motives which would have actuated them in a certain course of conduct must have influenced the one who has offended them. This inclination to fix unkind motives upon the words and deeds of our friends and acquaintances has caused us more real heartaches than it was ever intended we should suffer. The motive is, after all, the thing to be weighed, and if we know that the unkind word which wounded was not premeditated nor intentional, are we not wrong to ourselves and others to invest it with a harsher meaning and take it to heart as much as though it wer espitefully said? Indeed, there is no sense nor reason in our harrowing up our feelings by imaginary thrusts and stabs while there are so many stern realities which make the old world seem out of gear.

If, then, the sensitive part of the world suffers, it is the thoughtless half which is in most instances to blame, for more sorrow is caused by the carelessly thoughtless than ever was wrought by the wickedly heartless; and yet many plead this self-same mischief-making, "I did not think," as an excuse for their wrong-doing. Our prayer-books teach us that "sins of omission" rank in enormity with "sins of commission." No one who is not possessed of a certain amount of thoughtfulness or tact can attain to that degree of perfection which endears her to the heart of every one. In the society world it makes the successful hostess, for what is more charming to meet together with those whom a nice discrimination has selected because of compatibility of tastes and acquirements. The same thoughtfulness guides the conversation from topics which would prove embarrassing, and invests the hostess with the happy faculty of always saying the pleasantest thing possible and making her guests satisfied with themselves as well as her.

This is an attribute which may be cultivated by those who have gone so far through life heedless of the feelings of others, for there will come times when this uniform carelessness will testify against them in the absence of their fast departing friends. But the exercise of a kind thoughtfulness is not limited in its province to the center figures of the social circle, as the home is, above all places, the one in which it should never be forgotten. Each member of the home knows what is the sensitive point of each of the others, and remembering this, and avoiding always these reefs of danger, the daily intercourse of families might be more harmonious than we frequently find it. But the most careful person may at times unconsciously touch a hidden spring of sorrow or bitterness in another by some light allusion, and immediately the wounded one feels anger and contempt for the speaker, so quickly does she believe an unworthy motive suggested the remark. Thus, in all the world, these two griefs play into each other's hands, stirring up strife between the dearest friends, estranging the members of one household, and making this lovely world, with its beauty and sweetness, appear as wholly unattractive.—*Baltimore American.*

Connubial Sarcasm.

Husband—Belle, your feet suggest a capital paraphrase to me of these two lines contained in Goldsmith's "Village Schoolmaster:"

"And still they gazed, and still their wonder grew,
That one small head could carry all he knew."

Wife (sweetly, expecting a compliment)—How so, my pet?

Thusly, (edging toward the hole the carpenter left):

"And still I gazed, and still my wonder grew,
That big '9' hoofs could wear a small '3' shoe."

The piece of bric-a-brac that she grabbed from the mantel did not hit him, but it cracked a panel in the closing door as he vanished.—*Siftings.*

—Slippers, to be cozy and comfortable, must be several sizes larger than the boots a young man wears when he goes to see his best girl. This is a hint thrown out to those who are making slippers.—*Boston Post.*

Short Smiles.

Epitaph on an Editor—Here lies one who never lied before.—Washington Critic.

"Yeth, ah, yeth," he said; "yeth, we're going to stick boars—imported boars, you know—at Tuxedo; rare sport, by Jove!" "No doubt," she said, playing with her fan, "but are you not afraid, Mr. Addlepate, that you will be injured?"—Morning Journal.

When the Pilgrim fathers hear that Plymouth has had a dance in honor of their landing, they will be sorry they landed.—Philadelphia Call.

Mrs. Ram came over from Calais to Dover the other day. She said that it wasn't so much the sea as the osculation of the boat that upset her.—Punch.

A fashion item says that "new pocket books are long and slender." They generally are slender immediately after the holidays. We prefer the long and plethoric style. —Norristown Herald.

"I am afraid its not genuine," said a lady to a shopman. "Oh, yes, it is, madame," replied the polite gentleman. "All our camel's hair shawls are made of pure silk, direct from the worm."—Exchange.

"Do you believe that chestnuts keep off rheumatism, Binks?" "Yes," replied Binks; "I always carry a comic paper in my pocket."—Boston Bulletin.

The Rigors of January.

Oh, dear! mammy, I'se so cold!
Git along, yo' fool nigger yo'! Whyn't yo' go put on dat pair o' gloves yo' got on de Christmas tree at de Sunday school?—Illustrated Graphic News.

The Reason Was Good.

A bright youngster of this city sent his first letter to an aunt in a neighboring town the other day, and the recipient, instead of replying directly to the writer, sent word to his mother that it was a very creditable initial attempt indeed. The compliment was repeated to him, and he said: "Well, if she thought so much of it why didn't she answer it?" The same epitome of man remarked recently: "If you should die, mamma, I would get a very young mother to take your place." "Why?" was the natural query. "Because," was the answer, "she would last so much longer."—Boston Gazette.

Unkind of Her Father.

Edith—Mercy me, Nellie; what has happened?

Nellie—My heart is broken, Edith. I shall never smile again, never again find music in the songs of birds, or——

Edith—Oh, it can't be. Has your engagement with the count been broken?

Nellie—Yes.

Edith—Oh, what have you done to him? What has happened?

Nellie—Papa went and told him he had lost every cent of his money.—Omaha World.

Not Favorable to Strikes.

"I told you this morning that I would whip you if you were not a good boy to-day, did I not, Johnnie?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you have been a good boy?"

"Yes, sir."

"Was it because you wished to please me?"

"No, sir."

"What then, Johnnie?"

"Because I don't believe in encouraging strikes."—Detroit Mercury.

The Danger Was Past.

Conductor—Do you expect us to take that boy through on a half ticket?

Matron—Certainly. The agent who sold the ticket saw the boy.

Conductor—Didn't he ask his age?

Matron—No, he didn't seem to think it necessary. Have you a pair of scissors on the train?

Conductor—Scissors!

Matron—Yes, I want to let the hem out of his trousers.—Omaha World.

Natural History in the Nursery.

Uncle Jack returns from a long walk and being somewhat thirsty drinks from a tumbler he finds on the table. Enter his little niece Allie, who instantly sets up a yell of despair.

Uncle Jack—What's the matter, Allie?

Allie (weeping)—You've drinked up my aquarium and swallowed my free pollywogs. Howls with anguish.)—Harvard Lampoon.

Didn't Know What He Missed.

Mrs. Goodear—I am so sorry you are late. You have missed that beautiful aria in the first act and the lovely andante movement in the second.

Mr. V.—Oh, I don't care so much for the area, don't you know, as I don't go in for scenery. But it cuts me up awfully when you tell me I am late for the ballet.—Life.

The Reason He Wanted a Place.

An influential voter in the provinces proposes to "work" his representative in the chamber of deputies for "all he is worth." "My dear deputy, could you manage to get my son a place in the Paris exhibition?" "What can he do?" "Do? Why, if he knew how to do anything I shouldn't be troubling you."—French Joke.

Not Declinable.

Teacher—How would you decline "to drink?"

Willie—Can't be done.

Teacher (in surprise)—Can't be done?

Willie—No; I asked papa how he'd decline it, and he said he couldn't do it—he'd accept. —The Rambler.

Dictated by Malice.

Successful suitor (joyfully)—Well, I have won Miss King; she sent me a beautiful plaster cast of her hand, labeled: "Twas mine; 'tis yours—' Disconsolate rival (sneeringly)—Well, why didn't she finish the quotation: 'and has been slave to thousands'?—Chicago Rambler.

A Gratified Wish.

"Ah! Miss Roseleaf, how I envy that fur arrangement you wear around your neck. What do you call it?"

"It is a boa, Mr. Snidkins."

"Oh, would I were a boa!"

"Your wish is gratified, you are one."—Harvard Lampoon.

Some Hope for Shakespeare.

She—Did you see Henry Irving in "Faust" while abroad, Mr. Breezy?

Mr. Breezy (of Chicago)—No I find most of Shakespeare's plays rather dull and uninteresting, although "Adonis" is not so bad. —Life.

STORY OF A PARROT.

A Bird That Asked and Answered Questions Like a Human Being.

Sir William Temple tells this about a Brazilian parrot which Prince Maurice met in his travels: "I had a mind," said Sir William, "to know from Prince Maurice's own mouth the account of a common and much-credited story of an old parrot he had seen in Brazil, during his government there, that spoke, and asked and answered common questions like a reasonable creature. Prince Maurice said there was something true, but a great deal false, of what had been reported. He had heard of such a parrot when he went to Brazil, and though he believed nothing of it, and it was a good way off, he had the curiosity to send for it; that it was a very great and very old one, and when it came into the room where the Prince was with a good many Dutchmen about him, it said presently:

"'What a company of white men are here!'

"'They asked it what it thought that man was, pointing to the Prince? It answered:

"'Some General or other.'

"When they brought it close to him he asked it:

"'Whence came you?"

"'The Parrot—From Miriannan.'

"'The Prince—To whom do you belong?'

"'The Parrot—To a Portuguese.'

"'The Prince—What do you here?'

"'The Parrot—I look after the chickens.'

"The Prince laughed and said:

"'You look after the chickens?'

"The parrot answered:

"'Yes, I; and I know how to do it very well.'

"And then he made the chuck, chuck, chuck, three or four times that people used to make to chickens when they called them.

"I set down the words of this dialogue," said Sir William, "just as Prince Maurice said them to me. I asked him in what language the parrot conversed, and he said in Brazilian. I asked him whether he understood Brazilian. He said no; but he had taken care to have two interpreters with him—one a Dutchman who spoke Brazilian and the other a Brazilian who spoke Dutch; that he asked them separately and privately, and both of them agreed in telling him just the same thing the parrot said."—*Boston Record.*

A DARMO'S HOUSE.

The Charming Houses of Wealthy and Influential Japanese Citizens.

Life in one of the old families of wealth and position in Japan is full of unique and picturesque interest. We may call it heathen if we will, but it is still a home and replete with suggestive home history. Well do I remember one such, a grand old house of solid timber 69 feet broad by 100 deep, with lofty rooms and long, wide corridors. Its one story had an immense and imposing sloping roof, which covered 14 apartments and many balconies. The sliding partitions could all be removed and make on occasion a noble hall, with many columns. The ceiling was made of fine grained wood and 15 feet from the floor. The front of this house was protected from the inquisitive gaze of the world by a wall of tiles built with cement and lined with a row of firs with mighty girth and far spreading branches which measured their height by rods and their shadows by furlongs. The main gate of the court-yard was supported by heavy tree trunks and covered with a handsome roof, while just within was the porter's lodge. Near this lodge was a clump of evergreens and under their shadow stood an ark cut from solid stone, perhaps four feet high, used as the family shrine and holding in its depths sacred emblems and holy symbols. Just beyond was a rockery of great beauty, where fountains tossed their spray and played with the sun and moonbeams. Here and there the mockunji tree shed its purple blossoms to the breeze from lofty heights, while azalias and starry asters bloomed about its foot. All about the garden camelias of brilliant red or purest white unfolded their lovely buds from low growing shrubs, while now and then a camelia tree, towering fifty feet in the air, drew the eye with its lovely wax-like blossoms.—*Overland Monthly.*

Good Pay for Light Work.

Eight hundred a year for clapping your hands a dozen times every evening is good pay for light work. That is the lowest estimate of the income of the "chief of the *claque*" in Vienna; and the estimate is based upon the confessions of some forty or fifty ladies and gentlemen of the opera and ballet who have been in the habit of purchasing applause at the cheap rate of from ten shillings per month each. Out of this the chief of the *claque* has to pay his assistants; but as the work is pleasant and easy, and occupies only the evening—which might, no doubt, be much less agreeably spent—the annual expenditure upon this head can not be very large. It is tolerably clear that the astute gentleman who "controls" the *claque* in Vienna puts most of the fees into his own pocket, since he has quite recently purchased a pretty little estate in Hungary with his savings.—*St. James Gazette.*

—Said an absent-minded schoolteacher: "I hear a quiet noise in the right-hand corner of the room. I know very well who the guilty party is, but I will not mention his name. It is Tommy Jones."

—It has been decided by the Massachusetts Supreme Court that a fire marshal, like a trial jurist, may subpœna witnesses and compel their attendance to testify in any matter before him.

FEMININE FANCIES.

Some Pretty Things in the Way of Ladies' and Children's Wearing Apparel.

One of the prettiest and simplest frocks for children is the so-called "May" dress. The underskirt is plain and full, like a pinafore—simply drawn together at the neck and wrists by means of a tape, the sleeves being full and loose. Over this is another similarly cut garment, only made with a low, square neck and no sleeves, merely a band of ribbon over the shoulder with a bow in the middle.

For very little boys there comes a pretty style of garment, such as are worn by children at Oxford. They are loose frocks of white woolen fabrics, buttoning up the back, and the only trimming a deep sailor collar of cream plush, which is put on afterwards, so that the square part of the collar falls in the back and the ends in front are tied with a ribbon bow. To make the suit complete there is a plain turban cap of plush.

In handsome fabrics, silk, plush, velvet and the richer woolens with velvet stripes, but little drapery are employed; the back of the overdress is thickly gathered or plaited and falls in smooth folds over the large reeds in the lower skirt. Many of the materials used in the latest French importations are too handsome and heavy to be draped at all and the costumes are richly simple in design, not being wrinkled or folded anywhere.

The chief novel feature in black cloth is that fancy ones are to be worn instead of plain, especially boucle, frise and plain stripes. These give them a warmer and more dressy appearance. Some of the fine viennas have cord stripes, some have interwoven stripes forming checks, and others have a large coarse check on a dice ground.

Blue fox and golden brown beaver are the most popular for trimmings, though not to the exclusion of many other handsome kinds. Blue, so fashionable all last summer, loses none of its popularity, and blue-fox tones well with this favorite color. Not that the fur is really blue—blue fur is as impossible as a blue rose—but it has a certain tinge of metallic bluish gray that in a degree justifies the name bestowed upon it.

The popular Russian tulle, with its coarse basket net, which has been so much worn for small veils, is now shown in light colors for evening dresses. It is very becoming as a veil, and the effect is excellent when worn over silk in evening gowns. It does not crush easily though it looks extremely light, and wears even better than Brussels net, besides being much newer. It is of French manufacture, though christened Russian tulle.

For bonnets heliotrope continues to be the leading color, but will scarcely grow widely popular, because it is a difficult color to harmonize, and requires all the other details of dress to be perfect. Labrador is a beautiful coal color which is used in dark shades for the street, and the lighter tints for evening wear. Acacia pink and tapestry blue are other new colors for bonnets. Steel embroidery is seen on many of the new bonnets in combination with Labrador velvet. For theater wear nothing is more becoming to a blonde woman than the small bonnets of frilled black lace, without strings.—*N. Y. World.*

NOT SURPRISING.

The Neat Way in Which a Lawyer Succeeded in Discrediting a Witness.

Recently Judge Z——, of W——, Ind, was engaged in a case in court where the will of one W—— was being contested, upon the ground that the maker of the will was of unsound mind when he caused the instrument to be executed, Judge Z—— being for the defense, and Judge G—— for the plaintiff.

One Mr. T—— was put on the witness stand to prove that Mr. W—— was not in his right mind when or before the will was made, and Judge G—— questioned him.

Judge G.—"What is your name?"

Answer—"William T——."

Judge G.—"You reside in W——, Ind?"

Answer—"I do sir."

Judge G.—"What's your business or occupation?"

Answer—"A speculator, and I practice law a little."

Judge G.—"Now tell the court if you knew Mr. W—— and when you last saw him in life before date of this will?"

Answer—"I have known Mr. W—— intimately for years, and had much dealing with him. I last saw him in life about ten days before date of the will at his country home, and talked with him full two hours. At first he appeared rational enough, but before I left him I noticed that his mind wandered."

Judge G. (to Judge Z.)—"You can take the witness."

Judge Z. (to witness)—"You say your name is William T——; that you reside here in W——, that you are a speculator and practice law a little?"

Answer—"Yes, sir."

Judge Z.——"And that you were intimate with Mr. W——, had much dealings with him."

Answer—"I have had, sir."

Judge G.—"And that you saw Mr. W—— about ten days before his death, talked *two* hours with him, and at the first he was rational, but *before* you left Mr. W——'s mind appeared to wander?"

Answer—"Yes, sir; it so appeared to me."

Judge G.—"That is, *after* you had talked to him *two* hours his mind wandered?"

Answer—"Yes; I so said."

Judge Z. (to the court)—"I'm not surprised at it—not surpised at it at all, your Honor."—*Detroit Free Press.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, MARCH 26 1887

HOW TO GET LAND.

Every mail brings letters asking how government land may be got by settlers. Only the number of such letters could convince anyone how many people there are, even among American citizens, who appear to have no knowledge of the provisions of the various acts governing the location and settlement of government land. Writing separate answers to these letters of inquiry takes a good deal of time and no small amount of work. A large number of slips will be printed separate, of the following synopsis of the various acts, and these slips can be used to answer future inquiries.

WHO MAY LOCATE.

Government lands can be located only by American citizens, or those who have declared their intention to become such. A woman may locate land, provided she is of legal age and the head of a household. A woman living with her husband, or a daughter living with her parents, has not the right of location.

HOMESTEAD.

Under the Homestead Act any qualified person may locate 160 acres of government land, except on the odd sections adjoining railroad grants; on such odd sections only eighty acres may be located under this law. The following fees must be paid in California:—When entry is made, $12; when certificate issues, $12; a fee of $10 when entry is made; total $34.

A man and woman, after making each a homestead entry, may marry without invalidating their rights, if the law is complied with as to residence and cultivation. Where a man and woman marry after each has made a homestead entry of adjoining land, they may live in a house built on the dividing line between the two homesteads. Residence for the period of five years from date of entry on the tract is a compliance with the homestead law. If a settler prefers to pay for his land, as at private entry; he may after six months settlement and cultivation make the necessary proof; and upon doing so and paying the government price will get a patent for the land.

Every man who served for at least ninety days in the Army or Navy of the United States during the recent rebellion, and who was honorably discharged and has since remained loyal to the government, may locate 160 acres under this act, and the time for which he served shall be reckoned to him as part of the five years residence required by law. Where a discharge has been given from the service on account of wounds received or disability incurred in the line of duty, then the whole term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time required to perfect title; but in all such cases there must be at least one year's actual bona fide residence and cultivation of the homestead. There are other provisions, but these are the principal points of the homestead law.

PRE-EMPTION.

The principal difference between the homestead and pre-emption privilege is, that beyond the small fees and commissions paid to Registers and Receivers, nothing is paid for the land homesteaded, whereas $1.25 or $2.50 must be paid for the land pre-empted. The same amount of land may be located under this as under the other act. The first step necessary is for the claimant to enter upon the land and do some act showing his intention to become a settler.

Such act may consist in building a house, clearing timber, building fences, and so on. Having made a settlement the next step towards securing title is the filing of a declaratory statement; this must be done within three months from date of settlement, or the settler will be liable to lose his claim. The filing of a declaratory statement before settlement is a nullity, and a settler can make but one legal filing under this law. Where a party is very poor, a dug-out in the side of a hill or a sod house is a satisfactory place of abode, and four pre-emptors may combine to erect a house on the corner common to their claims, but each pre-emptor must reside in his own part of the house. Should one of them be unmarried he may board in the family of a married pre-emptor. When an individual has made settlement on a tract and filed his pre-emption declaration therefor, he may change his filing into a homestead, if he continues in good faith to comply with the pre-emption laws until the change is affected. The time during which the party has resided upon and claimed the land as a pre-emptor will be credited upon the period of residence and cultivation required under the homestead law.

TIMBER CULTURE.

Not more than one hundred and sixty acres in any one section can be entered under the timber culture act, and no person can make more than one entry. Prairie lands, or lands not prairie but naturally devoid of timber, are subject to the operations of the timber culture laws. The fees for entries are $10 if the tract applied for is more than eighty acres; and $5 if it is eighty acres or less; and the commissions of Registers and Receivers on all entries (irrespective of area) are $4 ($2 to each) at the date of entry, and a like sum at the date of final proof.

The ratio of area required to be broken, planted, etc., is one-sixteenth of the land embraced in the entry, except where the entered tract is less than forty acres, in which case it is one-sixteenth of forty acres. The party making an entry of a quarter section, or one hundred and sixty acres, is required to break or plow five acres covered thereby during the first year, and five acres in addition during the second year. The five acres broken or plowed during the first year he is required to cultivate by raising a crop, or otherwise, during the second year, and to plant in timber, seeds, or cuttings, during the third year. The five acres broken or plowed during the second year he is required to cultivate by raising a crop, or otherwise, during the third year, and to plant in timber, seeds, or cuttings during the fourth year. The tracts embraced in entries of a less quantity than one-quarter section are reqcired to be broken or plowed, cultivated, and planted in trees, tree-seeds, or cuttings, during the same periods, and to the same extent, in proportion to their total area, as are provided for in entries of a quarter section.

On each acre of the land required to be planted with trees not less than twenty seven hundred trees must be planted; and at the time of making final proof there shall be then growing not less than six hundred and seventy-five trees to each acre. The planting of fruit trees or shrubbery is not a compliance with the law. Trees that are of value for commercial purposes, or for firewood and domestic purposes, are included among the trees that may be planted and cultivated. No final certificate will be given, or patent issued for the land entered, until the expiration of eight years from the date of entry.

DESERT LAND.

Desert lands are such as will not produce crops without irrigation or an artificial supply of water. Six hundred and forty acres or less may be located by one person. On making the application twenty-five cents per acre must be paid for the land applied for. At any time within three years from the date of filing the declaration and the issue of certificate, the party may make satisfactory proof of having conducted water upon the land applied for in quantity to accomplish the reclamation of each smallest legal subdivision of forty acres or less. On making final proof an addhtional payment of one dollar per acre must be made for the land.

On last Tuesday was celebrated the ninetieth birthday of Emperor William of Germany. Few human lives have been lived through such stormy times, fewer still have been the men who were actors in such great events as the aged Emperor. The story of his life is the story of Europe through the Napoleonic wars and the later great wars of our own time. In his day the German people have made wonderful advance in all the arts and sciences, and not less in the growth of liberal ideas. Respect for his great age and great services to the state make the German people tolerant of his ideas of personal government; but in all probability when he passes away the Government will be conducted with more regard to liberal ideas, and he is likely to be the last monarch in Western Europe to whom even the form of autocratic authority will remain.

Balfour, the new Chief Secretary of Ireland, when he took office called a meeting of all the division majorities of Ireland at Dublin Castle, and instructed them to order the police to shoot the people w[illegible] "got a chance. The [illegible] errible order was t[illegible] a [illegible]ung man named H[illegible]non. An armed policeman plunged his bayonet into the body of Hanlon when the unfortunate young man was passing along the street. Russia made war upon Turkey a few years ago, in defense of Christians who were not treated with greater brutality by the Turks than christian Englishmen exercise upon their fellow christian Irishmen.

Dreadful accidents destructive of human life have been very frequent in the Eastern States during the past few months. By the burning of a hotel at Buffalo last week, about thirty human beings met a horrible death. The stairways and elevator shaft were first filled with flames, and the unfortunate people on the upper floors had no means of escape. The great majority of hotels in cities are death traps; every little while a tragedy occurs like this at Buffalo, and yet the same style of building is being put up in every town and city, and no law is made compelling the builders to provide some means whereby the inmates may have at least a chance of escape from being roasted alive.

Father Keilcher, a catholic priest, is in jail at Dublin. He was custodian of funds entrusted to his care by tenants; he refused to betray his trust and the Tory government put him in jail. It is said that other priests will be treated in the same way for like cause. This will not make any difference; the priests have ever been faithful to the Irish people and they will continue to be so, the Tory government will be beaten in the end.

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

No. 904

NOTICE

OF THE
REMOVAL OF THE LAND OFFICE
FROM
BODIE TO INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by Executive Order dated April 22, 1886, has, pursuant to law, directed that the office for the sale of public lands now located at Bodie, California, be removed to INDEPENDENCE, in said State.

The Register and Receiver of the district will give notice of the precise date when the office will be closed at Bodie, preparatory to removal and reopening the same for the transaction of public business at INDEPENDENCE.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1886.

By THE PRESIDENT:
WM. A. J. SPARKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

In pursuance of the above order notice is hereby given that the said Land Office will be closed at Bodie on the 22d day of March, 1887, and opened for the transaction of public business at INDEPENDENCE on the 6th day of April, 1887.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Register.
M. J. COSGRAVE, Receiver.

Wheeler & Wilson
Sewing Machine.
New No. 8.
"THE BEST!"
Sales Made on Installment Plan.
Oil Machines Exchanged for.
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This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.
Independence, Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

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260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

1849 1886
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May good fortune follow the readers of
The Daily Alta
The foremost newspaper of the Pacific Coast, which presents both sides of all matters of public interest. No enemies to punish or friends to pet, but fair and truthful with all.

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Presents the strongest possible claim to a family circulation. It is filled with good reading, stories, fashion notes, and pays intelligent attention to the House and Farm. Splendid premiums with the Weekly Alta.

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The San Francisco Weekly Alta will be sent to any address thirteen weeks on trial for 25 cents. Splendid premiums are offered to yearly subscribers.

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For advertising in newspapers in these hard times without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

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BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.
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Customers supplied on all points
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Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDER.

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SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
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Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
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All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
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W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
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For particulars, call and see
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Office in the Cartier building.

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INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
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Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

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25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 39 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 39 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Have added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills. I am now turning out a flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

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Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.
H. A. No. 500.
LAND OFFICE AT BODIE, CAL.
February 10th, 1887.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Superior Judge, or in his absence, before Clerk of his Court at Independence, on March 29, 1887, viz: W. K. MILLER for the N W ¼ of Sec 34, Tp 15 S R 36 E. M D M.
He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. J. Stewart, C. Johnson and E. H. Edwards, of Lone Pine, O. I. Mairs, Independence.
D. WALKER,
Register.
feb19-6-i

SHADE TREES.
Good, Thrifty Trees
One and One-half Cents Each.
Cottonwood Trees
Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.
10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.
Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.
These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.
W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.
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NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.
—
MY STOCK
Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
—
NATHAN RHINE.
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BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
—
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany
—
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.
—
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
—
AGENT FOR
Wells, Fargo & Co's Expre
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MARCH 26.....1887.

Mining location notices at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

Frank Fitzgerald made a brief visit to town at the beginning of the week.

County Clerk Mack went to Darwin this week, to look after mining interests.

Only orange blossoms are waited for; the bride has all else ready and "Barkis is willin'."

District Attorney Forbes returned last Saturday, after a sojourn of a week or more at Bishop Creek.

A man named L. J. Moore is in jail at Reno, charged with the murder of his own daughter, Alice Moore.

Cat fishing is now the proper caper. The men who would rather die than dig dirt for money go after worms at a lively rate.

A beginning has been made in the work of improving the Court House yard; quite a number of shade trees were planted this week.

A Washington physician says the President is in great danger of sudden death from eating too much and not taking enough exercise.

An extra meeting of the Board of Supervisors was held this week, to provide for holding on election on the proposed amendments to the Constitution.

Mr. J. C. Harris has gone to San Francisco. The many friends of Joe at Independence parted from him with reluctance; their kind wishes will follow him.

Mr. J. W. P. Laird, Register of the Land Office, and Mr. A. W. Eibeshutz, Receiver, returned to Independence from Bodie last Wednesday. The books and other belongings of the office will be brought next week.

Mr. N. G. Fairman has gone to San Francisco. He expects to return about two weeks hence and then go to Panamint and push along the work of rebuilding the mill and other structures destroyed by storm last fall.

At the late session of the Nevada Legislature, a law was passed that no one will be allowed to teach in the public schools of that State who has not been an actual resident of the State for at least six months. This will give the resident teachers of the State a monopoly of the business.

In their report the Grand Jury of Alameda county charge the Salvation Army with being a disgrace to Oakland. After describing the proceedings of the Salvationists at some length the report says: "We are of the opinion that such proceedings are a public nuisance and detrimental to the peace and good name of the city.

One thousand acres of choice land for sale. No better grain or grass land in the State. An abundance of water at all times; a perfectly healthy location; title without a flaw. Five hundred acres or over, twenty dollars per acre; small lots, forty acres or more, thirty dollars per acre. Apply to the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

Divine Service.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr is expected to preach at Camp Independence Sunday forenoon, and at Independence at half-past seven o'clock evening.

New Organist.

Mrs. Nettie Webb has kindly volunteered to serve as organist for the Sunday-school at the M. E. Church. Mrs. Webb is a fine musician and her services will be of much value to the school.

Flower Roots.

Flower roots and bulbs of many kinds, including varieties of roses, dahlies, lilies, jasmines, pansies and various others, for sale cheap at the garden of A. N. Bell, Camp Independence.

A Cheap Home.

One hundred and sixty acres of land; one acre in orchard, choice fruit; ten acres partly alfalfa, partly grain and garden; good water right; house of five rooms, one-half mile distant from school and post office. Every foot of the land good. Title U. S. patent. This will make a fine home for an industrious farmer. Will be sold very cheap; terms, cash. Apply to C. Mulholland, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Nursery Stock for Sale.

We are reliably informed that A. F. Smith, representing R. D. Fox nurseries of San Jose, Cal., is now at Bishop Creek with a general assortment of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental trees which he now offers for sale. Mr. Smith will be remembered as the man who solicited orders in a portion of this county last Summer, and who delivered them to the entire satisfaction of his customers.

Indispensable to the Toilet.

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid cures chafing, eruptions, and inflammation of all kinds; cures inflamed or sore eyes; relieves pains from bites or stings of insects and sore feet; destroys all taint of perspiration or offensive smell from the feet or any part of the body; cleanses and whitens the skin. Used as a dentifrice it purifies the breath; preserves the teeth and cures toothache, sore gums and canker. A little of the Fluid in the Water used in bathing is very refreshing and especially beneficial to the Sick.

Meet Nurse for a Poet.

One must be as dull as an ox to look without emotion upon Owens valley in its present aspect. The vast range of the Sierra towers up on the west, all covered with snow; its peaks resting against the deep blue sky like columns of marble. The valley is clothed in a mantle of green, varied with the lovely colors of almond, apricot, nectarine and peach trees, now in full bloom. Some of these have flowers of the very richest colors, and at a little distance look like masses of flame, till one almost expects to hear the voice that spake to Moses, saying, "put off the shoes from off thy feet, for whereon thou standest is holy ground." If it be true that the mind of a people receives its bent from the surroundings, a Homer or a Dante will in some future generation be produced in Owens valley. Only such genius as these two poets had could do justice to this sublime scenery.

SUICIDE.

An Old Man Takes His Own Life.

Some time between Sunday evening and Tuesday morning last, Michael Heiber committed suicide. The deceased was a native of Germany, aged seventy-one years. During the past fifteen years, or about that length of time, he had been in the employment of Mr. A. Sanger, and when the latter moved from Kern county to Owens valley Heiber came with him. Last Sunday Heiber went from the home of Mr. Sanger, at Alvord, over to Big Pine; he drank some and was last seen alive in the village toward evening. Being missed Mr. Sanger made search for him on Tuesday morning, and his body was found by a haystack about half a mile east of the village. He had shot himself in the mouth, the ball passing through his brain. Deceased was subject to fits of despondency and had said that he would destroy himself. Coroner Matlack held an inquest and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Mr. Sanger had the body decently buried at his own expense. Deceased was not known to have any relatives in the country.

A Gifted Artist.

Mr. W. F. Matlack has two crayon portraits at his residence, that deserve more than passing notice. These pictures have the fidelity to outline of photograps; but they have more than that, more than photographs ever have; they are not rigid and stiff, but have all the flexibility and animation of features of live human beings. This is more than the camera can give; the camera can give a true picture of form, but only a living hand moved by a living soul can infuse life itself into a picture. A good photograph may be admired as a mechanical production; these likenesses are the product of a human soul and inspire something far above mere admiration. The artist is Miss O'Hara, of Round valley. Some very fine pictures by Miss O'Hara were shown at the fair at Bishop Creek last fall.

Lookout

At the end of last week one hundred and ten tons of ore had been accummulated at the furnace at Lookout. The amount is being added to from day to day. In addition to this two big teams are constantly on the road, hauling ore to Keeler. It will not be possible for teams to reach the charcoal heaps on the mountains sooner than another week; this will delay the lighting up of the furnace for some time yet.

Smith and Wallace are taking good ore from the Minnietta mine. The scarcity of good miners is still complained of at Lookout. At least twenty good men would find steady employment there at standard wages.

Protect the Children.

There are a great many children in Inyo county who have never been vaccinated. Small pox is prevalent in Los Angeles and the disease may be conveyed here. It is doubtful if there is a single physician in the county who is now in possession of vaccine matter. Parents should not lose a day in requesting the family physician to get virus and have their children inoculated. The risk is too great, the possible result too dreadful for any loving parent to neglect the only security for the child against such a terrible disease as small pox.

Reception.

It is reported that a grand reception was given last evening to Mr. Gould, at Bishop Creek. Desirous of making public expression of their appreciation of his services as Assemblyman, a number of citizens met Mr. Gould at the station and escorted him into the town. A dinner was given, laudatory speeches were made and, in short, everything was done that could prove the high estimation placed upon the services of Mr. Gould in the Assembly.

Italian Cypress.

At the residence of Mr. A. N. Bell, at Camp Independence, are some very fine Italian cypress trees. The trees are heavily loaded with seed bolls and Mr. Bell will supply all that may be wanted free of cost to any who may call at his place and gather them. Mr. Bell has a number of young trees growing from the seed. The Italian cypress is a handsome evergreen and grows rapidly at his place, no doubt it would do the same all over the valley.

The Correct Thing.

A mistake was made in receipt published last week, of a wash for trees infested with scale. Mr. A. F. Smith, agent for a nursery at San Jose, says the following is correct:—One and a half pounds of sal soda to one, or each, gallon of water; add one gallon of whale oil to fifty gallons of the mixture. The sal soda to be thoroughly dissolved by heat and the mixture to be kept in constant agitation while using.

The Pole Reached at Last.

Now we may have a toothpick made from the north pole; according to the *Enterprise* Carson has not only reached the pole, but has gone far beyond it; that paper in a scientific article says the Carson Observatory is in latitude 119 degrees, 45 minutes and 42 seconds. Perhaps Senator Stewart has accomplished the great feat of making Carson the sovereign city of the hyperborean regions.

New Postoffice.

This week work was begun on a new building for the postoffice at Independence. The structure adjoins Mairs' hotel and is built by the hotel proprietor. With the building of a fine hotel, hall and postoffice, Onie may be called the Augustus of Independence.

For Sale Cheap.

A fine Jack, five years old, stands twelve and a half hands high, color, black. His progeny are noted for their large size and fine action. For further particulars inquire of

R. C. SPEAR,
Independence, Cal.

The Fourth.

A meeting was held at the town hall last evening, to make preliminary arrangements for duly celebrating the glorious Fourth. Judging from the tone of the meeting, it is safe to say there will be no lack of funds and spirit to do the thing up in good style.

Mill Will Close.

Mr. A. N. Bell gives notice that on the 20th day of April next his flour mill will be closed, and will not again be opened for work till the new wheat crop begins to come in. All parties having grain to grind will please bring it to mill immediately.

Dying.

J. C. Mitchel, sent to the county hospital a week or two ago, is said to be dying. A few years ago Mitchel was a man of some local prominence; but habit became stronger than will, with the usual result.

Thanks.

The Committee of Arrangements for the ball given last week on behalf of the school at Camp Independence, desire to give thanks to all who attended the ball and to all who in any way aided the affair.

Stand In.

Mr. F. Russell, of Yolo county, is at Independence. He wants to help organize an irrigation district under the law lately enacted by the Legislature. He should have the hearty support of every citizen of the district. Nothing we can do would so hasten the general prosperity of the whole valley.

To Land Seekers.

In answer to many inquiries we would say: Good lands, partially improved, can be bought in Owens valley at prices ranging from ten dollars to thirty dollars per acre. All of the lands for sale are within easy reach of railroad, postoffice and school house.

Committed for Trial.

Aaron Hood, or "Hickey," as he is more generally called, was arrested for shooting at David Stubblefield. Last Saturday he was examined before C. Mulholland, J. P. and committed for trial, charged with an assault with a deadly weapon, with intent to commit murder. Hickey is the first occupant of the new jail.

Fair Directors.

The Governor has appointed the following Directors for the new agricultural district: Hon. N. D. Arnot, Alpine county; Harvey Boone, Mono county; Robert Ford, Bishop Creek; Thomas J. Goodale, Fish Springs; N. Rhine and A. R. Conklin, Independence; John Shepherd, Georges Creek; W. Walker, Olancha.

Young Man Killed.

Last Tuesday morning C. E. Adle, of Bishop Creek, got a telegram from San Bernardino that his brother-in-law, William A. Cole, had been killed that morning by being run over by cars on the railroad. Willie Cole formerly lived in Owens valley; he was aged about eighteen years; his mother, Mrs. Cole, now lives at Bishop Creek.

Broker on Trial.

Sol Frankel, the defaulting stock broker of Virginia City, was put upon trial last week, charged with embezzling 400 shares of mining stock. At latest heard from Virginia the jury had failed to agree. If found guilty other charges would be brought against Frankel and his partners; if acquitted it is thought no further action will be taken in any of the other cases.

Another Old Man.

Modoc county has a citizen almost as old as Walter O'Malley, who died recently in this county. The name of this old man is Samuel K. Matney. The Modoc *Independent* says: Last week his papers granting him a pension for services in the Mexican war arrived here, and a reporter of this paper took from them the following data: "Samuel K. Matney enlisted in Shelby county, Illinois, for the Mexican war in the year 1846, in Company C, Third Regiment, Captain Freeman, at the time he was 62 years of age," and consequently is now in his 103d year.

Needed Repairs.

The Supervisors did not get the election proclamation in readiness in time for publication this week. The amendments to the Constitution, to be voted upon at the coming election, pertain to the reorganization of the State Supreme Court. All the changes proposed are much needed, and will no doubt be adopted by a large majority in the State. The Constitution is as much in need of repairs as was a gun belonging to a certain Scotch Highlander. The hielanman took his gun for repairs and told the gunsmith to make for it a new stock, and a new lock, and while he was about it he might just as weel make a new barrel for it.

Invention of a Papier Mache Coffin.

Some one not long since invented a papier mache coffin. Among the advantages claimed for it was its close resemblance to wood, its lightness, waterproof quality, and incombustibility, though why this latter quality should recommend the new casket is not apparent. The paper casket has been patented, but has not been put upon the market. Iron and bronze caskets have been for some time in favor, and recently marble caskets have come in. They are practically indestructible, being made of a composition of powdered marble dust and Portland cement, and molded and baked like pottery. A certain peculiar post mortem vanity has found gratification in transparent glass coffins, but hard wood is still more used than any other material, and for all practical purposes it is doubtless, as satisfactory as anything else. On the score of healthfulness, indeed, the less durable the casket the better for the surviving population of the earth.—Chicago Herald.

Character of Ralph Waldo Emerson.

Emerson never was a platform orator. He was purely an essayist. His manner was very far from energetic, and his subject matter unfit for a popular audience. He never drew a crowd twice. In all towns he had a handful of worshipers. He was one of the purest, most gentle of men. No committee was ever annoyed by his exactions. But if he had forgotten his manuscript, alas for everybody. He could do nothing. He had no ready wit. And he was very likely to forget his papers.

Emerson had a habit of seeing in people that which other people did not see. He was wonderfully interested in any nature that was downright earnest. If their views diverged sharply, all the better. His question was, how and why is this man so sincere? No one can be in dead earnest without there is a truth somewhere in him. He did not care to lecture, and it was with much difficulty that he was drawn far from Boston.—Globe-Democrat.

The Pronunciation of Beaufort, S. C.

The name of this place is pronounced Bew-fort, "and don't you forget it," as a native remarked. This is authentic and taken on the spot. Whatever the inhabitants call a place is the name of that place, no matter if it is spelled with eleven h's and pronounced Oshkosh. And whatever a man or family calls himself or itself, is the name thereof; though, like one of the noble families of Virginia, they spell it Taliaferro and call it Toliver. But that place in North Carolina with the same spelling is called Bo-fort, and that little inlet in Florida is called Boof-ert. All this is done, I suppose to illustrate the absurdity of our orthography.—"Parke" in Chicago Times.

MISCELLANEOUS

FOR SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in the mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
(PURELY VEGETABLE)

Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

Endorsed by the use of 7 Millions of Bottles, as

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

for Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.

ONLY GENUINE

has our Z Stamp in red on front of Wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS. Price, $1.00.

In the Superior Court of Inyo County, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased.

Abraham Diaz, the Administrator of the estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of certain part of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth. It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of April 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, or at the Methodist Church, if the Court be there holden, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

Dated March 25th, 1887.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

m26-4w

PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until Tuesday May 31, 1887, at 12 o'clock m., for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners for the term of one year, beginning May 1st, 1887, and ending May 1st, 1888, said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., on said 31 day of May, 1887, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. C. EDDY,
Chairman pro tem.

ATTEST: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

m19 4t

Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock m., on Tuesday, May 31, 1887, to contract for the care of said indigent sick for the term of one year, from May 1st, 1887 to May 1st, 1888. Said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which a excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to, at the regular meeting of said Board, immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of said contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by said Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., on said 31 day of May, 1887, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. C. EDDY,
Chairman pro tem.

ATTEST: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

m19 4t

Independence Hotel,

Indepen - - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy 1-86

MISCELLANEOUS.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.

feb12tf

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Luning	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6.10 p. m.	9.10 a. m.
Belleville	7.45 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m.	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord	2.30 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.50 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Adda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:

HAWTHORNE NEV.

BRANCHES:

Wabuska, Nev.,

CORSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.

AGENCIES:

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
U. S. STAGE CO.,
HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,

Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co.'s.

m25tf

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY.

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille

A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00

NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness Decay, and numerous obscure disease, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

VITAL RESTORER

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS
806½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss.
Ask for terms of our Appliance.
WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES Queens, Comb foundation, and Bee hives, a

Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rhines and E. Chenoth, Independence and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

MISCELALNEOUS.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11 tf

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

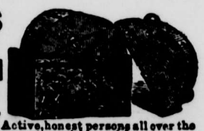
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer



Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, SCOTLAND, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house. If they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Ist. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $10."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1716 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 20, 1884.
n476tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3°

International Immigrant Union.

Secure A Homestead For Your Family.

CALIFORNIA.

INYO COUNTY—Owens River Valley

THE INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANT UNION intends to colonize the Valley of Owens River, Inyo county, one of the prettiest valleys in the great west, containing about 100,000 acres and well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, as well as of the various fruits. The soil is about the same as the best ever known in California or Oregon, and the facilities for irrigation unsurpassed.

The Company offers to locate settlers upon 80, 160, 320 and 640 acre farms, the settlers obtaining the same from the Government at $1.50 per acre under the Desert Land Act, paying for the same 50 cents per acre upon filing his or her application, and the balance, $1 per acre, at the end of three years, or before if water is brought upon the land in sufficient quantity to irrigate the same. Any person, man or woman, 21 years of age, can locate a tract of 640 acres.

International Immigrant Union,
126 Washington St., Chicago, Ills.

WM. H. MARTIN, Manager.

THE DAVIDSON CO., N. W., Agents, St. Paul Minn.

Office in San Francisco:

No. 401 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Rooms 20 and 8-13.

INJUSTICE CORRECTED.

Convincing Verification of Widecast Public Statements.

TO OUR READERS:—In common with many publishers and editors, we have been accustomed to look upon certain statements which we have seen in our columns as merely adroit advertising.

Consequently we feel justified in taking the liberty of printing a few points from a private letter recently received from one of our largest patrons, as a sort of confession of faith to our readers. We quote:

We have convinced ourselves that by telling what we know to be true, we have produced at last a *permanent conviction* in the public mind. Seven years ago we stated what the national disease of this country was, and that it was rapidly *increasing*. Three years ago we stated that a *marked check* had had been given it.

"The statistics of one of the largest life insurance companies of this country shows that in 1883 and 1884, the morality from kidney disorders *did not increase* over the previous years: other companies stated the same thing. It is not presumptous for us to claim *credit for checking* these ravages.

"Seven years ago we stated that the condition of the kidneys was the key to the condition of health; within the past five years *all careful life insurance* companies have conceded the truth of this statement, for, whereas, ten years ago, chemical analysis to determine the condition of the kindeys was not required, to-day *millions of dollars in risks are refused*, because chemical examinations discovers *unsuspected* diseases of the kidneys.

"Seven years ago we stated that the ravages of Bright's Disease were insignificant compared with other unsuspected disorders of the kidneys of many misleading names; that ninety-three per cent. of human ailments are attributable to deranged kidneys, which fills the blood with uric acid, or kidney poison, which causes these many fatal diseases.

"The uric acid, or kidney poison, is the real cause of the majority of cases of paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, convulsions, pneumonia, consumption and insanity; over *half* the victims of consumption are first the victims of diseased kidneys.

"When the recent death of an honored ex-official of the United States was announced, his physician said that although he was suffering from Bright's Disease, that was *not the cause of* death. He was not frank enough to admit that the apoplexy which overtook him in his bed, was the fatal effect of the kidney poison in the blood, which had eaten away the substance of the arteries and brain; nor was Logan's physician honest enough to state that his fatal rheumatism was caused by kidney acid in the blood.

"If the doctors would state in official reports the *original* cause of death, the people of this country would be alarmed, yea, nearly *panic stricken* at the fearful mortality from kidney disorders."

The writers of the above letter give these facts to the public simply to *justify the claims that they have made*, that "if the kidneys and liver are kept in a healthy condition by the use of Warner's safe cure, which hundreds of thousands have proved to be a specific, when all other remedies failed, and that has received the endorsement of the highest medical talent in Europe, Australasia and America, many a life would be prolonged and the happiness of the people preserved. It is successful with so many *different* diseases because it and it *alone*, can remove the uric acid from the blood through the kidneys."

Our readers are familiar with the preparation named.

Commendation thereof has often appeared in our columns.

We believe it to be one of the best, if not the best ever manufactured. We know the proprietors are men of character and influence.

We are certain they have awakened a wide-spread interest in the public mind concerning the importance of the kidneys. We believe with them that they are the key to health, and that for their restoration from disease and maintenance in health, there is nothing equal to this great remedy.

The proprietors say they "do not glory in this universal prevalence of disease, but having started out with the purpose of spreading the merits of Warner's safe cure before the world, because it *cured our senior proprietor, who was given up by the doctors as incurable*, we feel it our duty to state the facts and leave the public to its own inferences. We point to our *claims;* and to their *public and universal verification* with pride, and if the public does not believe what we say, we tell them to ask their friends and neighbors what they think about our preparations."

As stated above, we most cordially commend the perusal of this correspondence by our readers, believing that in so doing, we are fulfilling a simple public obligation.

Mr. Webster's Story.

Ben: Perley Poore says that Mr. Webster used sometimes to read the conclusion of a charge by Judge Dudley, a trader and a farmer, a manuscript copy of which he had for many years in his desk. It was a treat to hear him read it in pure and undefiled English, as it doubtless came from Judge Dudley's lips: "You have heard, gentlemen of the jury, what has been said in this case by the lawyers, the rascals! but, no, I will not abuse them. It is their business to make a good cause for their clients; they are paid for it, and they have done in this case well enough; but you and I, gentlemen, have something else to consider. They talk of law. Why, gentlemen, it is not law that we want, but justice. They would govern us by the common law of England. Trust me, gentlemen, common sense is a much safer guard for us; the common sense of Raymond, Epping, Exeter and the other towns which have sent us here to try this case between two of our neighbors. A clear head and an honest heart are worth more than all the law of all the lawyers. There was one good thing said at the bar. It was from one Shakespeare, an English player, I believe. No matter, it is good enough almost to be in the Bible. It is this: 'Be just, and fear not.' It is our business to do justice between the parties, not by any quirks of the law out of Coke or Blackstone, books that I have never read and never will, but by common sense and by common honesty, as between man and man. That is our business, and the curse of God is upon us if we neglect or evade or turn aside from it."—Boston Budget.

HOME AND FARM.

—Cows that have no bedding are often injured in the knees by getting up or down, especially if the floors be wet and slippery.—*Troy Times.*

—Swine are populous in the United States. According to Statistician Dodge of the Agricultural Department there are about eighty swine to every one hundred of our population, while in Europe there only fifteen to each one hundred persons.

—A New York *Tribune* writer says that two ounces of saltpeter dissolved in a quart of warm water and thrown into the cistern will remove the offensive odor of the water.

—Potato crust for meat pies is made by adding one teacupful of cream to six large potatoes that have been boiled and mashed fine. Add flour enough to roll, and a little salt, and handle as little as possible.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—For biliousness the editor of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal* says a plain diet of bread, milk, oatmeal, vegetables and fruit, with lean meat and fresh fish, is best. Exercise in the open air. The victim of an acute attack will be righted by (1) abstinence, (2) porridge and milk, (3) toast, a little meat and fish and ripe fruit, thus coming to solid food gradually.

—Stuffed Potatoes: Choose some large potatoes, peel them, cut a small piece off the top of each, and scoop them out carefully with a knife and fill them with sausage meat; replace the top pieces. Grease a baking-pan with butter and lay the potatoes side by side in it, with a little lump of butter between each; bake them in a hot oven.—*Good Housekeeping.*

—Velvet Pudding: Five eggs beaten separately, one cup of white sugar; beat well together, then stir in four tablespoonfuls of corn starch dissolved in a little sweet milk, let it come to boiling point, then stir in briskly the other ingredients, then let it boil until it becomes quite thick, remove it from the fire, pour into your baking dish. When nearly done take the white of eggs, beaten to a froth with one cup of sugar, and pour over the top of the pudding.—*Boston Budget.*

—Under a forcing system of treatment the best hens in the world will quickly play out. You may get a large number of eggs within a given time, but the later layings will not give you average good chickens when you come to hatch such product. This result we have proved beyond peradventure in our past experience. Therefore, never force to any considerable extent your stock to lay an excessive or unnatural number of eggs, as it is exhausting, and will impair the vigor of the progeny.—*Prairie Farmer.*

EDUCATED FARMERS.

What They Have Done for the Advancement of Rural Interests.

While it is not to be inferred that farmers are uneducated, or in any sense inferior to other classes in intelligence, yet there is room for greater educational expansion, which should not be overlooked. It has been but a decade since "book-farming" was derided as a pastime, resulting in great expense and no profit; but at the present day "book-farming" is considered indispensable in conducting practical operations on the farm. The "book-farmer," as the phase is understood, may not have been an adept in the use of implements, may have lacked skill at the plow and in feeding, and knowledge of the proper mode of expenditure; but while he was lacking in "practical experience," he was always aiming for the best of every thing, and, by experiments, educated his neighbors. Though he knew nothing about milking a cow, yet he could, at a glance, separate the different breeds of stock and mate them for the best results; and his knowledge of fertilizers, varieties of plants and peculiarities of soils was often far in advance of his more practical neighbors. While his efforts were often failures, they always tended to a better system of cultivation and the introduction of superior stock in the section in which he operated.

If the skilled and practical artisan considers it his duty to make a study of architecture, mechanical drawings and specifications, with the advantage of books giving the experience and designs of others, there is no reason for the farmer to refuse kindred privileges for himself. A knowledge of the progress made in his calling can be gained only by study and practical experiment upon the theories advanced. There are hundreds of farmers who are experts in the management of a dairy, yet who give little or no attention to the classification of stock; and some of the most successful horticulturists have no idea of how the varieties of fruit cultivated by them were produced.

Though farmers, like all other classes, may be benefited by knowledge, they are not as slow as is generally supposed. Every season there are a great number of conventions held to consider agricultural subjects, but the masses are best educated not only by the study of agricultural literature, but by meetings in each locality. It is at such meetings that the practical and theoretical can be compared, and the experiments and opinions of every member given. A great advantage of local meetings is the facility of inspection of the farms of such sections and a direct comparison of the growing crops, as well as the live-stock possessed by each, which affords an opportunity also to the younger members, infusing in them a spirit of progress which is sure to result in benefit in the future, and to render agriculture more and more profitable.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Destined for Greatness.

A wealthy gentleman interrogated his son's teacher as to the boy's capabilities: "You have been giving private lessons to my son for more than a year?" "Yes, sir; it's more than a year." "Well, by this time you must have got a pretty good idea as to his capabilities?" "I think I have." "Now tell me candidly has he not got a remarkably intellectual grasp?" "Indeed he has; quite remarkable, in fact." "Ah! I am glad to hear it." "Yes; I think I can truthfully say that he grasps the simplest problem with the greatest imaginable difficulty."—Texas Siftings.

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

—One of Cincinnati's chief industries is the manufacturing of lead, fifteen million pounds of which are made every year.

—Near Toronto is being constructed the first steel steamer ever built in Canada. The engines, however, are being made in Scotland.

—A new industry recently developed in Hancock County, Maine, is the gathering of white pine and spruce cones for French and German markets.

—A farmer of New Hope, Cal., who planted five hundred acres in potatoes, has had such an abundant crop that he calculates that it will yield him $50,000.

—A Pittsburgh natural gas company is the largest one in the country. It supplies over four hundred manufactories and over seven thousand dwellings with the entire amount of fuel consumed. The total area of pipe leading into Pittsburgh is given as 1,341,602 square inches.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—The great bulk of cheap pocket cutlery is punched in dies from sheet steel. Good cutlery is hand-forged, and the average output per hour for a good workman is from twenty-five to forty blades, according to size, American steel is being used a good deal for this purpose. The blades are polished on walrus hide.—*Chicago Times.*

—The decline of the silk industry in India, for which various causes have been assigned, has at length been proven by Mr. Wood Mason, an English naturalist, to be due to a destructive parasitic disease of the worms. The affection seems to be identical with "pebrine," which ravaged French silkworm nurseries from 1849 to 1865, and was eradicated from Europe by the discoveries of Pasteur.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—California made in 1886 25,000,000 gallons of wine, against but 7,500,000 last year. The San Francisco *Call* says 40,000,000 pounds of grapes have been shipped East as table fruit, 60,000,000 pounds made into raisins, 20,000,000 pounds made into brandy and over 215,900,000 pounds made into wine. The eastward shipments of lemons, limes and oranges will be twice as large as they were last year, it is said, owing to a reduction in freight charges.

—In the town of Clymer, Chautauqua County, N. Y., is a large settlement of Hollanders, the oldest members of which brought from their fatherland the simple manners and industrious habits which have always been characteristic of that race. Nearly without exception they are engaged in general farming and dairying, and to supplement their farm labors they have introduced an industry which is carried on in no other place in the Union. This is the making of the wooden shoes, or clogs, which are so common in Holland and some other foreign countries.—*Buffalo Express.*

—A Pittsburgh correspondent tells of a man named Cook, at Mansfield, O., who has spent a large portion of his life and some $30,000 in electrical construction and other work. First his efforts were concentrated on a flying machine. This, of course, was a failure. Then an evaporating pan for sorghum realized some $10,000, and with this he plunged into the field of electrical invention. He is now at work on an electrical contrivance for perpetual motion, from which he expects to realize $25,000,000. It is described as wonderful piece of mechanism.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Who says you can not reason with a woman? You can reason with a woman. And generally that is all the good it will do.—*Somerville Journal.*

—It am twice as easy to spend fifty cents to go to de circus as it am to pay back two shillins of borrowed money.—*Brother Gardner's Observations.*

—We notice in a newspaper some verses headed "The Seven Ages of Woman." After a woman is thirty she abolishes the other six.—*Somerville Journal.*

—It is very difficult for a lady to enter or leave a carriage properly. It requires practice and a carriage. The carriage is the hardest part to acquire.—*Puck.*

—A New York paper speaks of a lady pickpocket. No lady picks any pocket but her husband's, and in cases of this sort usage has rendered such action proper.—*Omaha Herald.*

—"Professor," said a graduate, trying to be pathetic at parting, "I am indebted to you for all I know." "Pray don't mention such a trifle," was the not very flattering reply.

—Fogg—"So you have twins down at your house, have you, Pat?" O'Kelly—"Who told ye we had twins? Indade we have not. There is just wan boy an' wan garl."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—"O, Clara," said Maud, "Charley took me sleigh-riding last night. I had such fun I drove." "What was the matter with Charley?" "Stupid! He couldn't drive with his teeth, could he?"—*N. Y. Sun.*

—"Pa, have you got the hydrophobia?" "No, Bertie; what makes you ask that question?" "Well, I heard ma say to-day that you got awfully bitten when you thought she had a fortune in her own name."—*Harper's Bazar.*

No More St. Louis for Him.

A miserably poor specimen of the stranded actor ambled into a railway office in the Missouri metropolis and asked:

"Isn't there some way that I could get a pass over your road to Chicago?"

"I'm afraid not," replied the ticket agent. "We are very short of passes just now and the price of them has gone up."

"Well, couldn't you arrange to give me a half rate ticket and take my note for the amount. It will be all right, you know."

"No; our rules are very strict now, and it would be as much as my position's worth to make out a half rate ticket for any one."

The stranded Thespian looked pained and thoughtful a moment and then whispered:

"Well, say, could you lend me a quarter and direct me to the nearest drug store?"

"Why, what do you want—whisky?"

"No, strychnine. I'm going to leave St. Louis somehow."—Chicago Herald.

—Honor to the true man ever who takes his life in his hands; and at all hazards speaks the word which is given him to utter, whether men will hear or forbear, whether the end thereof is to be praise or censure, gratitude or hatred.—*Whittier.*

AFTER-DINNER ORATORY.

A European Custom That Is Gaining Ground in the United States.

A lump of soft coal crackled on the hearth in the private room of the president of the New York Central railroad the other morning, and the darting flames gave a cheerful look to the spacious apartment. At a broad, flat desk Mr. Chauncey Depew sat, busily engaged in signing his name to passes when the *Herald* representative entered. After a few minutes' conversation something was said about dinners. At the mention of this talismanic word a sweet smile played about the corners of his mouth; he laid his pen down, and throwing himself back in his chair, with his hands folded over the receptacle of so many good dinners, said:

"Dinners! Public dinners are becoming an institution in this country. The day is not far distant when the country will recognize the influence of after-dinner speeches. The lecture platform, which at one time attracted to it the greatest men in the nation, has become the stamping-ground of the small talker with the stereopticon. There are few public occasions upon which the orator is given an opportunity. Indeed, oratory no longer enjoys the place it did in public estimation. The newspapers are every thing. The press has seized the scepter of the orator and lecturer.

"Just look into the great national assemblies. Take the House of Representatives at Washington, for instance. The day of speeches is past. The printing press is more effective than the voice for putting a speech before the members. But all this is bad for the interchange of ideas. It disposes with all friction. Now, nothing keeps the public so wide awake as the clashing of ideas. Just see how the dinner affects this. Mr. So-and-so is a great believer in a project. It is his hobby—he rises at the table to answer to a toast, and ventilates it. His neighbor entertains a different opinion, and he rises to tear it to shreds, believing he will toss it to the winds, to be irremedibly scattered. Now, without the formality of a debate, a great question may have been brought up and discussed. The press seizes upon it and against it. Like magic the whole country in a week's time is thinking it over."

"Then you believe matters of great public interest will be discussed at these dinners?" asked the *Herald's* representative.

"I do, indeed. In Michigan, you may have noticed, there was a dinner given, to which all the prominent people went, from the farmer to the political chieftains. Men of all kinds had an opportunity to speak. You see, if a man's views are unpopular he is shut down upon, and, if his views are forcibly presented, men will listen attentively to him. You will note how many dinners are being given by one association or another at which there is speaking afterward, as a matter of course. In Europe, when any great enterprise is to be started, a public dinner is given, at which it is announced. The custom is being taken up here, and I think before long that associations, clubs, societies and promoters of enterprises will resort to the banquet as the best means of getting men together to set them thinking."

"What is your personal experience of after-dinner speaking?"

"Well, I don't know how a man who can talk at all can have a better chance than at a dinner to fire into the camp of his enemies. What ugly things you can say. My!" At this moment Mr. Depew passed his hand over his mouth. It was an impressive gesture. When the hand fell a smile had been swept away.

"I have," he continued, "several times in my life been able to pour red-hot shot at my foes, and in such a way that they could not reply. Yes, indeed, a good speaker can do effective work after a dinner; he can amuse and do much besides to make the country think on the topics of the day. I am a strong believer in the dinner and after-dinner speaking."—*N. Y. Herald.*

Used Instead of Whalebone.

"Featherbone," an article prepared from the quills of geese and turkeys, is largely taking the place of whalebone in the manufacture of whips, etc., for which whalebone was formerly used exclusively.

The average catch of lobsters on the Maine coast has been 15,000,000 yearly for thirty years.

THE SLEEP WHICH THE DRUGS BRING.

Sleep-bringing drugs means mischief. They bring sleep, it is true, but they bring more mischief than rest. The sleep produced is not healthy. There is no refreshment in it. The more you take these drugs the more they rack your nerves, demoralize your brain and give occasion for more and more drugs. "How, then, shall I procure sleep?" asks the nervous and shattered victim of insomnia.

The records of the victories of Compound Oxygen are full of cases in which sleepless sufferers have been blessed with quiet and refreshing slumber. That of Mr. Arthur Hagan, of Philadelphia, a well-known merchant, may be mentioned as one. On taking Compound Oxygen, with faithful perseverance and good nursing, his shattered nervous system was restored to health, his dyspepsia departed and he entered into the enjoyment of good health.

Mr. J. B. Kenyon writes from Bedford, Ohio: "Your Compound Oxygen has worked wonders for me; has made a new man of me; have not had an attack of *asthma* since using it; was in very bad shape when I commenced; would not do without Compound Oxygen for *ten times its price; first time I inhaled it I went to sleep at once, and I never rested better in my life*

A hint to the sleepless: Don't take drugs in order to induce sleep. Write to Drs. STARKEY & PALEN for the treatise on Compound Oxygen, which contains much that every sufferer from sleeplessness ought to know. Address 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Matthews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

Amid all the mutations of time it has never yet been discovered why a lawyer calls any legal document a brief.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Brown—What did you think of the play? Fogg—Fairly good; but what I object to is the intense realism in the third act—a church sense, you know. It was so natural that I actually went to sleep.

A CHANCE FOR HEALTH

is afforded those fast sinking into a condition of hopeless debility. The means are at hand. In the form of a genial medicinal cordial, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters embodies the combined qualities of a blood fertilizer and depurent, a tonic and an alterative. While it promotes digestion and assimilation, and stimulates appetite, has the farther effect of purifying the life current and strengthening the nervons system. As the blood grows richer and purer by its use, they who resort to this sterling medicinal agent, acquire not only vigor, but bodily substance. A healthful change in the secretions is effected by it, and that sure and rapid physical decay, which a chronic obstruction of the functions of the system produce, is arrested. The prime causes of disease being removed, health is speedily renovated and vigor restored.

Farmer—Do you want this job of shoveling snow? Tramp—I am not a snow shoveler; I sprinkler lawns. The man who shovels snow will be along in about ten minutes.

WHAT "OLD FRITZ" SAID.

It was an aphorism of Frederick the Great's that "Facts are divine things." An undisputed fact is that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is the most powerful liver vitalizer extant, and by its characteristic and searching action will cure dyspepsia, constipation, dropsy, kidney disease, sick-headache, and other maladies which, popular opinion to the contrary notwithstanding, are directly traceable to a diseased condition of the liver, by which its work as purifier of the blood is made incomplete. All druggists.

Prospective lodger—And is there a fire in the room? Landlady—No, but there is the most beautiful picture of an Italian sunset you ever saw.

"OH, BUT I SALIVATED HIM!"

was the actual exclamation of an honest physician, spoken of one of his patients to whom he had given calomel for the cure of biliousness and a diseased liver. And he had *salivated him* for certain, from which he never recovered. All these distressing consequences are avoided by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," a purely vegetable remedy that will not salivate, but produce the most pleasing effect, invigorate the liver, cure headache, dyspepsia, biliousness, constipation and piles. By druggists.

Now is the time for Sergent Bates to win deathless fame by carrying the American flag through Canada.

Cure for Cough or Cold.—As soon as there is the slightest uneasiness of the Chest, with difficulty of breathing, or indication of Cough, take during the day a few "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" 25 cts. a box.

"Are you married?" he said to the lady,
Who charmingly poured out the tea;
"Oh, no, sir," she said with a simper,
"But I'm quite willing to be."

The worst cases cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The price of coal may rise, but the number of hundred-weight to the ton rarely gets above nineteen, with the driver and cart weighed in.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sellit. 25c.

BETTER THAN QUININE.

Quinine is not only an expensive medicine, it is a harmful one if taken too freely and too often. Of course the world insists on taking great quantities of it for fever and ague. Some persons think nothing else will cure fever and ague. We say positively, and testimonials back us up, that BRANDRETH'S PILLS have often cured bad cases of fever and ague when quinine has failed. BRANDRETH'S PILLS break up the worst attack.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Try Germea for Breakfast

Cuticura
A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
Skin and Blood
Disease
from
PIMPLES to SCROFULA

SKIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME INSTANTLY relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a real Skin Beautifyer, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.

This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifyer, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure

Eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen, pruritus, scald head, dandruff, and every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND
WILL HELP
ANY WOMAN
Suffering from Kidney Disease or from troubles peculiar to her sex.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It has stood the test of twenty years in relieving periodical pain, promoting regularity of seasons, and banishing weakness, backache and consequent nervous distress.

Probably no other woman in the world receives so many "letters of thanks" as Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Mrs. B—— of Enfield, N. H., says: "I will simply say that your Vegetable Compound is all you recommend it to be. *It has done me Worlds of good.*" Another lady writes from Ottawa as follows: "I have just to-day bought the seventh bottle of your Vegetable Compound, have used two boxes of Pills and several packages of your Sanative Wash, and think it but right to tell you how much good I derived from your medicines. *They are a regular God-send.* All the pains and aches have almost disappeared, my stomach is much stronger too and I feel myself improved every way."

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.

LADIES!

Send for the Illustrated Catalogue containing a description of the largest and best assorted stock of

EMBROIDERY MATERIALS,
WOOL AND COTTON YARNS,
LACES, HOSIERY, GLOVES,
RIBBONS & DRESS TRIMMINGS

On the Pacific Coast, all new goods to select from.

Kohlberg, Strauss & Frohman,
107 & 109 Post St.,
Mention this paper, SAN FRANCISCO.

YAREC TROUSER SHAPER!
PAT. FEB. 1st, 1887.
Entirely removes all bagging at the knees and restores to perfect shape all parts of the pantaloons. Quickly and easily applied. Lasts a lifetime. Occupies space 13x3 inches. No well dressed man can afford to be without this useful toilet adjunct. Sent prepaid upon receipt of price, $1.75. Agents wanted everywhere.
YAREC M'F'G CO.,
310 Kearny St., S. F., Cal.

S F. N. U (First Series) No. 244.

WORK FOR ALL. $30 a week and expenses paid. Outfit worth $5 and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

STEINWAY, KRANICH & BACH, Gabler, Roenish Pianos; Burdett Organs, band instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern prices. M. GRAY, 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

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To the 500 subscribers first answering correctly, on or before March 30th, 1887, our simple Bible question, "Where in the Bible is First Found the Word "GOLD," we will donate the following rewards:

1—Cash Present in Gold	$2,500	8—Cash Present in Gold	$400	15—One Set Furniture	$120
2—Cash Present in Gold	2,000	9—Cash Present in Gold	200	16—One Solitaire Diamond Ring	100
3—Cash Present in Gold	1,500	10—Cash Present in Gold	100	17—One Breechloading Shotgun	70
4—Cash Present in Gold	1,200	11—One Upright Piano, val	500	18—One Ladies' Gold Watch	50
5—Cash Present in Gold	1,000	12—One Fine Top Buggy	200	19—One Ladies' Pair Bracelets	50
6—Cash Present in Gold	600	13—One Cabinet Organ	150	20—One Sewing Machine	50
7—Cash Present in Gold	500	14—One Diamond Breastpin	100		

To the next 30, each a Solid Gold Watch, worth $100 each. To the next 50, each a Solid Silver Watch, worth $25 each. To the next 100, each an Elegant Photograph Album, worth $5 each. To the next 125, each a Solid Gold Ring, worth $2 each. To the next 185, an Elegant Book, each worth $1.50.

If a competitor should fail on the first he will stand a chance for one of our

MIDDLE REWARDS.

To the 158 persons whose names come in the middle, counting from number one to the last received, we will donate the following rewards:

First Cash Present in Gold	$725	Fifth Cash Present in Gold	$100
Second Cash Present in Gold	500	Sixth Cash Present in Gold	75
Third Cash Present in Gold	250	Seventh Cash Present in Gold	50
Fourth Cash Present in Gold	175	Eighth Cash Present in Gold	25

To the next 30, each $10 in cash. To the next 20, each $5 in cash. To the next 20, each $2.50 in cash. To the next 75, each $2 in cash.

LAST REWARDS.

To those who are too late for any of the above rewards a special chance remains. To the 353 whose names come in last we will donate the following: To the last name on the list, $500 in cash. The next to the last will give $300 cash. The third name from last $200 in cash. The next 50, each $10 in cash. The next 100, each $5 in cash. The next 200, each $2.50 in cash.

TOTAL VALUATION OVER $21,000.

Each competitor must in every case send $2.00 for one year's subscription to THE POPULAR MONTHLY, with their answer. No answer will be recorded unless accompanied by the cash, for which we will send, postpaid, our splendid Magazine and FIFTEEN of the 40 books listed below. Present subscribers can compete by paying for another year or for a friend. The regular subscription price of our elegant Magazine is only $2 a year, so

U PAY NOTHING FOR COMPETING

for the above presents. The presents will be sent to the successful ones, and their names published in our April issue of THE POPULAR MONTHLY. Don't delay. The Magazine is worth much more than the money, (and 15 books free) by answering quickly you may secure one of the larger prizes. This is the Fifteenth Competition of THE POPULAR MONTHLY, all having given the utmost satisfaction.

Every parent should encourage children to enter this contest. Besides familiarizing themselves with the Bible they secure a highly deserving Family Magazine, (with 15 books free) and also a chance for one of the rewards. We refer to over 28,000 subscribers. We enter every letter in the order received, and number the names as recorded in our subscription books; hence there can be no mistakes. If you do not get one of the largest you may get one of the smaller rewards, and thus be amply repaid. If you don't get anything but our Magazine (and 15 books free), you will be satisfied, as it has no equal at the price. No answers recorded bearing postmark date later than March 30th, 1887. Send before that date. Send money by new postal note, money order or registered letter.

The following is a partial list of the names of those who were awarded presents in our January, 1886, March, 1886, and November, 1886 Bible Competitions, viz: Chas. Fishwick, Atchison, Kas., $2,500; W. B. Schumann, $2,000, Terre Haute, Ind.; Henry C. Crawford, $1,200, Calhoun, Ark.; Kate Bradford, Morrisonville, Ralls county, Mo. $1,500; Mrs. M. C. Heard, Little Rock, Ark., $1,200; Henry Avery, Esq., Garland Ark., $500; Miss Annie Johnson, Queen City, Tex., $200; Frederick Kimber, Onondaga Valley, N. Y., $100; Mrs. George E. Simms, Helena, Ark., Grand Upright Piano, $800; Geo. E. Haymes, Atlanta, Texas, Cabinet Organ, $150; Miss Annie Goode, Calhoun, Ark., Diamond Breastpin, $100; Chas. Johnson, Rockford, Ill., Solitaire Diamond Ring, $100; S. P. Brown, Esq., Chicago, Ill., Ladies' Gold Watch, $50; Mrs. J. B. Hitchcock, 1123 Tremont ave., Davenport, Iowa, "White" Sewing Machine, $50. The following receipt speaks for itself:

CHICAGO, ILL., Nov 26, 1886.

POPULAR MONTHLY—Gentlemen: Please accept my thanks for the $2.00 in gold presented me for answering your Bible Question, where the word K is first appeared. My answer was Chapter 27 and 26 verse, for the November competition. To say you have my best wishes is unnecessary.

Truly yours, H. F. STIMMING.

The Kansas City Times says: "THE POPULAR MONTHLY is indeed the best low priced Magazine published. It is composed of popular contributions, such as people read with pleasure. The poetry and short stories are better than found in older magazines. Its publishers are reliable, and will do all they promise."

It is fair to presume that the names of the gentlemen to whom we refer, must be acquainted. We would not assume the unwarranted liberty of using them as references, for personal reasons well understood to the least observing. We could multiply indefinitely, but without the business and social standing of those present will suffice for all purposes. Any letters addressed to them, with stamps will receive prompt attention. Major R. P. Jones, Secretary and Treasurer Kansas City Water Works Company, Hon. Charles D. Lucas, Recorder of Deeds; Kansas City Savings Bank; Dr. J. Feld, capitalist, Kansas City, Mo.

THE POPULAR MONTHLY is an old-established Family Magazine, Handsomely Printed, Finely Illustrated, Pure and Elevating, a favorite in thousands of homes. ONE READER out of the many who READ this paper should profit by this. It never disappoints; subscribers gladly testify to personal gains, on file, open to inspection; now in its Twelfth year, has gone to the Hearths and Firesides of the American People. They demand a Magazine within the reach of all. Sample copy, Ten cents.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
SATURDAY ..... APRIL 2, 1887.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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CARELESS DOCTORS.

What a Druggist Has to Say About Mistakes Made by Physicians.

"I have beaten the record," said a bright young man in one of the popular dispensaries of pure drugs and medicines in Chicago. "One Sunday, while alone in the store I put up fifty-one prescriptions. Now, twenty prescriptions a day is considered an average day's work for a clerk in a drug store. It is not the actual mechanical labor involved in compounding the formula, but the close concentration of attention, the accurate measurements, the observance of apparently unimportant details, and the care necessary to see that the doctor has made no blunder. I know there is a popular belief that doctors are infallible, but if you could look over our prescription files you would speedily change your mind upon that point."

While he was speaking two prescriptions came in, one of which simply called for "Listerine," a new and comparatively unknown medicine, without a word of direction as to its use—not even the oft-repeated formula: "Used as directed." The other simply read—[and this came from one of the most prominent physicians of Chicago, whose fee for consultation is fifty dollars]—"Tr. aconite. One every two hours." One what? One dose? One teaspoonful? Now aconite is a deadly poison, and one teaspoonful would speedily put the taker beyond human aid. Fortunately the keen-eyed druggist detected the omission, and supplied the hiatus with the missing word, "drop," thereby probably saving a life and cheating the coroner out of a fee.

"There is another thing," said the druggist. "There are two solutions of morphia—one prepared according to the United States Pharmacopœia of 1870, and known as the U. S. P. formula; the other known as Magendi's solution. The first contains one grain of morphia to the ounce and a teaspoonful dose of it can be taken with safety by almost any patient. Magendi's solution contains sixteen grains to the ounce, and a teaspoonful would knock John L. Sullivan out on the first round. You would scarcely believe it, but not one doctor out of five ever specifies the particular solution desired, simply writing 'morphia,' and leaving it entirely within the discretion of the druggist whether to give the patient one grain or sixteen grains of the deadly drug.

"I might give you instance after instance of a similar character, but these will suffice to show you that not all the mistakes which are made in the composition and administration of medicines can be laid at the doors of the druggist."—*Chicago Tribune.*

CANINE INTELLIGENCE.

A Connecticut Dog Noted for His Sagacity, Carefulness and Wisdom.

A dog owned by Colonel Newton, of Cromwell, goes twice a day to the railroad station for the morning and evening papers. He goes of his own accord, is always on time, and waits about where the baggage car is to stop, in the morning at one place and in the afternoon at another. "There he waits until the bundle is thrown off and opened by the station-master, when he takes his paper in his mouth and immediately starts for home. If the weather is rainy, he has a piece of oil-skin which is kept in a place where he can get it himself, and of his own accord he carries this with him, and the station-master wraps it around the paper before giving it to him, in order that it may not get wet. On his return home he puts the oil-skin away in its place, against the next rainy day."

He knows the papers and insists on getting the right one. Once he was fooled. "In opening the bundle the station-master slipped one that was two days old out of his pocket and handed it to the dog. Demo took it in his mouth and started for home. Arriving there he took it to his master, and was rewarded by a pat on the head and a kind word. Colonel Newton adjusted his spectacles and began to read. Of course he at once discovered the trick, although he thought at the time it was only an error. Calling Demo to him he told him to take the paper back, and reprimanded him for making the mistake. I don't know what it was he said to him, but the dog seemed to understand it, for he hung his head and really looked ashamed. In a short time he was at the station with the old paper in his mouth, and going to the agent he laid the paper at his feet, and, looking in his face gave a short and very decided bark, as much as to say, "Give me the right paper, and do it now." He was offered one that was a day old, but after sniffing at it for a moment refused to take it, and not until he was given a paper of the right date would he have any thing to do with it. Since then, although an attempt has been made several times to fool him again in the same way, he can not be deceived, and so, as I said before, it seems as though the dog must be able to read."—*Middlesex County (Conn.) Record.*

—A Chinese gentleman, bearing the simple name of Azurizawa Ryochi Nichome Sanjukanboz Kiobash-Ku, has discovered the secret of photographing in natural colors. It is hoped he will not, in imitation of Daguerre, christen the new process with his own name. Think of going to a photographer and telling him you want half a dozen Azurizawar yochinichomesan jukanbozkiobashkuotypes taken!—*Norristown Herald.*

—Dog fashions have changed in England, and the fox terrier has supplanted the pug. And yet the fox terrier is no match for the pug in plain, unadulterated ugliness.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—F W. Kennie, of San Francisco, says that city has three hundred young women who are heiresses to $500,000 or more each, and all are unmarried.

—Within the last twenty years Mr George Washington Childs, of Philadelphia, has presented over two hundred big and valuable Bibles to churches, schools and societies.

—The oldest employe of the Government of the United States is Joseph Goldsborough Bruff, an artist, who has for the past sixty-three years designed seals, vignettes, medals, etc.—*Boston Budget.*

—The editor and city editor of the *Register* and the editor and city editor of the *Union* have been elected hog-haywards of New Haven, Conn. If they qualify, it is intended to turn loose a drove of hogs on the green and demand that the haywards catch them.

—James G. Richardson, of Lake City, Minn., has invented several contrivances so that while lying in bed, by pulling wires, he feeds his horses, lights the kitchen fire, and opens the draughts of the baseburner in the sitting room. Mr. Richardson is from Connecticut.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A New York housekeeper writes that she has a maid-servant now working for fourteen dollars a month who has several thousand dollars in railroad stock, which she has accumulated. She reads the news, dresses well and does good work, from scrubbing to cooking or sewing.

—The corporation of Stratford-on-Avon, Eng., has voted the heartiest thanks of the town to George W. Childs, of Philadelphia, for the gift of a drinking-fountain. In the letter presenting the gift Mr. Childs expresses a hope that the fountain may prove an evidence of good will between the two nations having the fame and works of Shakspeare as a common heritage.

—Edwin Forrest's last public appearance was as a reader of "Othello" in Boston. While the audience was dispersing, the doorkeeper said: "I hope we shall have you with us long, Mr. Forrest." "Oh, yes," he replied, "all the week." "I don't mean here in Boston, but in the world." "Ah! as to that," rejoined the old actor, "how uncertain and vague it all is!" The next week he was dead.—*Harper's Weekly.*

—Jabez Beaumont, of Easton, Pa., who has just celebrated his ninety-second birthday, thinks that he will never die. He says that when he was a young man a woman offered him a drink, saying: "That's likely to kill you. If you drink it and recover from the effects you will never die." He drank, was quite ill, but recovered, and now in his vigorous old age is firmly convinced that he will live forever.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—The oldest man in Modoc County, Cal., is "Tule Dad," aged one hundred years. In crossing the plains all of his relatives were massacred by the Indians, and he became a veritable "Injun fighter." It is said that he still can handle his rifle and ride his horse with as much agility as many men who are young enough to be his great grand-sons. He is a great tobacco-chewer. He acquired the habit ninety years ago and has adhered to it ever since.—*San Francisco Call.*

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—"Tell your mistress I have torn the curtain," said a boarder to a domestic. "Very well, sir. Mistress will put it down as extra rent."—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Pig iron has advanced in price three dollars per ton within the last three weeks, and is still advancing. If this ratio keeps up it certainly will soon become hog iron.—*Exchange.*

—Guest (rising excitedly from the table, after tasting an olive for the first time): "It's sorry I'd be to disturb the hilarity of the mating, but I believe some joker's salted the guseberries."—*Chicago Mail.*

—City man—What the blazes is the matter with that hen? Farmer—Nothing. She has just laid an egg. City man—Great Scott! One would suppose that she had just laid the foundation for a brick block.—*Lowell Citizen.*

—"I think," said Colonel Fizzletop, "that Johnny is the laziest boy in Austin." "That may be, but he gets up at six o'clock in the morning, I notice," replied Mrs. Fizzletop. "Oh, he does that so he can have more time to loaf."—*Texas Siftings.*

—An aggrieved individual thrust his head into the editorial sanctum and began his tirade of abuse: "Base minion!" "No," said the editor, without looking up, and thinking that he recognized the voice of the foreman of the composing room, "leaded nonpareil, please."—*Boston Post.*

—"And how are yez falin' to-day, Mr. O'Rafferty?" I never felt so poorly in my life. I'm too poorly to buy the necessaries of life. If I had millions, it's every cent of it that I'd give to be a rich man." "I'm wid ye, Mr. O'Rafferty. If I owned the whole world, I'd be willin' to give it away for a little piece of land an' a cabin that I could call me own."—*Prairie Farmer.*

—The Maligned Meter.—Man—I come to tell you about my gas meter. For the last three months— Gas office clerk—Yes, we know all about it. You've been out of town and all the pipes have been sealed, yet the meter registers 13,274 feet. You'll have to pay it all the same. Man—You are mistaken, sir. I have burned gas all over the house, and the meter only registers sixteen feet. I thought I'd notify you of the discrepancy. Clerk—I—I—why, sir—(Falls dead).—*Philadelphia Call.*

TOBOGGAN OUTFITS.

Interesting Information Concerning the Latest Fashionable Craze.

In a talk with a dealer in toboggan costumes and articles a reporter learned some interesting facts. A complete suit for a man costs from $20 to $30 and consists of knickerbockers and jacket made of wool blankets, a worsted tuque or cap with cord and tassel, a sash, stockings and woollen or buckskin moccasins. The suits are made in nearly all colors, the body of the garments being plain with colored stripes. As a rule the stripes are red, blue and white, the red being the favorite. The prices for the different articles range something like this:

Jackets	$7 to $13.50	Sash	$1.50 to $5
Knickerbockers	$5 to $8	Stockings	$1 to $1.75
Tuque	$1.25 to $2	Mocassins	$2.50 to $3

Ladies suits consist of the same kind of stockings and moccasins as the men wear and a long over-garment, made of blanket material and resembling a cloak with a hood. These garments cost from $13.50 to $18 each and are made in all colors, though the ladies as a rule prefer white. In regard to the toboggan it was stated that the old Indian form was perfectly flat on the bearing surface formed of one or two pieces of thin wood, and besides lacking the requisite strength and lateral resiliency, it offered the greatest resistance or frictional surface to the snow. The toboggans now in general use are made of slats which are shaped to lessen the frictional surface. Some of the best that are made cost $10 and $12 each. They are eighteen inches wide and six and seven feet long. They are made of rock maple, selected, kiln-dried, and highly finished. They consist of seven slats each, oval-shaped on the bearing surface, three of which are slightly thicker than the others, and are provided with a steel shoe. This shoe, by an ingenious invention requiring special machinery, is fastened by flanges that are turned into the wood in such a way that no bolts, screws or rivets are used anywhere along the bearing surface. Less elaborate toboggans are bought for from $4 to $8.50 apiece. Sizes for boys are made three and four feet long, and cost $2 and $2.50 each.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

HAPPINESS DIVINE.

The Merits of a Wife Who Doesn't Know a Note of Music.

"My wife," said Jones, "has one great accomplishment, she doesn't know a note of music." I admired his charming spouse from that moment.

To think of the misery that from her childhood she saved her friends and relations.

She never played scales before breakfast and so prevented her poor father and mother having a comfortable doze prior to getting up.

She never drove the neighbors mad with either "The Blue Bells of Scotland" or "Glorious Apollo."

She never Czernly Exercised anybody's patience to that extent as to drive them crazy.

When she was fourteen or thereabout, and there were people in the drawing-room, her mother never said: "Amanda, darling, play that charming bit of Kuhe, with variations." The variations in question something like a rat running over the keyboard and stopping every now and then (chords) to eat a bit of cheese.

When sixteen she never "Lieder Ohne Worte"-d her eldest brother to death when he was cramming for Woolwich.

When eighteen she never gave anybody doses of Liszt. She never scrambled through Chopin's mazurkas. She never gave an amateur delirium tremens with the "Restless Nights."

Thrice happy Jones, how are you to be envied! Your ears are never assailed with these awe-inspiring words: "Darling, would you like a little music with your coffee?"

Thrice happy Jones, you were never soothed with the "Moonlight Sonata" when you wanted to have a quiet look at your betting-book.

An unmusical woman.

O, pearl of pearls! O, angelic silent bul-bul! O, that I had such a charmer to nestle in my manly breast!—*Hoff's Comic Annual.*

WOODEN SHOES.

The Profitable Monopoly Enjoyed by the Hollanders at Clymer, N. Y.

In the town of Clymer, Chautauqua County, N. Y., is a large settlement of Hollanders, the older members of which brought from their fatherland the simple manners and industrious habits which have always been characteristic of that race. Nearly without exception they are engaged in general farming and dairying, and to supplement their farm labors they have introduced an industry which is carried on in no other place in the Union. This is the making of the wooden shoes or clogs which are so common in Holland and some other foreign countries. During the coldest days and the long winter evenings these Hollanders ply their knives and "shaves" almost without cessation. The business is really a monopoly and of late it has proved very profitable, the demand for the clumsy shoes for decorative purposes not only largely enhancing their value, which the shrewd Dutchmen were quick to see, but increasing the number called for very materially. The woods used are basswood and cucumber. Each shoe is bored and cut from a single block. They become so well seasoned that a pair made in the best manner is almost indestructible. The bulk of these shoes is handled by a dealer in Corry, Pa., and a large number are sent direct to the Philadelphia market. It also requires a great many to supply the wants of the colony itself, as the shoes are generally worn by both sexes.—*Philadelphia Call.*

A Plausible Explanation.

"What was that great racket I heard in your woodshed after you got home from fishing last night?" asked one Estelline small boy of another.

"It was me swingin' the buggy whip for fun," the other replied.

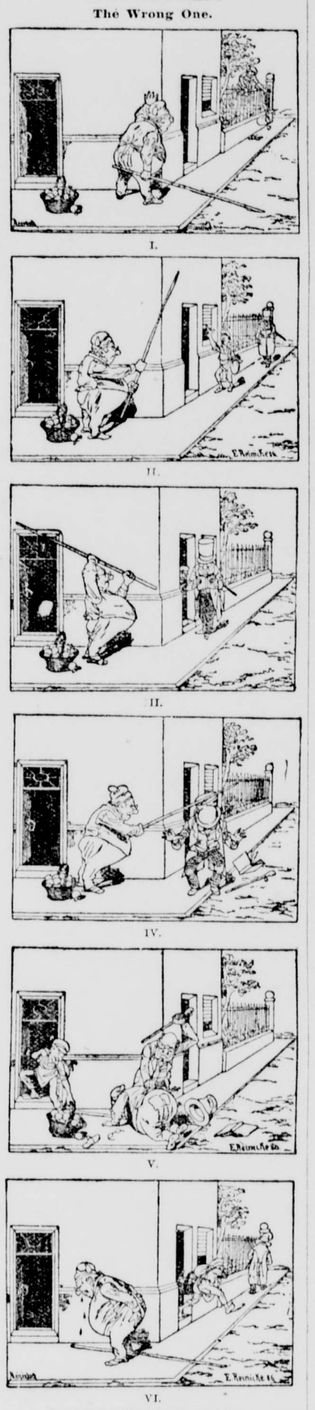
"But I heard somebody jumpin' around too."

"Oh, that was pa, seeing if he could jump over the wash boiler and two tubs."

"But who was it yelled so like thunder?"

"Why, every time he made an extra high jump he would holler, kinder in fun, you know."—Estelline Bell.

The Wrong One.



A STORY WITHOUT WORDS.
—Fliegende Blaetter.

A QUATRAIN.

Who deems himself a happy man,
Happiness in him lies;
But wisdom has small part in him
Who fancies himself wise.

—Tid Bits.

Give the Woman a Chance.

Bluffum is possessed of a broad, catholic spirit. There is nothing contracted about Bluffum. He was reading the other evening the card of a woman in the newspaper in which she demanded that women be admitted into certain professions. "Them's my sentiments," exclaimed Bluffum with unwonted emphasis. "Give woman a right to labor wherever she wants. Hang it! she may do all the work for aught I care."—Boston Transcript.

She Was Too Ready.

"Will you favor me with your hand?" he said softly.

"Oh, George," she exclaimed, blushing becomingly; "this is so sudden. Really I hardly know what to say."

"I am very deeply interested in palmistry you know," he explained.

And he never could understand why she left the room with such a display of temper.—The Rambler.

He Knew the Remedy.

Maud—Pa, my chin feels sore as if I were getting some kind of a skin eruption.

Pa—How long have you had it?

Maud—I've only noticed the prickling sensation during the last few days.

Pa—Tell that fellow who calls to see you so much to shave. This under the mistletoe business has been overdone.—Texas Siftings.

Rare, Even Raw.

"I am not accuthtomed to dwinking," he said timidly to the bartender, "but I am feeling quite thick, and I would like to athk you if you have any ware old whithky?"

"Rare old whisky?" repeated the bartender indulgently, "I should say so! I can give it to you raw if you want it."—Life.

No New Mixture for Him.

"Did you ever try a toboggan?" asked Tom Reed of the Hon. Frank Lawler.

"No," replied Frank scornfully. "I don't believe in them fancy drinks. I always take mine plain and old fashioned."—Washington Critic.

An Ambiguous Verdict.

The following verdict was recently rendered in Woodland: "We, the jury, find the defendants not guilty, with the recommendation that they leave the town within forty-eight hours."—San Francisco Call.

They Speak No More.

"Now which of these two photographs of you may I have, dearest! The beautiful one, or the one as I know you?"—Punch.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A Westchester County (N. Y.) lawyer's bill for $2,500 was cut down by the court to $450.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A woman handed a valise and a letter to a telegraph operator at Grand Forks, D. T., and told him to send them over the wires.

—No American has ever yet succeeded in eating above twenty-two pumpkin pies while trying ta make a champion of himself.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A member of the San Bernardino grand jury got tired of the monotonous proceedings the other day and started off on a prospecting trip. The sheriff was sent after him, and had to travel 300 miles across the desert to reach the absent juryman.

—What is called a "seat" in the New York Stock Exchange was sold recently for $29,000, but the man who bought it will have to stand up all day and shout at the top of his voice in order to make a profit on his investment.—*Baltimore American.*

—A hardware man in Illinois is in hard luck. He offered a stove to any person who would guess the correct number of seeds in a pumkin in his store window. One of the guessers put the number at 240,787. There were 599 seeds, and six persons guessed the correct number.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A chunk of a boy asked Ticket Seller Ayres for a half-fare ticket to Cheshire, the other day. "How old are you?" asked the ticket seller. "Ten years old," said the boy. "When were you born?" asked Mr. Ayres. "Ten years ago," said the young Yankee. He got his half-fare ticket.—*Boston Journal.*

—The study of handwriting as an indication of character is very interesting. The "Penciler" has written twice to Jay Gould to say that he would take pleasure in examining scientifically Mr. Gould's signature at the end of a one thousand dollar check, but he has received no reply. Can Mr. Gould be away?—*Somerville Journal.*

—The editor of the Washington *Critic*, who has evidently visited a fair before, says: "We expect to pay twenty-five cents apiece for one consecutive five-cent cigar this very evening. Five cents for the cigar, five for the beautiful hand we take it from, five for the lovely eyes that look at it go, five for the cherry lips that tell the price, and five for charity; isn't that cheap enough?"

—While employes of the railroad company were blasting rock to be used as filling along the line of the Columbia & Puget Sound road, they found, thirty feet from the facing and in solid rock, a mass of petrified terredos imbedded in the sandstone. It is stated by old residents on salt water that this is the first instance they ever heard of where the worm has been found petrified.—*Seattle (W. T.) Press.*

—An enthusiastic New York dentist recently said in an address that if all the workers in woods, metals and clays, molders, porcelain workers and decorators, painters and sculptors, "were suddenly and simultaneously destroyed, those arts would not be lost, for in the ranks of the dentists could be found experts in every one of them; and if in the same grand catastrophe all the scientists of certain classes were cut off the same sciences could be fully taught by dentists."

—On the planet Jupiter, according to Swedenborg, men live to an age equal to about thirty of our years. They become bald at the age of twenty-nine, and knowing this to be the sure precursor of their death within a year, they instantly set about preparing themselves for that event. When we remember how men act on this miserable old earth after they become bald, we don't see how they can ever look at Jupiter without blushing for shame.—*Leavenworth Times.*

—One of the most admired performers in a sensational dram recently produced in Cincinnati was a big bulldog, that at a critical point in the play came bounding out, and, seizing the villain by the throat, or thereabouts, hung on like grim death, amid uproarious applause. The other night he grabbed his man as usual, but something gave way, and the dog fell near the footlights, and then he stood there and calmly ate a big piece of liver, which had been fastened under the villain's throat and had hitherto been the incentive for the dog's exertion.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Twenty-five years ago Thomas King, a young Englishman, came to Manayunk, Pa., and there fell in love with a young woman whom he would have married had not George W. Knox, a young man of the place, warned him that she was not what he thought she was. King found that Knox was right, and was so thankful for his escape that he said he would reward him when he got rich. He went back to London, and there died the other day, and in his will he left to Knox, who now lives in Philadelphia, three thousand dollars for the services rendered so many years before.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—If it were possible to rise above the atmosphere which surrounds the earth we should see nothing but an intense and sharply-defined ball of fire, while every thing else would be wrapped in total darkness. There could be no diffusion of light without an atmosphere or some similar medium for it to act upon, but if the air around us extended to a height of seven hundred miles the rays of the sun could not penetrate it, and we would be left in darkness. At the depth of seven hundred feet in the ocean the light ceases altogether, one-half of the light being absorbed in passing through seven feet of the purest water.—*Boston Globe.*

SOLDIERING IN AFRICA.

A Frenchman's Remarkable Adventures While a Captive Among the Arabs.

A lot of emigrants stepped from the cars at the Union depot recently. Among them was a Frenchman named Victor Muller, with his wife and two children. He had a remarkable story of adventure his life, and as he rested in a hotel preparatory to going out house-hunting he related it to a reporter as follows:

"When I was young I had a great love for the army, and at the age of seventeen I went to Strasbourg to become a soldier. I was put into an infantry regiment, from which I was transferred in six weeks to the Third regiment of zouaves. While among them I was sent to Algiers, where I staid for about fifteen years, fighting the Arabs or living the miserable life of a French soldier in Tangier."

"Why miserable?"

"Well, the country is awfully hot, and anybody who is not used to it suffers terribly."

"Did you do any active service?"

"Yes, and plenty of it. The Arabs on the northern coast of Africa are constantly revolting against the supremacy of the French, whom that country costs many a drop of blood in a year. Many a friend did I lose while I was out there. Once when we were on the desert—we had been after a detachment of Arab horsemen—we lost our way, and we roamed for about a week through the vast sea of sand which stretches itself through the northern part of Africa—the Sahara. Our supply of water had given out, and we were almost dying of thirst, while our knapsacks with provisions were almost empty. To get some water and some food we resorted at last to the measure of killing one of the camels that we had with us. The camel has a stomach which is divided into four parts, one of which contains the water just as the animal drinks it. We opened that part, and to our great joy there was enough water to give us all at least a cupful each. On the sixth day our number had dwindled down to seven, when a cavalcade of Arabian horsemen came upon us, and we, being too weak to defend ourselves, were made prisoners and taken to Taghit, a town in Morocco.

"Here our Captain was killed in the most horrible manner by the Arabs. They tore his nails one by one from his fingers, cut out his tongue, and chopped off his ears before they finally killed him. I myself was sold the next day to a rich Moor, who made me his valet. I had here comparatively an easy life, but they forced me there to join the religion of Mohammed. Unfortunately my master died, and he leaving no heirs I was taken back by the Government as their property. They, not being able to dispose of me immediately, sent me to Morocco, where I was put into a dungeon among criminals of the most degraded character. However, I appealed to the Sultan, through the governor of the prison, and I was released, principally because I had become a Mussulman. I ran through the town, from one end to the other, when at last I found occupation with a Hebrew, who took me in as a water-carrier and general servant. As soon as I had saved some money, I left Morocco for Algiers. The dangers I encountered on my long and wearisome journey were horrible—not so much from the people or from beasts as from the horrible climate. For five days I traveled through a dreary, barren desert. I was without food for two days. On several occasions I was misled by the Fata Morgana. The Fata Morgana is a reflection of some distant place in the rays of the sun, and is very deceiving to travelers, especially on the desert. I had left Tlemeen, the town where Abd-el-Kader vanished the French in 1835, the day previous. When I got on the desert I had a small flask of water, which I had been obliged to buy, as there was a drought in Tlemeen, making water so scarce that it sometimes came to twenty centimes (four cents) a pint.

"When the water in my flask gave out I seemed to feel awfully thirsty; I became terribly dejected, my head felt dizzy and ached dreadfully. I was wishing for the next town with all my heart. The sun shone down upon the country with scorching heat. The sand was so hot that it burned the soles of my feet. With a fainting heart I lifted up my head to see whether any trees or houses appeared on the horizon. Looking up I was pleasantly surprised by noticing in the distance a beautiful village. The little one-story white houses were surrounded with large trees, whose beautiful green foliage, in contrast to the white houses, made up a nice picture. I hastened to reach the spot as quickly as possible, but imagine my disappointment when I found that the glorious oasis was nothing but a deception. The next day, almost at the point of death, I came to a small settlement, where I recuperated myself from my starving condition. After a week I arrived in Tangier, where I was received with joyful hurrahs by my old comrades. In the meantime news had arrived in Algiers of the war between France and Germany. In a few days a ship took us away from Africa. We landed in Marseilles, and were at once dispatched to the front. I fought under Marshal Bazine at Gravelotte, and was taken prisoner by the Prussians, who sent me to Erfurt, in Saxony. I was prisoner there for six months, when I was liberated on account of peace, which had been established between the countries. Since that time I have been a German subject, as Alsace-Lorraine was annexed by that country. I am glad we became Germans, because while I was a prisoner in their country they treated me like a prince, better than I was ever held as a soldier in France."—*Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette.*

YOLKS AND WHITES.

A Commission Merchant Chats About two Peculiar Articles Imported From Europe.

"The business of importing egg yolks and egg albumen, which only began about five years ago, is assuming larger proportions every year, and every German steamer brings over dozens of barrels of egg yolks and hundreds of tin-lined, air-tight cases of albumen, or the whites of egg. It is possible to call the albumen food, although it is used in a very unwholesome shape, being consumed chiefly by candy manufacturers and confectioners. The former has the quality of making their candy swell up and appear one-third larger. For a small outlay for albumen they can practically increase their stock in bulk one-third. They say it 'aerates' the candy. It certainly makes it dry and sponge-like, and candy made of it tastes as if it was infused with carbonic acid gas. When I buy my children candies I make a point to avoid all candy made of egg albumen, for it is a sort of fraud on the little ones.

"Where do most of the eggs come from?"

"Germany sends over more than all other countries combined," replied the egg merchant. "Switzerland Austria and Italy send a great deal also. The egg yolk is sent over in the strong barrels which have already done duty in transporting oil from this country to Europe. The yolks are in liquid form mixed with about twelve per cent. of salt. A barrel of egg yolks will weigh about five hundred pounds. The wholesale price of the product is fourteen cents a pound and it takes the yolks of about three dozen eggs to make a pound. The albumen is imported in a dry state in cases weighing about three hundred pounds. It is dried in the sun on panes of glass. The price paid for it there is fifty cents a pound. The thrifty Germans manage to ship the whole egg over here, shell and all. The shells are ground and mixed with pipe clay and the admixture of shells gives the clay a peculiar gloss and finish. These pipes are stamped and sent over here to tempt passers-by in the windows of tobacco-shops as genuine Powhatan."

The extent to which the importation of eggs in the condition mentioned is supplanting the importation of the egg in its complete form can be seen by the following figures obtained at the Mercantile Exchange: The importation of whole eggs in 1882 amounted to 2,684 cases (fifty dozen), valued at $60,000; 1883, 4,997 cases, valued at $112,000; 1884, 35,449 cases, valued at $418,898; 1885, 22,790 cases, valued at $236,019. The figures for 1886 will show a steady decline from those of 1885. Here can be seen the rise, the climax and the decline.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AN ANCIENT CUSTOM.

Superstitions of Sneezing Which Are Several Centuries Old.

Most people sneeze in the course of their life-time, and even in this country there are many communities among whom bystanders, upon such an occasion, will exclaim: "God bless you!" This is designed to avert the evil omen. The superstition was brought here from England and from most of the northern nations of Europe. Many of our readers will recall what Longfellow wrote of the custom in Sweden: "You sneeze, and the peasants cry, 'God bless you!'" A writer at the beginning of this century, remarking upon the customs of Italy, says that when you sneeze, "even in the theaters, men rise and wish you '*Felicita!*'" The purport of this is the same as the hearty Swedish and English "God bless you!"

The origin of this custom in the different countries of Europe was the same, just as its meaning is the same. It has been traced to those visitations of fearful pestilence known as the Black Death. One will read of it in England in the time of Edward III. In 1350 this plague swept over Sweden and Denmark. Its ravages in those countries were so great that the disease gained the name of the Tiger death. The earliest symptoms of an attack by so dread a pest was a sneeze. Thereupon the pitying bystanders, with sorrowing glance, would turn to the newly-marked victim and exclaim: "May God be with you!"

If this account of the custom be correct, it will be seen in what good reason the usage originated, and with what want of all reason it is continued in times when a sneeze, at the worst, indicates but a trifling cold. Nevertheless, it is a pleasant little custom, which does harm to nobody, and we have not so many acts of formal courtesy that it is necessary to dispense with any of them.—*Youth's Companion.*

Digging in a Glacier.

A well at Yakutsk, to Siberia, has been a standing puzzle to scientists for many years. It was begun in 1828, but given up at thirty feet because it was still in frozen earth. Then the Russian Academy of Sciences continued for some months the work of deepening the well, but stopped when it had reached to the extent of some 382 feet, when the ground was still frozen as hard as a rock. In 1844 the academy had the temperature of the excavation carefully taken at various depths, and from the data thus obtained the ground was estimated to be frozen to a depth of 612 feet. As external cold could not freeze the earth to such a depth, even in Siberia, geologists have concluded that the well has penetrated a frozen formation of the glacial period which has never thawed out.—*Science.*

—A cable dispatch from France says, "The left will decide upon the future policy of the Government." When a fellow's left over here he very rarely attempts to decide any thing.—*Philadelphia Call.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.....1887

TAXATION AND IRRIGATION.

The New Law on Irrigation not Understood.

The provisions of the bill to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, passed at the late session of the Legislature, are not yet generally known. This want of knowledge is causing some opposition to the formation of districts. Persons engaged in merchandising appear to think that they would be taxed upon goods, wares and merchandise, the same as for State and county purposes; and this, added to the taxation already imposed, would be more of a burden than they could bear. For this reason some country merchants oppose the formation of districts. These people are mistaken. Section 18 of the bill contains the following provisions: "The Assessor must, between the first Monday in March and the first Monday in June, in each year assess all real property in the district, to the persons who own, claim, have the possession or control thereof, at its full cash value. He must prepare an assessment book, with appropriate headings, in which must be listed all such property with the district, in which must be specified, in separate columns under the appropriate head.

First.—The name of the person to whom the property is assessed. If the name is not known to the Assessor, the property shall be assessed to "Unknown Owners."

Second—Land by township, range, section, or fractional section, and when such land is not a congressional division or subdivision, by metes and bounds, or other description sufficient to identify it, giving an estimate of the number of acres, locality, and the improvements thereon.

Third.—City and town lots, naming the city or town, and the number and block according to the system of numbering in such city or town, and the improvements thereon.

Fourth.—The cash value of real estate, other than city or town lots.

Fifth.—The cash value of improvements on such real estate.

Sixth.—The cash value of city and town lots.

Seventh.—The cash value of improvements on city and town lots.

Eighth.—The cash value of improvements on real estate assessed to persons otherthan the owners of real estate.

Ninth.—The total value of all property assessed.

Tenth.—The total value of all property after equalization by the Board of Directors.

Eleventh.—Such other things as the Board of Directors may require.

No other property may be assessed under the provisions of this bill beyond what is described and enumerated in the foregoing sections.

Goods, wares and merchandise; horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and, in a word, all kinds of personal property are excluded from taxation under this bill.

The Directors are empowered to issue and sell bonds to get money to build canals and ditches, and to procure such rights and property as may be necessary. Personal property could not serve as a basis for the issuance of such bonds, therefore no kind of personal property will be taxed for such purpose. The building of one canal in Owens valley, such as is contemplated in this bill, would create so much new property subject to taxation, that the whole rate of taxation for all purposes, including that for the county and State, as well as that for the building of the canal, would be very much reduced inside of two years.

Freight on wool shipped from California to Boston is 62½ cents per hundred pounds. It is now announced that from and after April 5th—next Tuesday—the rate will be increased to $5.40 per hundred pounds. This enormous increase of freight rate is caused by the interstate commerce law, now about to go into effect. California wool growers will be forced to go out of the business, or mills for manufacturing the wool must be built at home.

Election Proclamation.

Pursuant to law and a proclamation of the Governor of the State of California, made and done at Sacramento, March 15, 1887.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that a Special Election will be held throughout said county on Tuesday, April 12th, 1887. The polls will be open one hour after sunrise and continue open until sunset of said day, during which time the following amendments to the Constitution of the State submitted by the Legislature at its last regular session will be voted upon by the electors of said county.

The said amendments are respectively designated.

"Amendment Number One."
"Amendment Number Two."
"Amendment Number Three."

Each Amendment shall be voted upon separately, by ballot; and the ballots used at such election must contain the words:

"For the Amendment Number One."
"For the Amendment Number Two."
"For the Amendment Number Three."
Or the words:
"Against the Amendment Number One."
"Against the Amendment Number Two."
"Against the Amendment Number Three."
Written or printed thereon.

And the Governor of the State of California does hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the Provisions of Title IV, Part I of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount expended hereafter for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Said election to be held at the places, and the election to be conducted by the election officers hereby appointed and hereinafter named, as follows, to wit:

Election Precinct No. 1.—Polls to be held at house of David Olds, Round Valley. Inspector, Frank P. Blaisdell. Judges, Thos. E. Jones and David Olds.

Election Precinct No. 2—Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Avena. Inspector, Wm. McLaren. Judges, A. Spencer and Thomas Hutchinson.

Election Precinct No. 3—Polls to be held at the Co-operative store at Bishop Station. Inspector, H. A. Man. Judges, G. A. Thede, G. H. Hardy.

Election Precinct No. 4—Polls to be held at Gilberts at Cottonwood. Inspector, W. A. Greenly. Judges, Nathan Gilbert, S. P. Roberts.

Election Precinct No. 5—Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Bishop Creek. Inspector, I. P. Yaney. Judges, B. F. Scott, L. P. Springsted.

Election Precinct No. 6—Polls to be held at the house of Geo. Collins at Warm Springs. Inspector, George Storey. Judges, Bart. McGee, W. W. Collins.

Election Precinct No 7—Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Big Pine. Inspector, Jas. E. Jones. Judges, L. M. Newman, Samuel J. McMurry.

Election Precinct No. 8—Polls to be held at the house of W. R. Tibbetts. Judges, Thos. Ferguson, H. Malone.

Election Precinct No. 9—Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Independence. Inspector, G. W. Brady. Judge, W. J. Lake, J. D. Blair.

Election Precinct No. 10—Polls to be held at the school or half way house at George's Creek Inspector, John Kispert. Judges, W. L. Hunter, J. E. Shepherd.

Election Precinct No. 12—Polls to be held at the store of Thomas McDonough in Arastra Canon. Inspector, M. C. Lasky. Judges, Thomas McDonough, John Anton.

Election Precinct No. 13—Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Lone Pine. Inspector, C. Meysan. Judges, C. Begole, W. W. Covington.

Election Precinct No. 15—Polls to be held at the hotel of Chris Chron in Cerro Gordo. Inspector, John Thomas. Judges, John Hertel, Wm. Crapo.

Election Precinct No. 15—Polls to be held at the office of the Hawley mill at Keeler. Inspector, John Barnes. Judges, W. R. Johnson John Morton.

Election Precinct No. 16—Polls to be held at the house of William Walker, Olancha. Inspector, Alonzo Brown. Judges, Ed. Walker, Augustus Walker.

Election Precinct No. 17—Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Darwin. Inspector, J. F. Hawley. Judges, Martin Mee, Chas. Anthony.

Election Precinct No. 18—Polls to be held at the store of Frank Fitzgerald at Lookout. Inspector, Frank Fitzgerald. Judges, Frederick Wallace and Arthur Smith.

Election Precinct No. 20—Polls to be held at the boarding house of the Bonanza King mine. Inspector, Theodore Wibbelt. Judges, ——

Election Precinct No. 21—Polls to be held at the office of the Inyo Consolidated Mining Company at Panamint. Inspector, H. J. Chickering. Judges, Geo. Courtright and Wm. Hedge.

Dated 25th day of March, 1887.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound house. No. 1.		To Mound house. No. 2.	
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Mound House		9 15 a. m		5 50 p. m
Dayton		9 45 a. m.		5 10 p. m.
Wabuska		11 55 a. m		3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne		3 40 p. m.		11 40 a. m.
Luning		5 10 p. m		9 50 a. m.
Sodа Springs		6 19 p. m.		9 00 a. m.
Belleville		7 45 p. m.		7 55 a. m
Candelaria	Ar.	8 20 p. m	Lv.	7 05 a. m.
	No. 3		No. 4	
	Leave—		Arrives—	
Belleville		7 45 a. m.		5 00 p. m
Benton		11 25 a. m		1 15 p. m
Bishop Creek		1 40 p. m.		11 20 p. m.
Alcord		2 20 p. m		10 10 a. m.
Independence		4 10 p. m.		8 50 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 00 p. m		7 47 a. m
Keeler		5 45 p. m.		7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Independence Hotel,

Independence - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy1-86

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City,
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS.

Will be sent FREE, on application.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.
Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.
Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.
Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.
Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.
Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.
Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.
Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

No. 904

NOTICE

OF THE
REMOVAL OF THE LAND OFFICE
FROM
BODIE TO INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by Executive Order dated April 22, 1886, has, pursuant to law, directed that the office for the sale of public lands now located at BODIE, California, be removed to INDEPENDENCE, in said State.

The Register and Receiver of the district will give notice of the precise date when the office will be closed at BODIE, preparatory to removal and reopening the same for the transaction of public business at INDEPENDENCE.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1886.

BY THE PRESIDENT:
WM. A. J. SPARKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

In pursuance of the above order notice is hereby given that the said Land Office will be closed at BODIE on the 22d day of March, 1887, and opened for the transaction of public business at INDEPENDENCE on the 6th day of April, 1887.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Register.

M. J. CONY, Receiver.

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.

Independence, Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely refurnished and Furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

May good fortune follow the readers of

The Daily Alta

The foremost newspaper of the Pacific Coast, which presents both sides of all matters of public interest. No enemies to punish or friends to pet, but fair and truthful with all.

The Weekly Alta

Presents the strongest possible claim to a family circulation. It is filled with good reading, stories, fashion notes, and pays intelligent attention to the House and Farm. Splendid premiums with the Weekly Alta.

TERMS OF THE ALTA.

By Mail, Postage Free, in the United States and Canada.

Daily, (including Sunday) One Year	$6 00
Daily, " " One Month	50
Sunday Edition, One Year	2 00
Weekly Alta, One Year	1 50

Send postal card request for free sample copy of Daily or Weekly Alta. Drafts, Checks, and other remittances should be made payable to the order of the

ALTA CALIFORNIA PUB. CO.
San Francisco, California.

The San Francisco Weekly Alta will be sent to any address thirteen weeks on trial for 25 cents. Splendid premiums are offered to yearly subscribers.

THE WEEKLY ALTA,
San Francisco, Cal.

The Man Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.

W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN SAND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second.

Reno, Nevada.

oct 23-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the states of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished. And by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 39 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rollers and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Hooper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Lone Pine, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 500.

LAND OFFICE AT BODIE, CAL.
FEBRUARY 16th, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Hon. Superior Judge, or in his absence, before Clerk of his Court at Independence, on March 29, 1887, viz: W. K. MILLER for the N W ¼ of Sec 31, Tp 15 S R 36 E M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: J. J. Stewart, C. Johnson and E. H. Edwards, of Lone Pine, O. I. Mairs, Independence.

D. WALKER,
Register.

feb19-6t

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees
One and One-half
Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

☞These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE!

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

—

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to suit the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

—

NATHAN RHINE.
n25tf06

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

—

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN. } Germany

—

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

—

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten gefertigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

—

AGENT FOR

Wells, Fargo & Co's Expre
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $5,000,000

LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - - $14,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept. each year. ☞ 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.....1887.

Mining location notices at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

Mr. T. Coffin, a Carson lawyer, has been at Independence most of this week.

Hon. A. J. Gould arrived at Independence last Monday; he made but a short stay in town and went on home to Darwin.

Reno papers report beef cattle selling at seven and a half cents per pound. San Francisco dealers are reported eager to buy.

Goodbye, gentlemen, take the Land Office with you; you are welcome to it, that is, when we can't help ourselves.—*Bodie Miner.*

Mr. W. T. Grant was in town some days this week; he came up from Olancha with Mr. W. Walker and both left for home yesterday morning.

Mr. T. J. Goodale, of Fish Springs, one of the Directors of the Agricultural Association, was at Independence a couple of days this week.

Mr. Louis Munzinger, of Bishop Creek, arrived at Independence last Thursday; he went on to Lone Pine next day and is still down the valley.

During the past few days Doctor Blair has vaccinated many children in town and Camp Independence. He lately got plenty of pure vaccine matter.

D. P. McIntosh left for Reno last Tuesday. He has been engaged in building at Independence since last July, and expects to return again soon.

The Odd Fellows of Independence are talking of giving a ball on the anniversary day of the order, April 26th. The matter will be decided next meeting night.

Hale Brothers, of Sacramento, are competing for the trade of Owens valley. This is one of the best known and most reliable houses in the State. See their advertisement.

William Dickenson, a miner aged about sixty years committed suicide at Calico lately. The Calico *Print* says he had been drinking heavily, got despondent and took poison.

On Wednesday of last week, Miss Maria Sanger, daughter of Mr. Gusteve Sanger, was married to Mr. D. A. Leonard. The wedding took place at Bakersfield, Kern county.

August Thiebaut was arrested last Tuesday for beating Robert Arnold at Camp Independence. He was admitted to bail and will be tried to-day before a jury at Independence.

William Arcularius and family left Round Valley about one year ago "for good and all." They returned at the end of last week, quite cured of the notion that there is any better country in the State than Inyo county.

Henry Levy won't be left behind in the march of improvement; he is grading around the Independence Hotel, planting trees and doing other work that makes it a neat and cosy resting place as a tired traveller need wish to find.

A new hotel for Bishop Creek is on the cards. Mr. O. I. Mairs owns a good deal of property there, and he contemplates giving to the town what it never has had, a hotel building worthy of its population and business.

Mr. W. Walker, of Olancha, was promptly on hand to assume his duties as one of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Association. He is one of the two Directors who will serve for the full term of four years. Mr. Walker will make a diligent and faithful officer.

The Tax-Collector of Los Angeles, E. L. Hammond, is missing; but his absence would not be so much regretted if he had not taken $12,500 of the county funds away with him. She painted her face and tried her head and sat at a window and Hammond was taken in and done for.

A great many trees have been planted in and around the grounds of the Court House. They don't look much for trees yet, but they will leaf out and make quite respectable shade before the summer is over. In the meantime they would serve a good purpose as rubbing posts for mossbacks.

San Francisco papers are calling for the building of a hotel that will accommodate twenty five hundred guests. A very short time ago some of the big hotels of San Francisco would hardly pay running expenses; now the rush of people from the East is so great that more hotel accommodation is needed.

One thousand acres of choice land for sale. No better grain or grass land in the State. An abundance of water at all times; a perfectly healthy location; title without a flaw. Five hundred acres or over, twenty dollars per acre; small lots, forty acres or more, thirty dollars per acre. Apply to the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, March, 28, 1887.

I take this method of expressing to the people of Independence my high appreciation of the many courtesies extended to me during my stay. As my business relations were mostly with O. I. Mairs, I take particular pleasure in making this public acknowledgment of his honorable and very liberal settlement of all my accounts with him for building.

D. P. McINTOSH.

Flower Roots.

Flower roots and bulbs of many kinds, including varieties of roses, dahlies, lilies, jasmines, pansies and various others, for sale cheap at the garden of A. N. Bell, Camp Independence.

A Cheap Home.

One hundred and sixty acres of land; three acres in orchard, choice fruit; ten acres partly alfalfa, partly grain and garden; good water right; house of five rooms, one-half mile distant from school and post office. Every foot of the land good. Title U. S. patent. This will make a fine home for an industrious farmer. Will be sold very cheap; terms, cash. Apply to C. Mulholland, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

Fresh Vaccine.

Doctor Woodin gives notice that he has received a supply of vaccine matter; it is warranted of the best quality. He will vaccinate at his office, or at the homes of children when called to do so.

Cleaning Up.

Never before was so much cleaning up of streets done at Independence. On the west side of town weeds and sagebrush have been dug out, rubbish gathered up and burned, new fences made and old repaired to "look amaist as weel 's the new." A general air of life and smartness pervades the whole quarter.

For Improvement.

San Bernardino has voted to expend one hundred and fifty thousand dollars in improving the streets and sewers of the town. A few old fogies, such as are found in nearly all communities, opposed issuing bonds to get money for the work; but the vote in favor of the bonds was overwhelming.

Let the Children Plant.

Every schoolhouse in the county could soon be made more comfortable and the surroundings would be much pleasanter, if the teachers would lead the children in planting trees in and about the school grounds. Every pupil in every school would gladly help to do this; children love such work.

A Just Verdict.

Goldenson, who murdered a school girl in San Francisco some months ago, has been tried for the crime and found guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury were out only thirty-eight minutes after the case was given to them. Goldenson will be sentenced to-day; it is a tolerably safe conclusion that he will be hung.

Quail Again.

Farmers complain bitterly of the damage done to wheat by quail. The flocks are so numerous and the birds are so destructive to the young wheat that it is thought some of the ground will have to be replanted with corn. It is not legal to shoot the birds at this season, or to trap them at any time.

$600 Per Acre.

Eastern people are pouring into Los Angeles and other southern counties and paying as much as six hundred dollars per acre for lands on which but little improvement has been made. Here in Owens valley lands can be bought for one-thirtieth of that price that will produce better wine, brandy and raisins than ever were or will be produced in any other part of the State.

Failed to Become Law.

The bill for the adjustment of the eastern boundary line of the State, passed at the recent session of the Legislature, has failed to become law, the Governor having refused to sign it. The reason why the Governor refused to sign the bill was, that the legislature has no power in the matter. Congress alone has power to change a State boundary, and the same power should order the necessary survey and provide for the expense thereof.

New Penalties.

Dealers in high explosives should be careful to observe a law passed at the recent session of the Legislature.

CHAP. 95—Provides that all persons making, storing or dealing in high explosives must keep a journal of every sale in detail as to name, person, place, etc., and makes it a misdemeanor not to keep such record, making it a penalty of $250 for every failure to comply, the money to be paid to the informer.

Crippling Industry.

The operation of the Inter State Commerce Law will cripple mining where ores have to be shipped from or through one State to another. In all probability what is called "chloride" mining will be stopped entirely in many places. Men who are working small ledges, that just pay fair wages with freight rates as they have been, will have to quit work when rates are increased to three or four times as much. This is expected to be the effects of the law.

Roads.

A new section has been added to the law relating to roads and highways, which provides that road districts may be divided into sections, and contracts be let for two years to maintain the roads of the several sections; the contracts to be let to lowest responsible bidder, who must reside in the district and give bonds for the performance of the work, but Supervisors may reject any and all bids; the poll taxes of sectionized districts to be collected by the Road Overseer, who shall be allowed 15 per cent. for collecting; Road Overseer is to inspect the work of contractors and make written reports to Supervisors quarterly, and contractors to be paid quarterly.

Nevada Wants Them.

Commenting on an item recently published in this paper, in reference to farmers complaining about quail being a nuisance, the Virginia *Enterprise* says:

Let Mr. Clark trap the quail and send them up here to stock our depleted quail ranches. Our sporting clubs would pay liberally for a few thousand pairs to turn out this Spring upon their quail ranches. Send the quail along, and we'll take the chances on their pulling up our strawberry vines.

There is a law in California against trapping quail, but the boys might take their chances of being detected in its violation.

For the Benefit of Teachers.

Amendments have been made to Sections 1665 and 1667 of Political Code so as to make it obligatory upon all teachers in public schools in this State to give special instructions (in connection with the study of physiology and hygeine) as to the nature of alcoholic drinks, and narcotics, and their effects upon the human system. The law should be still further amended so that no tobacco user should be permitted to enter the school room as a teacher. It may fairly be presumed that no drunkard will be employed to teach in any public school; but it will be useless for a teacher to talk to his pupils about the evil effects of tobacco, while he gives them the bad example of using it himself. No man whose whole person is redolent of the disgusting odor of tobacco should be suffered to be in such contact with children as teachers must be. No man can be prevented from plaguing his own family with his filthy habits; but the children of other people ought to be protected.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT No. 18.

Organization of the Board of Directors.

Last Thursday the newly appointed Directors of Agricultural District No. 18 met at Independence. The following Directors were present:—John Shepherd, Thomas J. Goodale, A. R. Conklin, N. Rhine, W. Walker. Absent, N. D. Arnot, Harvey Boone, R. W. Ford. A. R. Conklin was chosen temporary chairman and C. Hampton temporary secretary. Mr. Mr. Walker nominated Mr. Conklin for the office of President of the Board; all the Directors present voted for the motion and Mr. Conklin was declared elected. C. Mulholland was elected Secretary and O. I. Mairs, Treasurer; both to serve for the term of four years. The Secretary was ordered to give bonds in the sum of $2000, and the Treasurer in the sum of $4000; said bonds to be renewed each year during their terms of office. The salary of the Secretary was fixed at $150 for the first year, and the salary of the Treasurer at $25 for the same time. The Directors present drew lots for the long and short terms; the Secretary drew lots for the absent Directors. The drawing resulted as follows: To serve one year N. D. Arnot and T. J. Goodale; two years, Harvey Boone and Nathan Rhine; three years, R. W. Ford and John Shepherd; four years, A. R. Conklin and William Walker. The following were appointed a committee to frame a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of the Association: N. Rhine, John Shepherd and A. R. Conklin. A resolution was adopted that the Board meet at Independence on Thursday, April 21st, to select a place for holding the Fair the coming season. The Secretary was authorized to procure the necessary books and papers for the Association, and the meeting adjourned.

A BIG IMPROVEMENT.

Water Works for Independence.

Last Wednesday evening a meeting of citizens of Independence was held to consider the subject of water works for the town. The meeting was called to order by S. D. Thurston; C. Mulholland was chosen for Chairman and R. L. Peeler, Secretary. It was agreed that a corporate company should be formed to acquire the necessary rights and build the works. A committee was ordered to be appointed with power to frame articles of incorporation; make estimates of the amount of water to be brought in; ascertain the cost of acquiring right and canvas the town to find who would subscribe for stock and the amounts that would be taken. The Chair appointed the following as said committee: E. Robinson, O. I. Mairs, John A. Lank, A. R. Conklin and N. Rhine.

Indispensable to the Toilet

Darbys Prophylactic Fluid cures chafing, eruptions, and inflammation of all kinds, cures inflamed or sore eyes; relieves pains from bites or stings of insects and sore feet; destroys all taint of perspiration or offensive smell from the feet or any part of the body; cleanses and whitens the skin. Used as a dentifrice it purifies the breath; preserves the teeth and cures toothache, sore gums and canker. A little of the Fluid in the Water used in bathing is very refreshing and especially beneficial to the Sick.

Rich.

During the past two years Frank Silva has been working a mine at Darwin, in which himself and Mr. Gould are partners. Recently Silva sank to a greater depth than had yet been reached, and struck a vein of ore that goes four hundred and eighty-eight ounces silver per ton, and seventy-five per cent lead. Quite a quantity of this ore is in sight, enough to justify the owners in the belief that they have a good thing.

For Sale Cheap.

A fine Jack, five years old, standstwelve and a half hands high, color, black. His progeny are noted for their large size and fine action. For further particulars inquire of

R. C. SPEAR,
Independence, Cal.

Mill Will Close.

Mr. A. N. Bell gives notice that on the 20th day of April next his flour mill will be closed, and will not again be opened for work till the new wheat crop begins to come in. All parties having grain to grind will please bring it to mill immediately.

MARRIED.

JULIAN—MAYSAN—At Lone Pine, March 30, 1887, by Superior Judge, John A. Hannah, Joseph Julian to Miss Blanche F. Maysan.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TRADE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

FAULTLESS FAMILY MEDICINE

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and if used in time is *a great preventive of sickness.* I often recommend it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

"Rev. James M. Rollins,
Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

TIME AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED *by always keeping Simmons Liver Regulator in the house.*

"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in *Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhœa, Biliousness,* and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.

"OVID C. SPARKS,
"Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

ONLY GENUINE

Has our Z Stamp on front of Wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Sole Proprietors,
Price, $1.00. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

With a largely increased and rapidly growing country order trade we enter the Spring of 1887 better equipped than ever before to meet the demands of the thousands located on this Coast who find it profitable to do their trading by mail.

Largest Stock,

Lowest Prices,

Spot Cash,

Square Dealing,

Orders Promptly Filled

Are the elements which combined have given our Country Order Department such an onward impetus.

If it pays others will it not pay you?

Send for samples and one of our illustrated Spring Catalogues. Mailed to any address on application.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

629, 631, 633, 635 K St. and 1026 Ninth

PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk, on Monday, May 2, 1887, at 12 o'clock m., for the boarding of the county prisoners for the term of one year, beginning May 1st, 1887, and ending May 1st, 1888, said bids to designate the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m. on said 3d day of May, 1887, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bid.

J. C. EDDY,
Chairman pro tem.

ATTEST: P. H. MACK, Clerk.
m19 4t

Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock m., on Tuesday, May 3d, 1887, to contract for the care of said indigent sick for the term of one year, from May 1st, 1887 to May 1st, 1888. Said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which all excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to, at the regular meeting of said Board, immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of said contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by said Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., on said 3d day of May, 1887, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. C. EDDY,
Chairman pro tem.

ATTEST: P. H. MACK, Clerk.
m19 4t

In the Superior Court of Inyo County, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased.

Abraham Diaz, the Administrator of the estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of certain parcel of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth. It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of April, 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, or at the Methodist Church, if the Court be there holden, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

Dated March 25th, 1887.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

m26-4w

KNAPP & LAWS

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Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

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m25tf

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. PROF. HARRIS' Pastille A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

MEN ONLY. NERVOUS DEBILITY ORGANIC WEAKNESS Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT. One Month, - $3.00. Two Months, - 5.00. Three Months, 7.00.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS 306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliances. WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

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EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives, a Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rabe's and E. Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.

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—DEALERS IN—

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OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

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RUSTIC,

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DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11-tf

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

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AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

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These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

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MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

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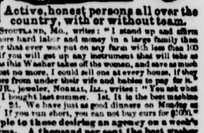

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Stoutland, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will set up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes of the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Normal, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $100."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1715 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries an canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
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THE CASH S ORE

Is Where You Get :

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EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION T HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDIS .

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1864.
n476tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

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LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

THE GRAND SALOON,

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RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m8*

International Immigrant Union.

Secure A Homestead For Your Family.

CALIFORNIA.

INYO COUNTY—Owens River Valley

THE INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANT UNION intends to colonize the Valley of Owens River, Inyo county, one of the prettiest valleys in the great west, containing about 100,000 acres and well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, as well as of the various fruits. The soil is about the same as the best ever known in California or Oregon, and the facilities for irrigation unsurpassed.

The Company offers to locate settlers upon 80, 160, 320 and 640 acre farms, the settlers obtaining the same from the Government at $1.50 per acre under the Desert Land Act, paying for the same 50 cents per acre upon filing his or her application, and the balance, $1 per acre, at the end of three years, or before if water is brought upon the land in sufficient quantity to irrigate the same. Any person, man or woman, 21 years of age, can locate a tract of 640 acres.

International Immigrant Union,
126 Washington St., Chicago, Ills.

WM. H. MARTIN, Manager.

THE DAVIDSON CO., N. W., Agents, St. Paul Minn.

Office in San Francisco:

No. 401 CALIFORNIA STREET,

Rooms 29 and 8-15.

HINTS ON LINEN.

Suggestions Which Will Be Particularly Acceptable to Lovers of Fine Sheets.

Linen sheeting comes in various qualities, widths and makes. There are Irish, Scotch, English and German linens, each having its points of excellence and its more or less ardent supporters. There is a very wide range of values in these goods, the prices varying from 75 cents to $3.50 per yard, according to fineness, weight and general finish.

Linens may be very fine and yet very heavy, the threads being round, firm and closely woven, or they may be heavy and strong, but more loosely placed, making a thicker but not as durable an article as the finer woven grades. It is a great mistake to choose very fine linen for sheets. It will never stay in place, but will roll up and get "stringy," and after repeated efforts to keep it in place the user gives up in despair and declares that "linen sheeting is a failure." If she will select a good grade of sheeting that is well worth about 90 cents to $1.25 per yard, she will ever after believe in it.

The special novelty in linen sheeting is a thick, fine twilled goods, a regular linen satine, which is by far the most elegant fabric of the sort ever brought out. It combines all of the qualities most desirable in goods of high grade. It has sufficient body to stay in place, is exquisitely smooth and satiny to the touch and almost as glossy as silk. It comes two and a half yards wide, and has pillow and bolster case linens to match. Altogether it is one of the most perfect fabrics in market, and in spite of its rather high cost is an economical investment, as it is especially durable and handsome.

In making sheets it is well to allow a little more than the regular two and one-half yards in length. Most of the best housekeepers add to this from one-fourths to three-eights of a yard, this being often the length after the hems are done. Two and three-fourths yards for a finished sheet is generally sufficient unless the bedstead is extra size. The linen should never be cut straight across the piece. It is frequently the case that the crease is drawn altogether out of regular lines during the process of calendering and putting up, and to cut across the fold as the dealer cuts it from the piece is often to waste three or four inches in the straightening, which all judicious housewives will look after. In the purchase of a single pair of sheets allowance must be made for this irregularity, else the finished articles will be quite too short.

However much the fabric may be drawn it will come straight after laundering, provided care is taken in hanging the sheets upon the line, and vigorously shaking and snapping them both before drying and while they are yet damp. All linen articles should be taken from the line while yet damp, thoroughly shaken and pulled straightway of the goods, rolled up in damp cloths and ironed until perfectly dry. The irons should be quite hot, but carefully tempered, as linen is more easily scorched than cotton, and once browned its durability is destroyed.

It is well to hem the corners by hand, over-seam the ends of the hems very firmly, and then stitch the hems on a lock-stitch machine, running around the ends of the hems to the doubled edge of the cloth. Done in this way, there is very little danger of hems breaking out until the sheets are worn threadbare. Where sheets wear thin in the middle they may be cut through lengthwise, hemmed and over-seamed together at what was originally their outer edges. In this way they will last through many more changes and launderings for the extra work. Many old-time housekeepers make this their regular practice with sheets of all sorts.

Hems should be about two inches wide upon the end at the head of the bed, and about three-fourths of an inch wide for the foot end. Ladies with plenty of leisure and a taste for such work hem-stitch the wide end hem very elaborately, giving it almost the appearance of drawn work. The narrow hem may be plain or may have a single row of hem-stitching. Pillow and bolster cases may be similarly finished; the latter are rarely more than single hem-stitched, however, while pillow cases are often very elaborately done. For regular use this is scarcely commendable, as the drawing out of so many threads weakens the fabric and makes the articles less durable.—*Decorator and Furnisher.*

Empress Eugenie's Pearls.

There was a new opera and a new necklace for the fashionable people to see this week. The triumphant article was the famous string of pearls which had once belonged to the Empress Eugenie and been worn by her in the days of the French monarchy. Even in these days of royal glitter in Paris, this jeweled thing shone so brightly as to dazzle beholders accustomed to lavish adornments. It consists of 340 Oriental pearls, set in a golden chain, and it was valued then at about $150,000. Napoleon's widow put it into a safe deposit vault in Paris on her retirement to Chiselhurst, and there it lay until the recent sale of her useless effects. William K. Vanderbilt and his wife were in the French capital, and they purchased it at $130,000. They bought other things from the Eugenie collection—mostly household embellishments—and these will be disclosed at next week's reopening of the Fifth avenue residence. But Mrs. Willie Vanderbilt put on the necklace for the opera.—New York Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Getting Up False Faces.

A number of men, women and children make a living by getting up false faces, which find a ready sale during the ball season and around Christmas time. It requires no little ingenuity and artistic skill to make these grotesque combinations of paint and cardboard which delight the children, and serve to lighten up the graveyard gloom of the ordinary public mask ball. The best false faces, however, come from France, and are coated with wax before being painted.—New York Journal.

President Eliot said, in his address at King's chapel, Boston, that "as a rule the world loves a conservator better than the critic or pioneer."—Chicago Times.

Many a man who imagines that he is a big electric light finds out to his sorrow that he is only a little tallow dip.—New Haven News.

THE ANSWER OF PARIS.

My Helen, with thy grand Greek eyes,
Made by heaven most pure and wise,
Thou dost bid the winds of joy
Whisper thee of long lost Troy!
My Helen, with thy grave Greek lips,
Carved in death's last sweet eclipse,
Thou dost bid the murm'rous sea
Tell Troy's burial place to thee?

Deep in northern snows two meet,
Two whose love is full, complete;
And beneath a southern sun,
Two whom love hath made as one.

My Helen! Let me touch thy hand
Where love dwells—still Troy doth stand.
—Fannie Aymar Mathews in Home Journal.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULT.

How Wealth Tries to Make Assurance Doubly Sure—Locks and Safes.

It is a long way, in fact, from the simple contrivances of classic times for protecting ready wealth to the coffers and money chests, the secret drawers and guarded treasuries of Florence and Venice. And from them it is still a longer one through the clumsy safes and rude locks of the last century to the present almost perfect treasure vaults, proof against fire or flood, against both sharp edged tools and any charges of powder or dynamite that a burglar may safely use. The present safety vault has of course grown out of the old safe, and is really only a perfected modern bank safe on an enlarged plan. The average safe is an iron and steel box, some four to six feet in height by four feet in breadth and depth. It has a thick door, made in half a dozen layers of unequal size, heavily bolted together, and opens by a combination of movements on an exterior knob.

The safe deposit vault is another big box, also of steel and iron, some ten feet in height and twelve feet in length, built in, like a prisoner's cell, with a heavy wall of brick, mortar and cement, and opening by a door almost a foot in thickness into a larger room which contains it. All that ingenuity can do has been done to make the body of the vault impregnable and to put the secret of the intricate lock beyond chance of guessing. The cell inside is lined with drawers and boxes, each locked and bolted. The whole thing is a safe within a safe, making assurance doubly sure at but slightly higher rates for nervous and cautious depositors.

Safe deposit vaults are built by only a few of the large safe makers. The metal used for the walls of the vault is a mixture of iron and steel, melted together at high heat and tempered throughout as finely and evenly as possible. The result is a homogeneous, almost flawless surface, which defies alike the burglar's tools or the flames of a big fire. A wall three inches in thickness is laid on in plates with heavy bolts of the same material, and the whole side is then shut in with a stout covering of fire proof brick and a finely mixed cement. Particular care, of course, is taken with the door, which is the only part exposed after the outer wall is built. The plates are doubled, braced and re-braced, of various sizes according to the layers, over lapping and falling short, but all so piled and blended together that while one holds all will hold and the treasures within will still be safe. The lock combination is made so intricate, too, that it needs one man's mind working all the time to keep up with it.

The demand for vaults is comparatively small now, but the makers agree that there will be a large increase in the number used before ten years pass. People are just beginning to realize what mental relief it is to have one's valuables absolutely secure from accident or theft, and that comfortable feeling is sure to spread even if it entails the building of costlier safety vaults than those we have now.—New York Tribune.

Diffusion of Wealth.

Twenty millions of dollars in a village does not make that village rich if it is all owned by two men; but if that amount is spread evenly all over the village then it is different. Money in the hands of one or two men is like a dungheap in a barnyard. So long as it lies in a mass it does no good, but if it was only spread evenly on the land how everything would grow! Money is like snow. If it is blown into drifts it blocks up the highway and nobody can travel, but if it lies evenly distributed over all the ground it facilitates every man's travel. Wealth is good if diffused, but not if hoarded.—Henry Ward Beecher.

American Women and Men.

It is a frequent fashion to proclaim the general worthlessness of American women from the animal standpoint. They lack the breadth of back and the massiveness of limb observed in lands where wives plow with the ox and daughters delve in the mines. The American woman looks after her household, rears her children, makes happy a husband for whom she is much too good, and in her old age takes joy in manly sons and womanly daughters. It is slander to call her incompetent, or say that she falls short in the measure of duty, when compared to the women of other lands, whose strength she has, but whose grossness she lacks.

Just now the fashion in talk has changed. It is the man who is the weakling, and who is hurrying the nation to extinction. There is a craze for big biceps and abnormal calves. In all of which there is considerable nonsense and some wisdom. Statistics show that in America length of life is increasing. Men are as healthy and as happy and as capable as a hundred years ago. Some striplings may go out of life in a cloud of cigarette smoke, but they are not dragging the nation toward extinction, and some of sound body will be left to bury the dead, in spite of the croakers who seem to think this continent is developing into a graveyard.—Omaha Herald.

Russian Scientific Discoverers.

For four or five years past Russian scientific men have been stationed at or near the mouth of the Lena, carrying on first the work of one of the circumpolar stations and then engaging in the exploration of the delta and of a part of the large region eastward. They have made a number of interesting discoveries, and scientific zeal has been richly rewarded even in this apparently desolate country. In the region where the pole of greatest cold is situated, these explorers have collected 400 kinds of plants, numerous paleontological specimens and a large number of insects and other invertebrata.

Among the mountains that divide the Lena from the Yana basins Baron von Toll obtained six specimens of mountain sheep. He has made a special study of the fauna of the sea coast, and the latest news from him was that he was going with a party of natives to find a mammoth which a recent land slide had revealed. An important feature of the work of this party has been the complete exploration of the large Yana river from its headwaters to the sea, including two of its affluents.—New York Sun.

POINTED REMARKS.

Persons Who Did Not Believe in Wasting Time in Idle Talk.

The characteristics of several nations have been summed up in the following concise form: The first thing a Spaniard does on founding a colony is to build a gallows; a Portugese, to build a church; an Englishman, a drinking-booth, and a Frenchman, a dancing-floor.

A cobbler visited one of the large manufactories the other day, and for the first time in his life saw shoes made by machinery. "What do you think of that?" asked the foreman. "It beats awl," was the laconic and significant reply. A "sensible" woman, as Dr. Abernethy would have called her, was discovered by a shy man, who made her a rather original proposal. He bought a wedding ring and sent it to the lady, enclosing a sheet of note paper with the brief question: "Does it fit?" By return of post he received for answer: "Beautifully!"

It is related that Makart, the great Viennese painter, is even more taciturn than Von Moltke, the man who is silent in seven languages. An American, who had been told that the best way to get on friendly terms with the artist would be to play chess with him at the cafe to which he resorted nightly, watched his opportunity, and when Makart's opponent rose, slipped into his chair. At last his dream was about to be realized; he was to spend an evening in Makart's society. The painter signed to him to play, and the game began and went on with no other sound than the moving of the pieces. At last the American made the winning move and exclaimed "Mate!" Up rose Makart in disgust and stalked out, saying angrily to a friend who asked why he left so early: "Oh, I can't stand playing with a chatterbox."

The expressions used by some boys and girls if written as pronounced would look like a foreign language. Specimens of boys' conversation like the following may be called short-hand talking: "Warejego lasnight?" "Hadder skate." "Jerfind the ice hard'n good?" "Yes; hard'nough." "Jer goerlone?" "No; Bill'n Joe wenterlong." "Howlate jerstay?" "Pastate." "Lemmeknow wenyergoin, woncher? I wanter go'nshowyer howto skate." "H—m, ficoodn' skate better'n you I'd sell out 'nquit." "Well, we'll tryerace 'nseefyercan."

The well-known answer of the Greeks to the Persian King before the battle of Thermopylæ was rivaled by the despatch of General Suvaroff to the Russian Empress: "Hurrah! Ismail's ours!" The Empress returned an answer equally brief: "Hurrah! Field Marshal!"

The message from Lord Charles Beresford to his wife from the fort near Metemmeh was pithy enough: "Quite well and cheerful. Privations have been severe; thirst, hunger, battles desperate; but things look better."

There are some quaint and pithy epistles on record. Quin, when offended by Rich, went away in resentment and wrote: "I am at Bath." The answer was as laconic, though not quite so civil: "Stay there."—*Chambers' Journal.*

David Davis' Signature.

Among President Arthur's papers there is doubtless a note which he once received from David Davis which amused the General very much. It was a brief and formal letter, but the peculiar thing about it was that Mr. Davis signed his name so close to the last line that nothing could have been written between the lines. Arthur thought it a very unconventional signature, especially as, at a hasty glance, it might be overlooked. But he learned that Judge Davis always signed his name thus to prevent any one from filling in any thing in the customary blank space. It appeared that when he was a judge in Illinois, a suit was brought before him to test the validity of a note. The ostensible maker admitted the signature was his, but swore he never made the note, and it was developed on trial that some rascal had taken advantage of a blank space between the termination of a letter and the signature to fill in a note of hand, which he got discounted. The judge, who was a very cautious man, took a hint from this, and ever afterward signed his own name so as to prevent such improper use of it.—*Chicago Herald.*

Throwing the Wedding Shoe.

The custom of throwing one or more old shoes after the bride and groom either when they go to church to be married or when they start on their wedding journey, is so old that the memory of man stretches not back to its beginning. Some think it represents an assault, and is a lingering trace of the custom among savage nations of carrying away the bride by violence, others think that it is a relic of the ancient law of exchange or purchase, and that it formerly implied the surrender by the parents of all dominion or authority over their daughter. It has a likeness to a Jewish custom mentioned in the Bible. Thus in Deuteronomy we read that when the brother of a dead man refused to marry his widow she asserted her independence of him by "loosing his shoe." Also in Ruth when the kinsman of Boaz gave up his claim to the inheritance of Ruth and to Ruth also, he indicated his assent by plucking off his shoe, and giving it to Boaz. It was also the custom of the middle ages to place the husband's shoe on the head of the nuptial couch, in token of his domination.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

A Urgent Need.

Krupp's last gun will fire a ball weighing two tons through thirty-eight inches of solid iron. What the American public demands is a machine to propel the nocturnal brickbat with force and accuracy.—San Francisco Examiner.

No Danger for Them.

Smith—I notice that an English physician says coffee drinkers are sure to be old before their time.

Jones—How thankful we ought to be that we board.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

HER HUSBAND MADE FUN OF IT.

Some people value remedies according as to whether they are frightful in appearance or nauseous to the taste. When such folks hear about Compound Oxygen, and learn that it is something not to be swallowed but simply to be inhaled, and that there is no unpleasant taste or odor with it, they have no idea that it can do any good.

A Montana lady who had been troubled with lung disease and a bad cough, writes her experience:

"My husband is very favorably impressed with the Oxygen, and is willing for me to take another Treatment. He at first made fun of it, as so much water bottled up, but he don't think that now."

When we come to inquire why the husband stopped making fun of Compound Oxygen we find it in what the lady says of her improvement:

"*I am feeling fifty per cent. better than when I commenced taking Oxygen;* indeed, I would think I was in perfect health but for the slight cough and occasional pain in my lung. My appetite is excellent, and my bowels were never more even. I notice now that I can walk farther or go up steps without losing my breath so bad, and can enjoy a good laugh without coughing."

That will do. It cures. Write to Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, for a little book which tells in good earnest a great many interesting facts about Compound Oxygen.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

"Can you use this?" timidly inquired the poet, as he laid a bundle on the desk. "I think I can," said the editor affably. "I am just about to start a fire in the office stove."

A CHANCE FOR HEALTH

is afforded those fast sinking into a condition of hopeless debility. The means are at hand. In the form of a genial medicinal cordial, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters embodies the combined qualities of a blood fertilizer and depurent, a tonic and an alterative. While it promotes digestion and assimilation, and stimulates appetite, has the further effect of purifying the life current and strengthening the nervous system. As the blood grows richer and purer by its use, they who resort to this sterling medicinal agent, acquire not only vigor, but bodily substance. A healthful change in the secretions is effected by it, and that sure and rapid physical decay, which a chronic obstruction of the functions of the system produce, is arrested. The prime causes of disease being removed, health is speedily renovated and vigor restored.

After all there would be nothing so very strange about the return of Brigham Young to life. Perhaps he met a dozen or so of his wives in the other world.

For allaying Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, it is daily proved that "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a mild remedy, yet very efficacious.

TOOK ALL HIS PAINS AWAY.

A. M. Chisholm, of No. 2724 Stoddart Street, St. Louis, Mo., writes:

"During my long residence in Canada I suffered for years from severe pains in my back, across the region of the kidneys, and by the constant use of Allcock's Plasters invariably obtained great relief. Upon removing to St. Louis, I was again troubled with the same complaint, and was advised to use Magnetic and other kinds of plasters, without being relieved of pain, so fell back to my old friend Allcock, who gives me more relief than any other I have ever tried. I always recommend them to my friends and all who suffer from pains and aches of any kind."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Relief is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

Try Germea for Breakfast

BABY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSED PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.

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A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine *for yourself*, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to *you* for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, *in any particular*, our institutions, advantages or success, **we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip.** We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward elements of nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained thereby, if it demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most ample resources for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in **"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."** By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for $1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

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COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of *every* malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. **The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages** and **Lungs,** such as **Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma,** and **Consumption,** both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION. **Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhœa, Tape-worms,** and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES. **BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES,** and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, **who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes.** The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by sufferers from this class of maladies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the *exact* nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in *nicely* adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

CAUTION. These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful chemical and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do *positive injury* in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large Illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES. **INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine,** and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

STRICTURE. **STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULÆ.**—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treaties on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES. **Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia,** or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, **Nervous Debility,** arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted *exclusively* to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages).

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. **HERNIA** (Breach), or **RUPTURE,** no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and **permanently cured** by our specialists, **without the knife and without dependence upon trusses.** Abundant references. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

PILES, FISTULÆ, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors are permanently cured in fifteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

DELICATE DISEASES. Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY. We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

CURED AT HOME. Most of these cases can be treated by us when at a distance just as well as if they were here in person.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise (168 pages) on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

SURGICAL PRACTICE. Hundreds of the most difficult operations known to modern surgery are annually performed in the most skillful manner, by our Surgeon-specialists. Large Stones are safely removed from the Bladder, by crushing, washing and pumping them out, thus avoiding the great danger of cutting. Our specialists, remove cataract from the eye, thereby curing blindness. They also straighten cross-eyes and insert artificial ones when needed. Many Ovarian and also Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus are arrested in growth and cured by electrolysis, coupled with other means of our invention, whereby the great danger of cutting operations in these cases is avoided.

Especially has the success of our improved operations for Varicocele, Hydrocele, Fistulæ, Ruptured Cervix Uteri, and for Ruptured Perineum, been alike gratifying both to ourselves and our patients. Not less so have been the results of numerous operations for Stricture of the Cervical Canal, a condition in the female generally resulting in Barrenness, or Sterility, and the cure of which, by a safe and painless operation, removes this commonest of impediments to the bearing of offspring.

A Complete Treatise on any one of the above maladies will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY. Although we have in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
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QUEER OCCUPATIONS.

The Peculiar Ways in Which Some New Yorkers Make a Good Living.

New York has not attained the unique distinction recently boasted by Paris of maintaining a beggar factory for maiming little children, so as to render them objects of pity. Neither has it yet reached up to London in the possession of "necessary stores," wherein every earthly thing in use by man is kept on sale. There is an audacious Teuton near Chatham Square who keeps hand-organs in mischief by repairing them. He assumes to replenish them with new tunes, but, of course, that is a fiction, for no hand-organ was ever heard to play any but bald-headed and middle-aged music.

Two courageous New Yorkers follow the useful but unpoetic business of hanging their fellow-citizens. They are not prejudiced in favor of New Yorkers, but are easily persuaded to hang men elsewhere throughout the Union. It is always pretended that no one knows their names and that only the sheriff of this county has their addresses. One is a Hebrew, dubbed "Isaacs," and the other is a German, called "Minzesheimer;" but the city always lumps them both under the one name of Joseph B. Atkinson, and under that name they draw their pay. They rig the gallows and finally cut the rope.

Four prosperous citizens earn their livelihoods as doctors for the lap-dogs of rich women. As a rule the only medicine they use is starvation. They fling the dear pets into barred boxes and deprive them of food for four days, having found out that the usual trouble with pet dogs is that they are fed extravagantly and improperly. Just east of the Bowery in a tenement house resides a man whose business is to rent himself and his Punch and Judy show to children's parties in the brown-stone wards. A person on the Bowery keeps six or eight girls busy framing wreaths and pictures of tombstones, whereon are set forth the virtues of deceased New Yorkers. He follows where the death notices in the papers lead him and works upon the feelings of the grief-stricken families.

Another man is making a fortune by carrying off all the waste and refuse the city will not remove, such as builders' leavings, dirt from cellar diggings and so on. The builders pay him to take it, and then he sells it in the suburbs for filling in sunken lands.

Only one man in town pretends to keep photographs of all the notable persons in the world. There is not room for two in the business. Another citizen sells to public men and corporations clippings from all the newspapers that mention them, at five cents a clipping added to a subscription fee each year.

Yet another citizen hunts up coats-of-arms and pedigrees for all who think theirs have been overlooked, or that they may get them from families of the same, or nearly the same, names as their own. This is quite English and therefore popular. It is said that the carriage-makers are giving away coats-of-arms like chromos.

The trade in painting black eyes with a mixture of six parts white paint and one part red, now boasts several establishments. It is not popularizing the black eye, because it only covers up the scandal without producing forgetfulness.

One New Yorker has posted himself about all the unclaimed estates in Christendom, and thus profits by a weakness more general than most folks imagine.

Another New Yorker searches the streets at night with a lantern for coins and purses dropped during the evening.

A woman near the City Hall takes care of the babies whose widowed mothers have to go out to work, and who check them, like umbrellas, in the morning and call for them in the evening. Many women in the East Side tenements take care of a baby or two for their neighbors, but this down-town one is, I think, the only regular safe baby safe deposit company or storage warehouse in town.

There is no matrimonial agency or husbands' exchange newspaper here just now. There have been many, but all have failed. That scheme is not as profitable as that of a man I met the other day, who told me he trained valuable dogs to come straight back to him as often as he sold them.—*Julian Ralph, in Philadelphia Press.*

DECORATIVE ART.

Designs Which Might Give a Sober Man a Case of Jimjams.

A pair of old castaway boots veneered with gilt make a pretty wall ornament. To add to the effect put patches of cotton wool on the legs, to imitate snow.

An old pair of corsets ornamented with creeping vines and pretty designs in leaf, make a very elegant ornament to hang over a bed-room door.

An old coal scuttle tinted with delicate shades of scarlet and cerulean blue furnishes a unique relief for a dining-room wall. To brighten the effect place several selected vegetables in the scuttle, allowing the tops to be seen at a distance of half way across the room.

As an ornamental design for a front hall take a dozen tomato cans and paint each one a different color. Tie a bow of pretty satin ribbon of various shades about each. Run a gaudy string through the lot and hang them on the wall close to the ceiling. One can hardly imagine the divine effect of this exquisite collection.

An old tin water sprinkler covered with a halo of gilt stars and pulverized glass diamonds and suspended from a parlor chandelier is very attractive. A large pink satin bow arranged over the spout adds very materially to the effect. —*Whitehall Times.*

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Mrs. Mary Pleasants, colored, of San Francisco, is worth $250,000.

—General Nelson A. Miles, the Indian fighter, is said to be the handsomest officer in the United States army.

—The list of New York "society" people who now write for the press or the magazines foots up to thirty-two.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Senor Terry, probably the richest man in Cuba, who died recently, leaving $50,000,000, began his business life as a peddler, became rich, married a wealthy lady and kept on adding to his fortune.

—Such a crowd of uninvited guests rushed into the cathedral at New Orleans to witness a marriage that the priest ordered the lights extinguished and performed the ceremony at the bride's residence.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—A year ago Thomas Cruse, an old mining millionaire at Montana, who had lived a bachelor, married Miss Galen, a poor dressmaker, giving her a wedding present of $250,000. Recently he died at Helena.—*Chicago Herald.*

—The mother of Rev. Dr. F. S. Norton, once of the Albany (N. Y.) Cathedral, and now rector of St. Stephen's Church, Lynn, Mass., has recently died, leaving her son a large fortune—making him, indeed; one of the wealthiest clergymen in America.—*Albany Journal.*

—Of President Arthur's Cabinet Frelinghuysen and Folger are dead. Hatton is editing the Chicago *Mail.* Lincoln is practicing law in Chicago. Gresham is on the bench. Brewster is taking care of a large law practice in Philadelphia. Teller is in the United States Senate.

—The citizens of Centreville, N. Y., say that there can be no doubt that Jane Colhoun, of that place, is one hundred and six years old. She was born, married and has lived all her days in the district, and her age has been verified beyond question. She frequently walks to Highland, four miles distant.—*Buffalo Express.*

—Miss Adele Palma is the coming star, if theaters can be found where she may cast her light. She is said to be of Roumanian birth, but "is as entirely American in the perfect command of our language as if she were a native-born Knickerbocker." She is but twenty-two years of age, so she may yet master English."—*Boston Budget.*

—Colonel Michael Sheridan says that the report that General Sheridan has purchased a hundred and sixty acres of land in Perry County, Ohio, is untrue. "I only wish it were true," he exclaimed. "It would please us all if the General had money enough to invest in real estate of any sort. The truth of the matter is that the General received eighty acres of land, located in Perry County, as an inheritance."—*Cleveland Leader.*

—Colonel Fred Grant says: "It was at the special request of my father that Logan was gazetted a Brigadier-General. There has been a good deal of talk about Logan's educational deficiencies. Logan was a good Latin scholar, and spoke Spanish as well as he did English. In conversation he had a great fund of anecdote, but never told one that might not have been told to women."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—If you live in the same house with a parrot you will soon learn why polly wants a crack or two—with a club. Try it.—*Lowell Citizen.*

—Teuton (who has blown out the gas) —"Py chiminy, dot limpurger schmells goot. Dey must be some fellers 'round here heflin' a late lunch."—*Tid-Bits.*

—His Fear was Realized.—

Said George: "On my mind there's a weight;
It is really getting quite leight,
And I fear that your pa——"
He got only thus far,
For he landed outside of the geight.
—*Life.*

—Photographer—Wear a pleased expression, if you can; just imagine that the object of your affections has given you a sealskin sacque. Lady (with a sigh)—He has given me a sack, but it's not sealskin.—*Texas Siftings.*

—"A lately arrived English snob has a valet over six feet high," remarks an exchange. There is nothing startling in this. In this country the Father of Waters has a valley about three thousand miles long.—*Pittsburgh Bulletin.*

—Why don't you try the hot-water cure?" asked Tompkins of a friend who was complaining of indigestion. "Drink a cup of hot water every morning." "I do," was the reply, "I drink our boarding-house tea every morning."

—She—Have you read the article on Henry Clay in the *Century?* He—No, but I would like to very much. She—You admire him, then? He—I have never met him personally, but I have smoked a great many of his cigars.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Miss Duffy—"I hear that you are engaged to young Solder, the plumber." Miss Puffy—"It is a fact, Jane." "It always struck me that he was a cold, callous creature." "Well, Jane, I confess that he does not do very much cooing, but on billing he can not be surpassed."—*Chicago Tribune.*

—"What was that crash of pottery I heard just now, Sally? What did you break?" "A vase, mum?" "Which one?" "That square one on the lib'ry table, mum!" "Oh, Sally! That was the very oldest and rarest vase in the entire house." "Is that so, mum? An' it's plazed I am to hear ye say that same, intoirely. I was afraid at first it moight be new."—*Detroit Mercury.*

THREE GREAT FAMILIES.

Social Influence of the New York Vanderbilts, Potters and Fields.

I accidentally encountered $200,000,000 in a small jewelry store on Fifth avenue a few days ago. It was more than $200,000,000, now that I think of it, for there were three men in the group; the oldest was Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, who was pale, clerical and solemn looking, with a pleasant expression of the eye, and a tendency to lean against posts and show cases. Beside him stood his brother, William K. Vanderbilt, in the most irreproachable of English clothes, with his mutton-chop whiskers brushed back from a weak, but good-natured face. Between the two men chatting amiably with them was Dr. Seward Webb, their brother-in-law. Dr. Webb is the most popular of the men who have married into this family. The three men represented a vast amount of money, and they all entered the shop together to spend exactly twenty-five cents for a new crystal for Cornelius' watch.

What struck me at the time as being most notable was the influence which a great New York family, like the Vanderbilts, possess. Take Dr. Seward Webb, for instance; he was a surgeon in St. Luke's Hospital when old Mrs. Vanderbilt took her daughter there one day on a visit of charity to the sick. The daughter fell in love with the young surgeon, married him, and, on the death of William H., Dr. Webb inherited $10,000,000 and an interest in the main portion of the estate. He became president of one of the largest down-town stock firms, was made director in the wealthiest trust company in the country, and became identified at once with the Lincoln Bank and other great institutions. Now he wanders about, the friend of millionaires, the most welcome of visitors to the boxes in the Opera House, and a pleasant and agreeable man about town. He is thick-set, heavy faced and not at all distinguished in appearance, but evidently a very good fellow.

Another of the great families in New York is just now being talked about through the death of its head, Bishop Potter. The Potter family must feel rather lonely now that it has only one Bishop left in its ranks. Its first Bishop was Alonzo Potter, of Pennsylvania. He was the father of the late Clarkson Potter, Howard Potter, the banker, and Eliphalet Potter, the president of Hobart College. Howard Potter is the father of James Brown Potter, whose wife is studying for the stage.

The second Bishop was Bishop Horatio Potter, of the diocese of New York, who died recently at the advanced age of eighty-five years. He leaves two daughters and one son, who is a professor in a Southern university. A third Bishop is Henry Codman Potter, also a son of Bishop Alonzo Potter, and lately the assistant Bishop of the diocese of New York. The chances are that President Potter will be a Bishop before he dies. He is the handsomest member of the family, has a distinguished presence and is an eloquent speaker. He was made president of Union College when only thirty-one years of age, and the difficulties got into there were probably due to his youth and inexperience. He is doing better as president of Hobart College.

Perhaps the third in importance in the great New York families, outside of the pure commercial aspect, is the Field family. Indeed it may be said that the Fields permeate the intellectual and venturesome fields of American life. They have everywhere pushed themselves to the head in great enterprises, in the law, and in education. Every body knows who David Dudley, Cyrus W., Mr. Justice Field and President Field, of Williams College, are, but besides these four brothers, the sons, nephews and cousins innumerable are quartered in New York and, of course, successful, for the influence of the Field family is enough to build up a man in any walk of life here. For instance, Cyrus W. Field, Jr., went into one of the most successful brokerage houses in this city backed by no other capital than his name.

These are three of New York's great families, and no matter how poor and distant a relation of any one of them may be, he is sure of success if backed by the influence of his kinsmen here. So there is something in family after all.—*Amos J. Cummings and Blakely Hall, in Philadelphia Press.*

EUROPEAN PRINCES.

Hundreds of Able-Bodied Men Who Live at the Expense of Oppressed People.

The ruling houses of Europe number 408 masculine members. The one having the greatest number is the House of Holstein, which counts fifty-three, divided into numerous branches: Russia (Gottorp-Romanof), 25; Augustenburg, 4; Denmark (Glucksburg), 13; Greece, 4, and Oldenburg, 7. The House of Wellin has fifty members, divided as follows: Weimar, 11; Meiningen, 4; Altenburg, 4; Royal Saxony, 6; Coburg, 9; England, 8; Belgium (Coburg), 4; and Portugal (Coburg), 4. The House of Bourbon has 47 Princes; 18 French Bourbons, 11 Sicilian Bourbons, 5 of Parma and 13 of Spain. The House of Lippe has 35 Princes. The House of Hapsburg-Lorraine has no fewer than 33 Archdukes, The House of Wittlesbach (Bavaria), 23 Princes. The House of Hohenzollern 20 Princes; the Reuss and Lichtenstein have the same number. Next in order come Hesse with 10, Mecklenburg 13, Waldeck 12, Savoy 2, Wurtemberg 9, Bernadotte (Sweden(7, Baden 6, Schwarzburg 4, Anhalt 4, Braganza (Brazil) 4, Guelph 4, Petrowics-Njegosch (Montenegro) 3, Orange 43, and finally Obrenowics (Servia) 2. —*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—An Albany (N. Y.) toboggan chute sends the passengers down at the rate of ninety-three miles an hour.

STYLES IN DANCING.

Profession of the Terpsichorean Art Inventing Intricate Figures.

The only persons who can work at cross purposes succesfully are dancing-masters. They have their own peculiar ideas, which are forever changing, and the result is that their pupils are nearly always in a healpless state of confusion. Each dancing-master, or professor, as he likes to be called, is a great inventor in his own way. A few years ago, when the Saratoga was first introduced, an up-town professor noticed that none of his seventy-five or eighty pupils could dance it nearly so well as a young lady who turned her toes in. He immediately concluded that this was the only to execute this dance. His pupils were shocked at the next lesson to see the elderly and dignified professor walk across the waxed floor with his toes striking against each other and his legs curved like a rainbow. This style was not popular and the efforts of the professor to introduce it nearly ruined him financially. It spoiled the contour of his legs, for he has been a trifle pigeon-toed ever since. In a ball-room a few nights ago four couples were doing the best they could to dance the lanciers. They had never seen each other before, and so they smiled sweetly when they collided, and said: "Excuse me," or "I beg your pardon." Secretly they dubbed each other ignoramuses who did not know any thing more about dancing than a cow. Later in the evening they met again, and, of course, the talk turned upon dancing. To the amazement of all they learned they had been taught to dance by the same teacher. Their classes only lasted a year, but the steps having changed in style as often as the style of a plug hat changed, they found it impossible to dance together with any degree of comfort.

At a meeting of the professors of 1884 several new dances were originated. Among these were the excelsior waltz and the waltz-quadrille (special). It was also determined that the proper way to dance the lanciers was with eight couples instead of with four, and that the german could be vastly improved by the addition of several complicated figures. The professors agreed to frown upon the society waltz, because a number of vulgar persons had exaggerated it so that it was simply a burlesque. It was accordingly frowned upon by him, but in a few weeks it was revived under the various names of redowa, glissade, the knickerbocker, the kick, the scoop, the telephone and a dozen other plebian titles. After a deal of study and patient thought the excelsior was introduced. This was intended to be danced with a moderate slide and the redowa step revolution, with the side step similar to that of the galop. It was thought that this would fill the bill to perfection, but it had hardly been introduced before a lot of professors who didn't belong to the society began teaching it, too, and so made it common and vulgar. The only dance that has held its own despite all the innovations is the waltz-quadrille.

"The lanciers are changed, too," said an old professor. "They were formerly danced in the old Saratoga style, but now it takes eight couples to go through with them properly. The heads chassez from right to left diagonally, not forward and back as in the old style. This keeps all the couples in motion at the same time."

The Columbia is a round dance, something like the American gayot, only livelier and considerably more intricate. A very popular dance is the octagon, and one reason for its popularity is the fact that there is no waltzing in it. There are thousands of pleasure-loving people who are bitterly opposed to waltzing because they deem it improper for a young man to place his arm about a young woman unless she is his wife. Even then they think that any such action as this should be confined to private life.—*N. Y. Star.*

SIKH SOLDIERS.

Finely-Built Men Who Add Considerable Strength to the Bengal Army.

When we conquered the Punjab the Sikhs, who had composed Ranjeet Singh's army, enlisted freely in our newly-raised regiments, and now there is scarcely a regiment in the Bengal army in which there are not one or more companies of these men. They are gifted with all the qualities which go to make a good soldier. Physically they are very fine fellows, averaging in our regiments fully five feet eight inches, with a chest of thirty-six inches. They are brave and wonderfully enduring; very abstemious in their diet, seldom touching meat, and living principally on unleavened bread with a little clarified butter, and occasionally a little coarse sugar or molasses. They are splendid walkers, and when going to their homes on leave will often average thirty or forty miles a day for a week together in the hottest weather. They are very handy, as may be supposed, in the use of the spade, and can throw up entrenchments rapidly and well, and they are also very expert in the loading of baggage animals. I have seen many instances of their bravery. One I may mention. We had advanced up a hill to take a position on an exceedingly hot day in April. One of my officers succumbed to the heat and fell fainting just as we reached the position. His orderly was carrying a bottle of soda water. This he poured over his head, and it had the effect of reviving him. We remained under fire here for some time, and then the object of the advance having been accomplished the force was withdrawn and we were directed to retire. We did so, followed by the enemy. When we had gone back some distance the orderly suddenly remembered that he had left the empty bottle behind and calmly proposed that he should, at the risk of his life, go back for it.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

NEBUCHADNEZZAR.

You Nebuchadnezzah, whoa, sah!
Whar is you tryin' to go, sah?
I'd hab you for to know, sah,
I's a-holdin' ob de lines.
You better stop dat prancin',
You's pow'ful fond ob dancin',
But I'll bet my yeah's advancin'
Dat I'll cure you ob your shines.

Look heah, mule! Better min' out—
Fus' t'ing you know you'll fin' out
How quick I'll wear dis line out
On your ugly, stubbo'n back.
You needn't try to steal up
An' lif' dat precious heel up;
You's got to plow dis fiel' up,
You has, sah, for a fac'.

Dar, dat's de way to do it!
He's comin' right down to it;
Jes' watch him plowin' troo it!
Dis nigger ain't no fool.
Some folks dey would 'a beat him;
Now dat would only heat him—
I know jes' how to treat him—
You mus' reason wid a mule.

He minds me like a nigger;
If he was only bigger
He'd fetch a mighty figger,
He would, I tell you! Yes, sah!
See how he keeps a-clickin'!
He's as gentle as a chicken,
An' neber thinks o' kickin'—
Whoa dar! Nebuchadnezzah!

* * * * *

Is dis heah me, or not me?
Or is de debbil got me?
Was dat a cannon shot me?
Had I laid heah more'n a week?
Dat mule do kick amazin'!
De beast was sp'iled in raisin'—
By now I 'spect he's grazin'
On de oder side de creek.

IRWIN RUSSELL.

A Surprise.

Farmer—Now, you get off thet air fence, you young scamp, or I'll take th' hide off yer. I don't want no strangers a hangin' around my barn.

Stranger—Don't yer give me much o' yer lip, or I'll walk a hole in yer old farm an' swamp yer crop!—Judge.

The Long and Short Haul.

A few days ago a certain member of congress—his identity is immaterial—took part in the long and short haul discussion. "I feel it my duty," he said, "to vote for this measure." The alert correspondent of a San Francisco paper telegraphed this utterance, adding in parenthesis after the word "measure" the words "long and short haul." But either through the "cussedness" of the wires, or the superior wisdom of the proof-reader, the sentence was printed as follows: "I feel it my duty to vote for this measure. (Long and short howls.)"—New York Tribune.

It Would Remove the Remains.

Agent (selling preparation for removing stains from clothing—I have got here—Servant (who responds to the agent's ring)—Excuse me, please; but we are in great trouble here to-day. The gentleman of the house has been blown up in an explosion. A.—Ha! hurt much? S.—Blown to atoms. Only a grease spot left of him. A.—Ha! Only a grease spot, you say? Well, here's a bottle of my champion eradicator which will remove that grease spot in two minutes.—Charleston (Mass.) Enterprise.

The Wages Were Agreeable.

Sidney Smith was always ready to amuse an evening company by cutting paper into curious figures and by a display of clever tricks, for all of which his demand in payment was a kiss from each young lady present. His biographer tells us that his company was much sought after.—Somerville Journal.

A Foreboding.

"Your honor," pleaded the condemned man, "will you put my execution for Thursday instead of Friday?"

"Why?" inquired the judge.

"Because Friday is such an unlucky day."—New York Sun.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

Some day when Uncle Sam isn't rushed we hope he will modify his old mail boxes and cast some new ones big enough to stick a paper into.—Detroit Tribune.

A notice posted in a certain town reads: "Cash paid for butchers' hides." This shows what popular indignation against butchers may lead to.—St. Albans Messenger.

It was very late and they were renewing for the sixty-seventh time their vows. "You'll be true to me," she cooed; "you will never tell a base falsehodd?" "Never, my darling," he murmured. Then the bell tolled 1.—Lowell Citizen.

Henry W. Grady's New England dinner agrees with his Atlanta Constitution, and it has done him much good.—New Orleans Picayune.

A man in St. Paul the other day tripped and fell forward and was nearly strangled by having his frozen breath driven down his throat.—New Orleans Picayune.

"I reach and reach, but cannot grasp," writes a certain poet. We would advise that poet to adjust his suspenders before he puts on his coat and vest.—Lowell Citizen.

The following line is from James Russell Lowell's poem in the February Atlantic: "Whence? Whither? Wherefore? How? Which? Why?" Tennyson will have to look to his laurels if Lowell keeps this sort of thing up.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

While I was standing in a drug store yesterday a negro boy came in and asked for some quinine. The pharmacist, in order to get at the size of the dose, asked: "Is it for an adult?" "No," said the boy, "it's for a Dutchman around the corner."—Louisville Post.

THE KING OF BEASTS.

Its Retirement Before the European Invasion of Asia and Africa.

Considered as a direct foe to man, the lion is not as formidable as its first cousin, the tiger. Formidable it certainly is, but it is losing power yearly. It is being "crowded out," and many lands through which it roamed at will can never again tremble at the thunders of its earth-shaking roar. Taking, for example, acknowledged history, which is but a grain of sand on the shore of creation, we find that the lion inhabited Europe. Supposing that a general European war were to break out, neither of the combatants would be obliged to take precautions against the lion as a hindrance to the transport service. Yet we find Herodotus, "the Father of History," as he has often been called, to the utter oblivion of Moses and his unknown predecessor, the writer of the "Book of the Wars of Jehovah," stating that the army of Xerxes was attacked by lions near Thessalonica, (now known as Salonica,) and that the lions only attacked the camels, not meddling with the men, or even with the horses. The reason is evident enough. The lions knew by experience that man possessed bows, arrows, spears and nets, and was a mysterious animal which could not be attacked without danger. Horses, too, were swift of foot, and could not be captured without more trouble than a lion cares to take. Moreover, the horse has an awkward way of lashing out with his hind hoofs when it can turn upon its enemy. Whereas, the camel is too slow of foot to escape by speed, and has no hoofs of which the lion would be afraid. That the lion was once plentiful we find from many passages of the Old Testament, too numerous for quotation. At the present day the lion is as extinct in Palestine as it is in Europe, and the shepherd need no longer fear it as a devastator of his flocks. The lion is "crowded out," obeying the same law as that which has extirpated the aborigional Tasmanians, and which is gradually destroying the Maori of New Zealand, the Papuan of Fiji, the black man of Australia and the red man of Northern America. They want too much room. It is impossible, for example, for a red man to maintain his family in comfort on less than a thousand acres of soil, so that when he comes in contact with races to whom a hundreth part of that land is sufficient, he is obliged to retire before them. So it is with the lion. His stronghold is Africa, though he extends partly into Asia, where he overlaps, as has been well said, the domain of the tiger. But Africa is being invaded on all sides by Europeans, and in consequence the lion has to retire before the conquering race. The animal is as practically extinct in Durban, Graham's Town, Cape Town, or indeed any European settlement, as in Greece or Palestine. Still, throughout the greater part of Africa the lion maintains its sway, though it is never as actively aggressive as the tiger. Even when age and infirmity compel it to become a man eater, it does not desolate whole districts, as does the tiger, but confines its depredations within a comparatively small limit. Except when an intruder passes near the spot where it is nurturing its young, it will seldom take the initiative and attack man, but will try to slip away quietly.—*Good Words.*

IGNORANT SERVANTS.

Their Incompetency in Many Instances Due to the Inexperience of the Mistress.

Two-thirds of the annoyances that we meet in life are undoubtedly due to ignorance. We commonly attribute this ignorance to others, and believe that if those about us were only up to our standards of intelligence most of the annoyances would disappear.

The ignorant servants usually are held accountable for many annoyances, but the real difficulty lies in an utter inability to give intelligent directions or instructions. Chaotic in her own mind as to the best way to produce certain results, how can the mistress give intelligent direction to those naturally dull of comprehension? No aim can be reached unless the method by which it is to be attained is at least tolerably clear to the mind. A General who did not have well-laid plans before he entered the battle, with a mind trained to decide and direct in emergencies, would not be able to guide his forces to certain victory.

The market is flooded with incompetent servants, but doubtless there are as many incompetent mistresses. Women who enter upon their position of mistress with about as clear a conception of its requirements as the newly-imported servant enters upon hers should not expect perfect service from imperfect instruction and direction. She who can not lead intelligently has no right to expect intelligent following.

When a part of every woman's education is the practical instruction in the knowledge necessary to conduct a home; when every woman enters her own house with a knowledge of the best methods by which a home is made a place of refuge, a haven of rest; when she enters upon her duties as home maker and keeper with a consciousness of the holy responsibility involved, we will find that knowledge of and consecration to her duties will bring intelligent and better service on the part of servants.—*Christian Union.*

—E. Cooper, of Santa Barbara, has proved that olive culture can be made to pay in California. He has a grove of six thousand trees, which yearly yield fifty thousand bottles of excellent oil, which he sells for one dollar a bottle.

—A dog jumped off the Brooklyn bridge a few days ago. It was the most intelligent thing that ever took the leap. —*Houston Post.*

THE INDUSTRIAL WORLD.

—Millions of washboards are made and sold annually in this country. It is estimated that not less than 7,200,000 of them are sold every year between the Allegheny mountains and the Missouri river.

—The Chevalier van Flewyck, of Louvain, has just perfected, after thirty-eight years of labor, a machine for recording all music extemporized upon the piano. His invention is worked by means of electricity, and he has been assisted in the mechanical details by M. Kermis, an engineer of Brussels.

—A tunnel is projected, to be bored under Gray's Peak, in the Rocky Mountains. It will be placed 4,441 feet below the summit of the mountain, will be 25,000 feet long, and will give direct communication between the valleys in the Atlantic Slope and those of the Pacific side, with a shortening of some 300 miles in the transmontane distance.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—In 1790 nine-tenths of the population of Massachusetts were engaged in agriculture, while in 1880 only one-eighth were occupied with that class of work. In the great States of New York and Pennsylvania four-fifths of the people are not engaged in agriculture, and in Illinois, the greatest agricultural State in the Union, less than one-half of the population is occupied with farming.—*Boston Herald.*

—The difficulty of sighting rifles in the dark in warfare has been ingeniously overcome by the use of luminous paint. A small luminous bead is clipped on to the rifle over the fore-sight, and another over the rear sight when used at night in reply to an enemy's fire, forming two luminous sights. The British War Office authorities have had some of these sights under trial for the past six months, and have now given their first order for them.

—A new method of manufacturing car-wheels has been tested at Wilkesbarre, Pa., with satisfactory results. By the old method three men could make only eighteen wheels per day of twelve hours. By the new process the same number of men can turn out a perfect wheel every minute, or 720 per day. One of the principal features of the new method is the use of a steel core, instead of one of sand, in casting the wheel. The core is removed by knocking out a center key, leaving the hole perfectly true and ready to put upon the axle at once, without dressing or boring.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—Shoe-pegs require 100,000 cords of timber annually in their manufacture; matches, 300,000; lasts and boot trees, 500,000. All this is of the most superior quality, straight grained, and clear of knots and gnarls. To raise the telegraph poles of the country required 800,000 trees, and 300,000 more are required for annual repair. The railway ties of the country annually consume 75,000 acres of timber at least thirty years old, and the fencing of railways represents $45,000,000, and the annual repair $15,000,000. These are but a moiety of what is required of our forest supply. The burning of brick alone requires 2,000,000 cords of wood annually.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—If every man was as big as he feels there wouldn't be standing-room in this country.

—One of the queer things of life is that the man who knows it all seldom can tell any of it to anybody's satisfaction.—*Journal of Education.*

—Patient—"Why do you watch the thermometer on the wall so closely?" Nurse—"Because the doctor said if the temperature riz, I should give you the quinine."

—When you ask a railroad official at what time a train starts or arrives and he happens to know, you may put it down as a genuine railroad accident.—*Puck.*

—The *Earth* is the name of a monthly journal just started in New York. It ought to have a large circulation, as there are thousands that "want the earth."—*Chicago Journal.*

—A New York exchange tells the story of a tragedy under the startling headline: "Found Hanging by His Wife." But where should married men be found, if not hanging by their wives? —*Boston Transcript.*

—I am now preparing a poem entitled "The Umbrella." It is a dainty little bit of verse, and my hired man thinks it is a gem. I called it "The Umbrella" so that it would not be returned.—*Bill Nye.*

—Spriggs—"How much older is your sister than you, Johnny?" Johnny—"I dunno. Maud uster be twenty-five years, then she was twenty, and now she ain't only eighteen. I guess we'll soon be twins."

—"Why are poets called bards?" asked McSwilligen. "Really, I don't know why," replied Squildig; "do you?" "I think it is because their productions are so often barred out of the papers." —*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—"Joe, what do you think of the brain-food theory?" "Bill, I think there's a good deal in it." "So do I. I am going to eat more fish and oysters. They're plenty." "That's so, Bill. But where do you propose to get the brains?"—*Harper's Bazar.*

—The number of newspapers printed in this country is 13,496. If a man does a praiseworthy act, only 17 out of the 13,496 hear of it. If he gets mixed up in a piece of scandal, only 17 out of the 13,496 don't hear of it.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—"I suppose you have had many prominent men for patients," said a gentleman to a dentist. "O, yes; and I have found that their tongues, in most cases, resemble their teeth." "In what respect?" "Because they have been stopped by gold."—*Chicago Journal.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 9 1887

Restore the Soil to Americans.

Every foot of land in the United States should belong only to citizens of the United States. At present twenty-nine foreign citizens are reported to be the owners of twenty millions of acres of American soil. This vast amount of land should belong to and be the homes of at least one hundred and twenty five thousand American families. The usual average of five persons to each family would make a total population on this land owned by foreigners, of seven hundred and twenty-five thousand souls; giving to each family one hundred and sixty acres. "America for Americans" is not the cry of narrow prejudice, but the watchword of personal independence and national freedom. The private property of any man may be taken for public use, when fair valuation and payment are made; under the same rule these lands should be taken from foreigners at a fair valuation; the price should be paid and the lands sold to actual settlers who are American citizens, or who have declared their intention to become such. American citizens should never become the rack-rented slaves of foreigners.

The coercion bill, now under discussion in the English Parliament, will, if it becomes a law, deprive Ireland of the last vestige of freedom. The very corner stone of English freedom is the right of trial by a jury of the peers of the accused. But this bill denies that right to Irishmen, and provides that men accused of crime in Ireland may be carried to England, and tried by a jury of their enemies. Such a trial would be a mere form, a bitter mockery of justice; accusation would be equivalent to conviction; and every Irishman who would dare to speak in defense of his country would be liable to be dragged off to England and sent to herd with the vilest criminals in jails or penal settlements.

MISCELLANEOUS.

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.
W. J. McElroy, Macon, Ga.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1166.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 16, 1887, viz: WILLIAM H. MITCHELL for the S E ¼ of N W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 24, and N E ¼ of N W ¼. Sec. 25, Tp. 12 S. R 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. F. Reynolds, Wm. F. Matlack, Walter James, Sr., John Willett, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
o-m16

Election Proclamation.

Pursuant to law and a proclamation of the Governor of the State of California, made and done at Sacramento, March 15, 1887.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, that a Special Election will be held throughout said county on Tuesday, April 12th, 1887. The polls will be open one hour after sunrise and continue open until sunset of said day, during which time the following amendments to the Constitution of the State submitted by the Legislature at its last regular session will be voted upon by the electors of said county.

The said amendments are respectively designated.

"Amendment Number One."
"Amendment Number Two."
"Amendment Number Three."

Each Amendment shall be voted upon separately, by ballot; and the ballots used at such election must contain the words:

"For the Amendment Number One."
"For the Amendment Number Two."
"For the Amendment Number Three."

Or the words:

"Against the Amendment Number One."
"Against the Amendment Number Two."
"Against the Amendment Number Three."

Written or printed thereon.

And the Governor of the State of California does hereby offer a reward of one hundred dollars for the arrest and conviction of any and every person violating any of the Provisions of Title IV, Part I of the Penal Code; such rewards to be paid until the total amount expended hereafter for the purpose reaches the sum of ten thousand dollars.

Said election to be held at the places, and the election to be conducted by the election officers hereby appointed and hereinafter named, as follows, to wit:

Election Precinct No. 1.—Polls to be held at house of David Olds, Round Valley. Inspector, Frank P. Blaisdell. Judges, Thos. E. Jones and David Olds.

Election Precinct No. 2—Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Avena. Inspector, Wm. McLaren. Judges, A. Spencer and Thomas Hutchinson.

Election Precinct No. 3—Polls to be held at the Co-operative store at Bishop Station. Inspector, H. A. Man. Judges, G. A. Thede, G. H. Hardy.

Election Precinct No. 4—Polls to be held at Gilberts at Cottonwood. Inspector, W. A. Greenly. Judges, Nathan Gilbert, S. P. Roberts.

Election Precinct No. 5—Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Bishop Creek. Inspector, I. P. Yaney. Judges, B. F. Scott, L. P. Springsted.

Election Precinct No. 6—Polls to be held at the house of Geo. Collins at Warm Springs. Inspector, George Storey. Judges, Bart. McGee, W. W. Collins.

Election Precinct No. 7—Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Big Pine. Inspector, Jas. E. Jones. Judges, L. M. Newman, Samuel J. McMurry.

Election Precinct No. 8—Polls to be held at the house of W. R. Tibbetts. Judges, Thos. Ferguson, H. Malone.

Election Precinct No. 9—Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Independence. Inspector, G. W. Brady. Judges, W. J. Lake, J. D. Blair.

Election Precinct No. 10—Polls to be held at the school or half way house at George's Creek. Inspector, John Kispert. Judges, W. L. Hunter, J. E. Shepherd.

Election Precinct No. 12—Polls to be held at the store of Thomas McDonough in Arastra Canon. Inspector, M. C. Lasky. Judges, Thomas McDonough, John Anton.

Election Precinct No. 13—Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Lone Pine. Inspector, C. Meyran. Judges, C. Bagole, W. W. Covington.

Election Precinct No. 15—Polls to be held at the hotel of Chris Chron in Cerro Gordo. Inspector, John Thomas. Judges, John Hertel, Wm. Crapo.

Election Precinct No. 15—Polls to be held at the office of the Hawley mill at Keeler. Inspector, John Barnes. Judges, W. P. Johnson John Morton.

Election Precinct No. 16—Polls to be held at the house of William Walker, Olancha. Inspector, Alonzo Brown. Judges, Ed. Walker, Augustus Walker.

Election Precinct No. 17—Polls to be held at the schoolhouse at Darwin. Inspector, J. F. Hawley. Judges, Martin Mee, Chas. Anthony.

Election Precinct No. 18—Polls to be held at the store of Frank Fitzgerald at Lookout. Inspector, Frank Fitzgerald. Judges, Frederick Wallace and Arthur Smith.

Elect on Precinct No. 20—Polls to be held at the boarding house of the Bonanza King mine. Inspector, Theodore Wibbelt. Judges, ——

Election Precinct No. 21—Polls to be held at the office of the Inyo Consolidated Mining Company at Panamint. Inspector, H. J. Hickering. Judges, G o. Courtright and Wm. Hedge.

Dated 25th day of March, 18 7.

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a. m	5 50 p. m
Dayton	9 45 a. m.	5 10 p. m
Wabuska	11 55 a. m	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p m.	11 10 a. m.
Luning	5 10 p. m.	9 50 a. m
Sodа Springs	6 10 p m.	9 30 a. m.
Belleville	7 45 p. m.	7 55 a m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p. m	Lv. 7 05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Belleville	7 45 a m.	5 00 p. m
Benton	11 55 a m	1 15 p m
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.	11 20 p. m.
Alvord	2 30 p. m	10 10 a. m
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a m.
Keeler	5 40 p. m.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T C R, which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (20 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. triweekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D A BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

Independence Hotel,

Independence - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1-86

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City,
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.—Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23—Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

No. 904

NOTICE

OF THE
REMOVAL OF THE LAND OFFICE
FROM
BODIE TO INDEPENDENCE, CALIFORNIA.

Notice is hereby given that the President of the United States, by Executive Order dated April 22, 1886, has, pursuant to law, directed that the office for the sale of public lands now located at BODIE, California, be removed to INDEPENDENCE, in said State.

The Register and Receiver of the district will give notice of the precise date when the office will be closed at BODIE, preparatory to removal and reopening the same for the transaction of public business at INDEPENDENCE.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this twenty-fourth day of April, A. D. 1886.

By THE PRESIDENT:
WM. A. J. SPARKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

In pursuance of the above order notice is hereby given that the said Land Office will be closed at BODIE on the 22d day of March, 1887, and opened for the transaction of public business at INDEPENDENCE on the 6th day of April, 1887.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

M. J. CODY, Receiver.

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.

Independence, Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK.
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Fullof very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why. Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

1849 Loyal, Truthful, Able. 1886

Attractive

Courteous, Active, Liberal.

May good fortune follow the readers of

The Daily Alta

The foremost newspaper of the Pacific Coast, which presents both sides of all matters of public interest. No enemies to punish or friends to pet, but fair and truthful with all.

The Weekly Alta

Presents the strongest possible claim to a family circulation. It is filled with good reading, stories, fashion notes, and pays intelligent attention to the House and Farm. Splendid premiums with the Weekly Alta.

TERMS OF THE ALTA.

By Mail, Postage Free, in the United States and Canada.

Daily, (including Sunday) One Year	$6 00
Daily, " " One Month	50
Sunday Edition, One Year	2 00
Weekly Alta, One Year	1 50

Send postal card request for free sample copy of Daily or Weekly Alta. Drafts, Checks, and other remittances should be made payable to the order of the

ALTA CALIFORNIA PUB. CO.
San Francisco, California.

The San Francisco Weekly Alta will be sent to any address thirteen weeks on trial for 25 cents. Splendid premiums are offered to yearly subscribers.

THE WEEKLY ALTA,
San Francisco, Cal.

The Man Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspapers rates and references.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Office and residence at the Reddy place Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 23-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 39 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1169.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 16, 1887, viz: ARTHUR TANNER for the N W ¼ of Section 22, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alexander Clark, John A Lank, Thomas Webb, A. Stecker, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
o-m14

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees One and One-half Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000 at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

☞ These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine.)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

—

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

—

NATHAN RHINE.
n252-y6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

—

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,
LONDON, England.
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

—

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL KINDS

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

—

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

—

AGENT FOR

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - - $11,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. ☞ 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 178 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9.....1887.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz has gone on a visit to San Francisco; she expects to stay some weeks.

The Odd Fellows Lodge, of Independence, will celebrate their anniversary, April 26th, by a ball. Programme will be given next week.

Mrs. Russell, the mother of Mrs. W. S. Enos, and Mrs. Enos, mother of Mr. W S. Enos, arrived at Independence from Yolo county last Wednesday.

W. P. George, attorney, of Bishop Creek, is at Independence. He has important cases before the Superior Court, they will keep him here a week or two.

Several hundred dollars have already been subscribed for the Fourth of July celebration at Independence. Another meeting on the subject will be held to-night.

Mrs. S. G. Gregg has so far regained strength that she was able to start last Tuesday for Oakland; she will visit several friends and be absent from home a month or two.

Home made beer must moisten thirsty throats in future. The old rate on beer from St. Louis and Chicago was $100 a car. The new rates will be from Chicago $440, and from St. Louis $424.

The County Clerk has moved into his new quarters in the Court House. The bookcases, desks and shelves in the office are the best specimens of the grainer's art yet seen in the town; Nelligan has beaten all his former efforts.

The noted Hotel Del Monte, at Monterey, was destroyed by fire at the end of last week. The fire broke out near midnight, and though the house was full of people no lives were lost. It was considered the handsomest watering-place hotel in America. The hotel will be rebuilt.

Fathers and mothers have been flocking to town the past week with their children to have them vaccinated. No attention had been given to this matter for several years past, and a great many children had not been vaccinated; now hardly one remains without this protection.

John John, a well known miner, died rather suddenly last Tuesday at Keeler. He had been quite successful of late with a mine at Coso, south of Keeler. It is not known if he had any relatives in the country. Mr. W. Mitchell, a friend of the deceased, will look after his affairs.

LADIES will find relief from their Costiveness, Swimming in the Head, Colic, Sour Stomach, Headache, Kidney troubles, etc., by taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator after dinner or supper, so as to move the bowels once a day. Mothers will have better health and the babies will grow more robust by using the Regulator. If an infant shows signs of Colic, nothing like a few drops in water for relief. The Genuine has the red Z on front of Wrapper.

A correspondent who is opposed to the formation of an irrigation district under the law recently enacted by the Legislature, asks a number of questions, all of which he thinks must be answered in the negative, and each one, in his opinion, is sufficient objection of itself why the district should not be formed, and no canal built. Evidently this person has never seen the law, and has no knowledge whatever of its character. In fact he is not sure there is such a law, or whether the Legislature has yet adjourned, for he says, "and do you not think that if such a bill should become a law it would be an outrage upon the people?" This man and others may possess their souls in patience; they will not be affected by the district about to be formed. No property lying outside any canal that may be built can be taxed for building it; and only those whose lands can or may be irrigated with water taken from said canal can vote upon the question whether said irrigation district shall be formed. A map of the proposed district is already made, showing the line of the canal and the lands to be irrigated. The nicest care has been taken to leave out this and other objectors; their sacred right to scratch dry sand with the hens will be observed with scrupulous care. The men who own land within the proposed district, and who have intelligence enough to see that its value will be increased ten fold, will vote unanimously for the formation of the district; and these are the only persons who have any right to vote upon the question atall. The intent of the new law is that the water shall forever belong to the people themselves; that no capitalist or corporation shall make a monopoly of one of the elements created by Almighty God for the use and good of all.

Good News.

It will be good news for miners that the old rates of freight for shipping ores are restored. The charges for the various grades of ores will be the same in future as in the past.

Lively Business.

The first day the Land Office was open at Independence the land entries amounted to 6,580 acres. Entries were made under the Desert Land, Homestead and Timber Culture Acts.

Land Office Opened.

The Land Office, at Independence, was opened last Wednesday. A great deal of business had been kept back till the office should be moved from Bodie here, and the Register and Receiver are now kept very busy making entries. Large tracts of land are being located under the Desert Land Act, as well as under the Pre emption, Homestead and Timber Culture Acts. More locations have recently been made in the towships adjacent to Independence than in all the rest of Owens valley. The new officers appear to understand their duties clearly and the business is quickly done.

A Cheap Home.

One hundred and sixty acres of land; three acres in orchard, choice fruit; ten acres partly alfalfa, partly grain and garden; good water right; house of five rooms, one-half mile distant from school and post office. Every foot of the land good. Title U. S. patent. This will make a fine home for an industrious farmer. Will be sold very cheap; terms, cash. Apply to C. Mulholland, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

THE AMENDMENTS.

Reasons For and Against Their Adoption.

The committee appointed by the Bar of San Francisco have issued an address to the people of the State on the proposed amendments to the Constitution. Comparison is made between the Supreme Court of California and the Supreme Court of the United States, and of the States of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and the Court of Appeals of New York. The number of Judges in each of these Courts is given, and the number of cases decided in each Court in a year. From all of which it appears that the Judges of our Supreme Court have much heavier burdens placed upon them than the Judges of the other Courts named. Since its organization in 1880, the Court has disposed of 4,555 cases, making an average of 650 cases in each year. But during the same time 4,858 new cases have come in, leaving 303 cases untried. The population and business of the State are rapidly increasing and the Court is getting further behind with its work. Delays of justice are most oppressive to the poor. A rich man can wait, but a poor man may be forced to give up his right by not being able to stand the loss and expense caused by delay. In law, more than anything else, relief to be of value to the poor must be speedy. To secure quicker decisions in all cases of appeal to the Supreme Court is the chief object of these amendments.

AGAINST THE AMENDMENTS.

A very able lawyer, the Superior Judge of Plumas county, Hon. G. G. Clough, takes strong ground in opposition to the amendments. We have not space to publish his communication in full, but give a synopsis.

Amendment No. 1 increases the salaries of Judges. Thus the salaries of twenty-seven Judges in office are increased $1,000 each, those of two Judges are increased $2,000 each, and the salaries of forty Judges remain as now—thirty-six receiving $3,000 per year, and four $4,000 each. This increase of salaries will demand an annual additional levy by the State sufficient to net $18,500, one-half of the salary of each Judge being paid by the State and the other half by the county. The thirty-five counties not benefitted by this raise of salaries will, therefore, tax ridden as they now are, be called upon to pay their proportion of this additional burden of annual expense. Every Superior Judge in the State must give his whole time to the duties of his office. The jurisdiction of all the Judges is the same, their authority the same; therefore there is no justice in making salaries unequal. One Judge, should be paid as much for the devotion of his whole time to the office as is another for doing the same thing. Perhaps it may serve as an illustration of the absurdity of such a grading of salaries to suggest that had not the ablest jurist of the State, Jackson Temple, been elected a Justice of the Supreme Court at the last election, he would, under this amendment, become a "second class Judge."

Amendment No. 2 has for its professed object the reorganization of the Supreme Court: Under this amendment the Chief Justice instead of being selected by the electors of the State to serve for twelve years, is selected from their number by the Justices themselves, and remains Chief Justice for two years. There is the same reason for this change, and no other or better, as there is for the election of a United States Senator by a Legislature chosen by the voters instead of by the voters themselves. If the voters are capable of selecting the Justices who are to elect from among themselves a Chief Justice, there appears no valid reason why the same voters are not competent to elect a Chief Justice.

The Court proper is divided into two departments as now. As at present constituted a department can not render a decision unless the three members concur. As proposed to be reorganized by this amendment a majority in each department may render a decision. In other words, two out of the seven Justices may affirm, reverse or modify any judgment of any Superior Court, unless a rehearing before the full Court shall be ordered. The practical working of the division of the Court into departments, even under the requirements of unanimity, has been many conflicting decisions by the departments—many petitions for rehearings in full Court—many divided opinions of the full Court—thus weakening the moral force of the majority opinion and thus increasing, to an alarming extent, the expense of appeals and delays of justice. An amendment abrogating the department system would have abundant reason to support it. The Supreme Court commission is to be continued for four years after the adoption of this amendment, and it is to have the same power to hear and decide cases that a department of the Court has. In other words, this amendment being adopted, we shall have *three* departments of the Supreme Court to vex the patience and exhaust the purses of litigants, whereas two departments have practically demonstrated the inherent vice of any division of the Court. There is no ground for supposing that a division into three departments will eradicate this inherent vice unless it is found in the adage "there is luck in odd numbers."

If the Chief Justice or any Justice should become permanently disqualified, either mentally or physically, to perform the duties of his office, he shall be paid a retiring salary of $250 per month for the remainder of his term. Why the *third* branch of this august tribunal is not included in this beneficent provision, the record saith not. Why the third class Judges of the Superior Courts are not provided for in a similar manner is not apparent, unless it occurred to the formulator of this amendment that no lawyer, unless on the verge of lunacy, idiocy or imbecility, would take such a position. From the context, though, this is the presumptive ground; for the proposition, standing out on the face of the provision, is that an idiotic, insane or imbecile Justice of the Supreme Court, is worth just as much to the State as the third class Superior Judge, when in as good a mental and physical condition, as such a Judge can be presumed to reach. While these amendments make no change in the personnel of the Supreme and Superior Courts, the increased salaries of the Judges and Justices now holding office, will cast upon the State at large an added annual burden of $29,000, and upon the counties having "first class Judges," an annual added burden of $18,000. And what are the people to get for this added burden? Surely the same Judges cannot be expected to do any better or any more work, simply because their salaries are raised. The present Judges schemed before conventions for nominations and appealed to the people for election.

The salaries were thought worth striving for then; these salaries should not be increased now. So far as they provide for insane, idiotic or imbecile Justices, the amendments accomplish nothing not within the present power of the Legislature, except to give them the same salary, on removal, as a "third clas" (now second class) Judge is entitled to when in his normal state of mental and physical vigor. The Legislature has ample power, by concurrent resolution, to remove all such Justices, unless prominent attorneys can be found to swear that the Justices attacked "are just as competent to discharge their duties as when elected." But there is no more reason why a Judge earning a large salary should be pensioned when he becomes mentally or physically incompetent than there is for pensioning any other State officer in the same condition. The poor house and the asylum are open to them as to all others; and there is no good reason why a private poor house or asylum should be endowed for their especial benefit.

These amendments are forced to a vote with indecent haste; the Press has not had sufficient time to discuss them; they bear upon their face the badge of fraud; they shrink from public discussion. The electors of the State should therefore unanimously vote down amendments numbers 1 and 2. They should teach future Legislatures that when nothing more important to the public interests is involved *than the mere raising of salaries for the benefit of present incumbents of office*, the electors are not to be restricted to less than thirty days within which to consider amendments to the organic law and are not to be put to the vast expense of a special election for the sole benefit of such incumbents.

LAND ABUSES.

Settlement Hindered and Settlers Grossly Misled.

During the past few months many and bitter complaints have been made by parties who have come from San Francisco to Owens valley in search of land. No public mention has been made of these complaints up till this time, for the reason that it was thought best to wait till the Land Office should be moved to Independence, and then there would be an opportunity to get at the facts. In San Francisco there is a concern styled the International Immigrant Union; Manager, W. H. Martin. This man Martin appears to be all there is of the International Immigrant Union. He came to Owens valley about two years ago; examined the country; went to the Land Office, which was then at Bodie; made some entries under the Desert Land Act; got township plats of Owens valley and then returned to San Francisco. He marked the plats all over and alleged that these markings represented his entries. He advertised some in the Western States and scattered a great many circulars descriptive of Owens valley; these circulars being extracts taken from a pamphlet on the resources of Inyo county.

Many people in search of land applied to to him; to these he showed his township plats and told them they could get land only through him. He charged a commission of one-quarter of a dollar on each acre of land located, and as but few new comers to the State appear to have any knowledge of the land laws, he reaped considerable gain. He claimed to be largely interested in canals that were being built to carry water on to these lands; told many that the canals were far advanced and water would soon be upon the lands. The truth is that he never spent a quarter of a dollar toward building a canal in Owens valley; and many of the sections he pretends to control are above the line of any canal yet projected in the valley, or that in all probability ever will be projected. He never has spent one cent toward getting water on to the tracts located by him under the Desert Land Act, and at the expiration of three years from the date of entry he will not have even the shadow of a claim to any locations he may have made in Owens valley. In the meantime very desirable settlers, intelligent, industrious and well-to-do men, stand ready to locate upon the lands claimed by Martin, and would spend money freely to put these lands in the best state of cultivation. But these men will not pay a blackmail tribute to any one.

Commissioner Sparks, of the General Land Office, has proven himself the fearless opponent of every land swindler; and as all the transactions of Martin in Owens valley bear the marks of fraud, the chances are that he will cancel the entries made by Martin as soon as the facts are brought to his knowledge.

Martin once wrote to a party in Owens valley, and asserted that he had an arrangement with the officers of the Land Office at Bodie. According to this arrangement, when an application was received at that office for the entry of land in Owens valley, the applicant was to be informed that the land was already entered by Martin, and that the proposed locator could only get it by paying a bonus of a quarter of a dollar per acre to Martin. It is not at all likely that there is one word of truth in this statement, or that the late officers of the Land Office would be guilty of such a criminal compact. But proof enough can be furnished at any time that such a letter was received from Martin, and that it contained such statements.

All the miners in the southern end of the county are doing well, everybody down there is making money.

Water Works

A company has been formed to build water works for Independence. Articles of incorporation have been forwarded to the Secretary of State.

For Sale Cheap.

A fine Jack, five years old, stands twelve and a half hands high, color, black. His progeny are noted for their large size and fine action. For further particulars inquire of

R. C. SPEAR,
Independence, Cal.

Notice.

A large corral and plenty of good hay are provided for horses belonging to guests of the Independence Hotel. Farmers and others who come to town with teams or on horseback will find this a good accommodation.

H. LEVY,
Proprietor Independence Hotel.

Mill Will Close.

Mr. A. N. Bell gives notice that on the 20th day of April next his flour mill will be closed, and will not again be opened for work till the new wheat crop begins to come in. All parties having grain to grind will please bring it to mill immediately.

DIED.

JOHNS—At Keeler, April 5th, 1887, John Johns, a native of England, aged about 33 years.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

With a largely increased and rapidly growing country order trade we enter the Spring of 1887 better equipped than ever before to meet the demands of the thousands located on this Coast who find it profitable to do their trading by mail.

Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices,
Spot Cash,
Square Dealing,
Orders Promptly Filled

Are the elements which combined have given our Country Order Department such an onward impetus.

If it pays others will it not pay you?

Send for samples and one of our illustrated Spring Catalogues. Mailed to any address on application.

HALE BROS. & CO.
Sacramento, Cal.
829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

PROPOSALS FOR BOARDING INYO COUNTY PRISONERS.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk on Tuesday, May 3, 1887, at 12 o'clock m., for the boarding of Inyo county prisoners for the term of one year, beginning May 1st, 1887, and ending May 1st, 1888, said bids to design the price per diem for each prisoner, and said board to be paid for by warrants drawn upon the General Expense Fund, upon bills duly verified and presented at the regular meetings of said Board of Supervisors.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Boarding County Prisoners," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m. on said 3d day of May, 1887, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. C. EDDY,
Chairman pro tem.

ATTEST: P. H. MACK, Clerk.
m19 4t

Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick of Inyo County.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, at the office of the County Clerk until 12 o'clock m., on Tuesday, May 3d, 1887, to contract for the care of said Indigent sick for the term of one year, from May 1st, 1887 to May 1st, 1888. Said bids to designate the amount for which parties contracting will care for said indigent sick, on the basis of an average of four patients per day throughout the year, and to include all medicine, nursing, board, lodging and washing. Said bids to include the burial and funeral expenses of any indigent sick person or persons who may die while under such care.

Said contractor to care for all the indigent sick properly admitted to the contractor's care. And said bids to designate the price per head at which a excess of patients over the average of four each day throughout the year will be cared for, said excess to be paid for by extra allowance on presentation of bills duly sworn to, at the regular meeting of said Board, immediately after said contract has expired. The average four per day to be paid for at the regular meetings of the Board, on presentation of bills duly verified. All payments to be made by warrants drawn upon the Hospital Fund of said county.

The person or persons to whom said contract shall be awarded shall give a good and sufficient bond in double the sum of said contract price, for the faithful performance of said contract.

The care and management of said indigent sick by such contractor shall be at all times subject to the inspection of said Board of Supervisors, or any member thereof, or any person appointed by said Board for such purpose.

Said proposals must be endorsed, "Proposals for Care of Indigent Sick," and the same will be opened between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., on said 3d day of May, 1887, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

J. C. EDDY,
Chairman pro tem.

ATTEST: P. H. MACK, Clerk.
m19 4t

In the Superior Court of Inyo County, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased.

Abraham Diaz, the Administrator of the estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of certain part of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth. It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of April, 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, or at the Methodist Church, if the Court be there holden, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

Dated March 25th, 1887.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.

m26-4w

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:
HAWTHORNE NEV.
BRANCHES:
Wabuska, Nev.,
CORSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.
AGENCIES:
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
U. S. STAGE CO.,
HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co.'s.

m25tf

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY.
PROF. HARRIS' Pastille
A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.
TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.
TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00
NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness Decay and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.
AVITAL RESTORER
HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'PO CHEMISTS
506½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss.
Ask for terms of our Appliance.
WE GIVE TRUTH.

BEES & HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES Queens, Comb foundation, and Bee hives, a Oak Creek Apiary,
Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.
W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

MISCELALNEOUS.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC,
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11 tf

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex, all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.
JOHN C. EVANS, Stoutland, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as the Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house. If they had to take the Reapers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."
JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Neosho, Ills., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Ist. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy corn for grist."
I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.
J. WORTH, 1719 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY
EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN,
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1887.
n47tf

TOM BOLAND,
KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS' Supplies
PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.
LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO
BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n36tf

International Immigrant Union.
Secure A Homestead For Your Family.
CALIFORNIA.
INYO COUNTY—Owens River Valley
THE INTERNATIONAL IMMIGRANT UNION intends to colonize the Valley of Owens River, Inyo county, one of the prettiest valleys in the great west, containing about 100,000 acres and well adapted to the growth of wheat and other cereals, as well as of the various fruits. The soil is about the same as the best ever known in California or Oregon, and the facilities for irrigation unsurpassed.
The Company offers to locate settlers upon 80, 160, 320 and 640 acre farms, the settlers paying the same from the Government at $1.50 per acre under the Desert Land Act, paying for it the same 50 cents per acre upon filing his or her application, and the balance, $1 per acre, at the end of three years, or before if water is brought upon the land in sufficient quantity to irrigate the same. Any person, man or woman, 21 years of age, can locate a tract of 640 acres.
International Immigrant Union,
126 Washington St., Chicago, Ills.
WM. H. MARTIN, Manager.
THE DAVIDSON CO., N. W., Agents, St. Paul Minn.

Office in San Francisco:
No. 401½ CALIFORNIA STREET,
Rooms 5 and 8.

IS THERE ANY HOPE?

NEW AND IMPORTANT OPINIONS OF PULMONARY EXPERTS!

Can the Universal Consumption be Successfully Treated.

Dr. Borgeon, a leading French doctor, has a new treatment for consumption!

He gives an enema of carbonic acid and sulphuretted hydrogen gases, the latter gas carrying the former into every part of the throat and lungs.

This treatment, too, is directed at effects—the cause remains undisturbed.

What this cause is has been stated by perhaps the highest pulmonary authority in the world, *i. e.*, the Brompton Hospital for Consumptives, in London, Eng.

This malady every year carries off from one seventh to one-fifth of the entire population of England!

Dr. Payne, M. D., M. R. C. P., London, is authority for this statement.

The same or a greater proportion of deaths obtains in America.

Dr. Payne also says that one-half the total number of deaths from all *other* causes have seeds of this disease in the system which only require some irritant to develop!

Dr. Herman Brehmer, an eminent German authority, says that consumption is caused by deficient nutrition of the lungs, by poor blood.

These authorities cannot be disputed. The medical world recognizes them. The uric acid is the irritant in the blood that causes the development of the seeds which Dr. Brehmer says lie dormant in the blood.

Every particle of blood which passes through the lungs and heart, also goes through the kidneys, and if they are in the least deranged they cannot rid the blood of its killing poison. The thousand little heir-like sewer tubes of the kidneys very easily get blocked up and diseased; and when they do, they corrupt instead of purifying the blood. Kidney disease may exist, and yet no pain occur in that organ, because it is deficient in nerves of sensation.

Dip your finger in acid every day and it soon festers and is destroyed. Send acid poisoned blood through the lungs every second, and they soon give way.

The Brompton Hospital investigation showed that 52 per cent. of the victims of consumption were afflicted with deranged kidneys, which permitted the uric acid poison to remain in the blood and irritate the lungs. This uric acid is always fighting every vital organ, and if there be any inherent weakness in the lungs it inevitably causes pneumonia, cough and consumption.

The real cause of pulmonary troubles being so authoritatively shown to be faulty even though unsuspected action of the kidneys, explains why, in order to master the dreaded consumption, one must rid the blood of the uric acid irritant which inflames and burns up the lung substance. For this purpose there is nothing equal to that great specific, Warner's safe cure. This remedy has now the favor of medical men all over the world purely on its merits. We have no doubt that if the kidneys are kept in natural action, consumption and a great many other diseases, caused by uric-acid, will not only be cured but will be prevented.

When the kidney is healthy, no albumen appears in the water, but albumen is found in the water of more than half of those who die of consumption!

This, then, is the condition of things that always precedes consumption: First, weakened kidneys; second, retained uric acid, poisoning the blood; third, the development of disease in the lungs by the irritant acids passing through them. Then there is a little cough in the morning; soon thick, yellow matter is spit up, followed by loss of flesh and strength, with dreadful night sweats; and when the patient goes to his school physician for help, he is put on cod liver oil which his stomach weakened also by uric acid in the blood, cannot digest. Because there is no pain present in the kidneys, the patient does not think they are affected, but the kidney acid is doing its work every minute, every hour, day and night, and by-and-by the disease of the lungs has advanced until pus is developed, then come hemorrhages, and at last the glassy stare which denotes that the end is near!

A post-mortem examination of such cases shows that the terrible uric acid has completely destroyed the substance of the lung.

It is impossible to cure lung disease when the blood is poisoned with uric acid.

The Serious Danger of Taking Cold Air Directly Into the Lungs.

Breathing through the open mouth is practiced for the most part only by "civilized" men. The aborigines of our country, and savage tribes elsewhere, always keep the mouth tightly closed and breathe through the nostrils. Nature is a wiser teacher than fashion, for the primitive method of breathing is the best one on every principle of hygiene. There is danger of severe injury to the bronchial tubes and to the delicate vessels of the lungs, in passing from the warm air of a house to an atmosphere in the neighborhood of zero, if the air is taken directly into the lungs. By passing it through the nostrils the chill is removed, and the shock from the sudden change escaped.

Yet our readers will remember that Lieutenant Schwatka said that in the most intense cold of the Arctic regions, one *must* usually breathe through the mouth.

If the modern germ theory of the origin of infectious diseases is true, breathing through the nostrils is one of nature's safeguards. The hairs, which line the entrance to the nostrils, may arrest the germs floating in the air and prevent their passage to the lungs, and consequent absorption by the blood. Parents ought to teach their children early to breathe only through the nostrils.—*Youth's Companion.*

—Prof. Ordway recommends that water pipes exposed to freezing be covered with glazed cotton batting. It is easily applied, and should be put on to the thickness of one to three inches, according to exposure, being wound around loosely with twine.—*N. Y. Sun.*

AN INTERVIEW WITH DICKENS.

The Advice the Great Author Gave an Ambitious Young Newspaper Reporter.

In a musty little dressing room just off the stage of St. James' hall, in Buffalo, Charles Dickens gave an ambitious young newspaper reporter his first lesson in interviewing. That was more than twenty years ago and during Mr. Dickens' last visit to this country. The great novelist gave two public readings in Buffalo, and on the day after his first reading in that city he went to Niagara Falls with a party of friends. It was to obtain his "impressions" of the falls that the ambitious young reporter sought Mr. Dickens a few minutes before the raising of the curtain on his second night's entertainment. As luck would have it the distinguished author was alone in the dressing room. He was sitting at a rude pine table reading a newspaper by the light of a sputtering candle.

"What is it, young man?" he said, somewhat gruffly, as soon as he became aware of the reporter's presence.

"I am a reporter for The Buffalo Express," said the intruder, with forced calmness.

"Yes, yes! well, what is it?" exclaimed Mr. Dickens, in a tone so freezing that the reporter shivered and instinctively turned toward the door in expectation of an admonition to "Get out!"

"Well, what do you want?" repeated the great Boz.

"Wh-wh-what do you think of Niagara Falls?" stammered the reporter.

"None of your"—began the famous novelist with rising asperity.

"I beg your pardon, excuse me; I thought"—nervously interjected the reporter, as he edged toward the door.

"Wait a moment. Come here!" Mr. Dickens' demeanor and tone had changed completely. The reporter looked up in surprise. The expression of annoyance in the face of the novelist had given way to one of amused interest. "So you were sent to interview me, were you?" said he pleasantly. "Well, I hope you will excuse my candor in saying that your paper could not have sent a person less likely to succeed, even if I were willing to be interviewed, which I am not. My young friend let me give you a word of advice. When you want to interview a man don't act as if you were afraid of him, and don't throw a net at him as though you were seeking a fish in invisible depths. No man whose opinions are worth publishing will respond to a wholesale invitation to unbosom himself. Don't ask weak or frivolous questions! You must have an intelligent plan of campaign when you go interviewing. First of all you must know just what you want to say and your questions must be sufficiently incisive to awaken the interest of the person to whom they are addressed. Once you get a man interested in a subject it will require only a little ingenuity to keep him talking. After what I have seen to-day I cannot help feeling an interest in Niagara Falls, but if you will excuse me for saying so, you lack the ingenuity to set me talking on the subject. I wish you well, however. Good night."

Mr. Dicken's "impressions" of Niagara Falls were not printed in any Buffalo newspaper the next day, but his pithy remarks on the subject of interviewing were printed on the tablets of that young reporter's memory—in red ink, as it were.—New York Times.

Cockroaches on the Race Course.

"Bet you $10 on my bug!"

"Five to two on the little 'un!"

Such were the cries that greeted the ears of a reporter as he passed the door of a Cadillac square saloon and caused him to turn back and enter. It was a curious sight that met his eyes. On the floor were drawn two concentric circles with chalk, one six, the other about twelve feet in diameter. Within the inner circle stooped two men who held each a teacup, bottom upward, on the floor, their rims in contact and as near the middle of the circle as possible. Between the inner and outer circle stood a flashily dressed man with an open watch in his hand and without the outer circle were eighteen or twenty excited spectators.

"Are you ready?" asked the man with the watch.

"We are," answered they of the cups.

"One, two, three, go!" said the timekeeper.

The two men in the inner circle simultaneously raised the cups and stepped beyond the line, revealing two cockroaches, one considerably larger than the other. The bugs seemed at first to be thoroughly confused, running about in circles and darting first in one direction and then in another. Suddenly, however, the smaller roach took a bee line toward the bar and crossed the chalk line while the other insect was still seeking its bearings. The greatest confusion prevailed, as each trainer deftly covered his roach with a cup and secured it, the captor of the smaller one exclaiming:

"Three out of five and the money is mine."—Detroit Free Press.

A Lucky Decorative Idea.

One of the most successful "fakes" ever worked in the artistic line was by a young Pittsburg engraver in Chicago. He was out of money and out of work. It was several years ago, just at the beginning of the decorative art craze. One day he was passing a shell store with a friend when an idea struck him. He was considerable of an artist as well as an engraver. He went in and proposed to the proprietor to take some of the shells and paint a little landscape in each and sell them for mantel ornaments.

The shrewd old proprietor said that the thing would catch the popular fancy and finally arranged to pay $1 a piece for painting them. They took a dozen of the shells home and the pictures suited the old man. The shell paintings had a great sale, and in the next three months the artists made a little over $1,200, and didn't work very hard either. At the end of that period competition cut the price in half again and they went out of the business, but it was a great snap for the amateurs while it lasted.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

The Depreciation of English Land.

The depreciation in the value of English land is witnessed by one or two statements published last week. We are, in the first place, told that within a radius of twelve miles around Louth, in Lincolnshire, there are now 22,400 acres of land without tenants. In the same shire the largest farm in England has been thrown on the owner's hands. It is 2,700 acres in extent and the tenant paid £1 per acre. This year a reduction of 50 per cent. was made to him, but finding, although an experienced and energetic farmer, that even at this reduction he could not make two ends meet, he has thrown up his farm.—London Court Journal.

The Siamese Way.

In the simplicity of its doctoring methods few nations are much in advance of the Siamese. A great number of diseases are popularly supposed to be the result of spirit possession. The doctor in charge of a case of this kind ties a string around the room in view of the patient, decorates it with pieces of paper containing mysterious hieroglyphics, and then, brandishing a knife, commands the spirit to come out. Clay images are also used for the spirits to enter, and when satisfied that they have done so, the images are wheeled out of town upon carts. When the patient is convinced that the evil spirit has left his mind becomes tranquilized, and he stands a better chance for recovery.—Herald of Health

LANGUAGE OF LEGS.

WHAT THE VARIOUS POSTURES ASSUMED IN PUBLIC INDICATE.

A Physiognomist Studies Human Nature in a Street Car—Curious Indications of Disposition and Character—Movements of the Eyelids.

"Did you notice that old man who just went past?" asked a young doctor the other day. "Well, he will sit with his right leg crossing the left."

"Why, what do you mean?"

"Nothing much. Only that any observer can tell what leg a man will cross by the way he wears his clothing."

"You don't mean to say that you know from the appearance of a person how they cross their feet?" I inquired.

"Yes, that's it. You don't believe it? Well, come with me. We'll take a short ride on a street car, and I'll prove my assertion to be true."

A few moments later saw me aboard a car, the sole occupant being a German woman with a basket.

"She don't count?" I suggested, inquiringly.

"Oh, yes. You can tell women just as well as men. She will put the left foot over the right." Almost before he had finished, as if to prove the truth of his statement, the left broad shoe was slowly put over the right.

ANALYZING A SUBJECT.

"There's a subject for us," he continued, as a thin young man with an immense walking cane entered the door. "Look how neatly his coat fits; see how his silk hat shines; observe his polished boots. You will notice the height of his collar and his spotless linen. All right now. That man will pull his pantaloons gently at the knee, and then with care cross the right leg over the left."

It was getting rather interesting, and it was with delight I welcomed another passenger. He was fair and fat, but more than forty. His ruddy, over hanging cheeks rivaled his scanty locks in the fashionable tint, "town red." His weight was something remarkable, judged from the space he occupied, but, despite this fact, he dropped but one fare in the box.

"A cherub, eh?" said the physiognomist. "Now, that man is lazy. See how limp his collar is, and how unclean his cuffs. Even the age of slobbering is not past, which is responsible for those marks on his coat. Now, one glance is sufficient to show that he will use great work to get the left leg over the right. See him? It's a difficult task, but he imagines that it is as nicely crossed as any man's can be.

"You will find the majority of people are not over neat about their appearance. While they may be cleanly enough, they haven't much pride in the fit of their clothing; consequently, most people give the preference to the left foot. It is even noticeable by the hands. See our fat man; see how snugly he crosses the right hand with the left. It's the most interesting study one can have, the study of human nature. I practice at it continually. I have taught myself to read people's thoughts."

THE STUDENT CONTINUES.

The car by this time was comfortably filled. Along the opposite side, with the exception of the old man, the left leg was crossing the right. One woman out of the four female passengers crossed right, and if appearance counts for aught I could have told it would be so.

"Another thing I have studied," continued this student of human nature, "and that is the movement of the eyelids. If I want to tell a woman's temper I watch her eyelids. You can read a man in the same way, but not so readily. A woman with a fiery temper will move her eyelids with a snap, and that snap betrays her. Another who is easy going and hard to arouse moves her eyelids languidly. One with a quick brain and a temper furious when aroused justly winks steadily, but neither quickly nor slowly until engaged in interesting conversation. Even bright thoughts will cause her eyelids to move with rapidity and show the state of the brain as well as her temper.

"Why do I study these human points? you ask. In the first place, because it is interesting to me, and next, because it is useful for a man in public life to have an insight into human nature. When we have learned just such little things as these we can more quickly tell the men or women we come in contact with, which is always an advantage. Clothing, hats, seal sacques, even a place where a button should be, partakes of the character of the wearer and tells a student as plain as print with whom he has to deal."—New York Journal.

An Esquiman Dog Team.

"I am told that there is to be an Esquiman dog team at the carnival," said Mr. J. H. Hubbard, who had charge of the Canadian game trophy at the Colonial exhibition. "It would be a splendid attraction if they have a good team." "Is it not your team that is to be exhibited?" asked a reporter. "No," was the reply. "Mine were stuffed, and I have left them in England. It was the same team which conveyed Maj. Jarvis right through from Fort Churchill, and their reward on arriving at Winnipeg was to be poisoned by prussic acid and stuffed for exhibition. I have the harness here with me." "How many dogs do they usually have to a team?" was the next question. "There are usually four, but very often six or eight. It would not do, however, to have more than four in a team to be driven through the streets, as with the bands of music, the noise and the crowd of people they would be hard to manage.

"The best dog is a cross between a wolf and a collie slut. They are not savage, but on the contrary are very devoted to the man who feeds them. They are very peculiar in this respect. A man may drive a team five years and feed them every night, but if he sells them, the buyer feeds them, and thereupon he becomes their boss. They give implicit obedience to the man who feeds them last. Good dogs are worth from $25 to $50. They used to be employed in drawing fish from Lake Winnipeg into the town, and are often used yet by the Indians who come in on treaty days for their pay. When the Indians have their sun dance they kill and eat the oldest and most worthless of the dogs, for it would never do to have a dance without a meal of roast dog afterward. The Stonies never do this, but the Crees, the Sioux and some other tribes do."—Montreal Gazette.

Not All Satisfied.

"And so your dear Uncle David is dead? Was he sick long?" "Not a great while, but he was a great sufferer. Everything, however, was done for him that was possible." "Then, of course, you are all satisfied with his medical treatment?" "Oh, yes; that is to say, all of us except Cousin John. Uncle David didn't leave John anything but the family Bible."—Boston Transcript.

Ancient Egyptian Gold Plate.

The only piece of gold plate ever found in Egypt, now on its way to the Museum of Fine Arts, is the massive handle to a tray used in the royal service of Pharaoh Hophra, at the biblical Tahpanhes (Jeremiah x, 3), to which place came Jeremiah, who doubtless here wrote his "Lamentations," with the fugitive princesses of Judah. The plate is among the gifts of the Egypt exploration fund, which disclosed this most interesting sight where Nebuchadnezzar burned the palace or castle because Hophra had received the fugitives.—Home Journal.

FARMING IN CALIFORNIA.

How the Owners of Wheat Ranches and Vineyards Conduct Their Business.

The great staple product of California is wheat, of which about fifty million bushels, worth more than forty millions of dollars, are raised in a good year, four-fifths of which are exported. This wheat is almost wholly raised on large ranches by contract. The wheat-grower is no more a farmer than he is a miner or a miller. He lets out his plowing and seeding by the acre, and borrows money from the banks to pay the bill, giving security on the growing crop. In harvest-time a contractor comes on the ground with his harvesters, threshers and separators, an outfit costing as much as five thousand dollars. He brings his own crew of twenty to twenty-five men, who move from place to place, living like gypsies in the open air. They gather in the broad fields of grain at the rate of more than one thousand bushels per day, and leave the crop neatly piled up in sacks, to which the rancher has not put his hand from first to last. More money is borrowed from the banks at the rate of one and one-half per cent. per month to pay for the harvesting, and some time or any time, before the rainy season begins, the sacks are carted either to the river or railroad, and sent to market.

The rancher is to all intents and purposes a capitalist, or, perhaps, a manufacturer dependent upon the capitalist, and, unless his operations are conducted on a sufficiently extensive scale, the margin of profit is hardly enough to keep him in idleness during the greater part of the year. Every wheat-grower in California is not of this sort, but every well-informed person will recognize the characteristics of a class sufficiently numerous to afford a basis for distinct and peculiar methods of business, both as regards contracts, transportation and finances. It is to the thrifty wheat-grower that the employment of the Chinaman becomes a necessity if he would vary his husbandry, and avail himself fully of the season's opportunities. In planting, weeding and digging, the Chinaman excels, and the testimony of many a rancher is that without Chinese labor his farming would not be successful.

In grape culture the common practice in the State is wasteful. Early in March the plow is put in among the vines to remove weeds that careful culture would never have permitted to grow. The weeds come out, and so do all the tender roots near the surface. During the summer the vines are commonly allowed to run until they cover the ground with shoots from ten to fifteen feet long; then there is a spasm of pruning and they are all cut back just at the time when the whole strength of the foliage is required to mature the juices in the rapidly swelling fruit. The common price for grapes is from twenty to thirty dollars per ton, according to variety and quality, and the grower has so little margin for profit that he can only employ industrious and steady laborers at small wages. As a consequence, the most successful grape-growers are compelled to employ Chinamen in their vineyards. Generally the more successful the man, the more Chinamen he employs; their wages are from twenty to twenty-five dollars per month without board.—*Youth's Companion.*

An Adjustment of Differences.

Valerie Villemer (Vassar, '87)—But, auntie, all the researches of modern science convince us that evolution is the only theory to which we can attach any confidence. Admirable Aunt—Well, my dear, if you won't disturb my ancestors in the Garden of Eden, I will promise not to feed peanuts to yours at the zoological garden.—Harvard Lampoon.

HOW NOT TO BE SICK.

To fight disease away, and keep it out, is, in a nut-shell, the solution of the whole mystery. To this end activity, vitality and health go together. When malaria and *consumption* make their attacks the system has been enfeebled and is therefore ready to be damaged by them. The weakened system needs a vitalizer. Such a help to health is found in Compound Oxygen, a remedy which has achieved its most conspicuous triumphs in building up the feeble, restoring the prostrated, and driving out deep-seated chronic maladies which had threatened the destruction of their victims. The way in which Compound Oxygen does its work is plain and simple. There are no drugs to swallow; no annoying experiences to be endured; but through it the circulation, the digestive organs and the whole system receive new life, and thus acquire power to throw off disease and to resist new attacks. To follow up this interesting subject procure from Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, of 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, the treatise which they send by mail to any applicant free of charge.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

Jack Sweeney is going to be engaged to Miss Birdie Denver, the Belle of Bangtown, as soon as his salary is raised to $14 a week. We tender our congratulations, that is, if Jack makee the riffle. Fourteen dollars is big wages these hard times.

A GENIAL RESTORATIVE.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are emphatically a genial restorative. The changes which this great botanic remedy produces in the disordered organization are always agreeably, though surely progressive, never abrupt, and violent. On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it initiates those processes which result in the re-establishment of healthful vigor is conspicuously shown in cases where it is taken to overcome that fruitful cause of debility, indigestion, coupled, as it usually is, with biliousness and constipation. Thorough digestion, regular evacuation and abundant secretion, are results which promptly and invariably attend its systematic use. It is, besides, the best protective against malaria, and a first rate diuretic.

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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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In the discharge of even a single duty, always be sure that it is loaded.

"I would not live alway." No; not if disease is to make my life a daily burden. But it need not, good friend, and will not if you will be wise in time. How many of our loved ones are mouldering in the dust who might have been spared for years. The slight cough was unheeded, the many symptoms of disease that lurked within were slighted and death came. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" cannot recall the dead though it has snatched numbers from the verge of the grave, and will cure consumption in its earlier stages.

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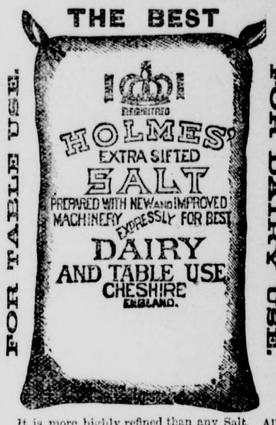

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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A MISER'S PET DOG.

How a Terrier Mourns the Death of a Master Missed by No Human Friend.

Rover, the old canine friend and companion of miser Joe Perry, lonely and broken-hearted, keeps a faithful watch in the silent yard of his dead master's house on Locust street. Hour by hour, day and night, he lies watching the time-worn door and whines and paws at its rotten boards. But it doesn't open as it was wont to do at his lightest scratch. He whines out his grief as he used to bark his opinions at neighboring curs. It would have been a charitable ending if old Rover had been found dead in the little back room with the old miser and his partner. The woman who keeps the grocery store next door to the house of gold and filth pushes food to the dog through a hole in the fence every day, but Rover seldom touches it and is daily growing weaker. The little terrier has a stubby tail, short legs and a shaggy coat of sorrel color hair. He was a pup when given to Perry a number of years ago.

Rover was the only living thing that shared the miser's fullest confidence. When Perry would leave the house to collect a debt or visit a liquor saloon Rover was generally trotting by his side. If the miser should go away without Rover it would not be long before the dog would discover the absence of his master and start to search for him. The terrier was well known in the neighborhood.

While looking for Perry he would peep into the near-by groggeries and if the miser was not to be found in the saloons the dog would soon be scratching the door of old John McGough's house. If he found Perry he would jump about him, paw his legs and give unmistakable evidence that he wanted him to come home. If Perry was ready he would follow the dog, but should his talk of avarice be not complete he would tell Rover to go and make a tour among the garbage buckets of the alleys. And Rover would go and do as directed. Some times the dog would find Perry in one of the saloons buying his daily supply of rum. If the miser lingered too long Rover would show his impatience by tugging at the tattered trousers of the recluse.

On several occasions the hoarding auctioneer got a burdensome load of bad whisky aboard and was helped to his door by colored men, who repaid themselves by relieving the miser of his silver time-piece and its shoe-string chain, but it never happened while the terrier was around.

There is a pear tree in the yard and when this was bearing its fruit, then was the time that little Rover had to be vigilant. He was not only faithful and sagacious but cunning. Two years ago an eight-year-old pickaninny was peeping into the yard with his white eyeballs turned wistfully to the pear tree. Rover saw him but pretended that he was asleep, until the darkey stepped in and made for the tree. Then the terrier made a dash for the gate and cut off the frightened lad. The dog barked his loudest and brought out Perry, who caught the robber. But it was unfortunate for the old man, as the pickaninny was vicious and he struck the miser on the head with a stone and made his escape.

Rover was caught by the dog-catchers about two years ago. It was early on a spring morning and the dog was out on a hunt for one of the old men who had slipped away for the matutinal supply of corn-juice. The terrier had been away from the house but a few minutes when he was seen by a dog-catcher on Locust street. Rover made a heroic endeavor to get back home, but the darky and his big net were too much for him and he was soon among whelps, mongrels and curs in the wagon of the pound man. Perry heard the yells of the dog and hurried into the street. He made a piteous appeal for the release of his terrier, but the men refused to free Rover until the owner had paid the fine. After exerting himself for twenty minutes the miser was crushed to find that he couldn't secure a reduction on the fine, but his love for the dog was great and he finally brought out the money and the terrier was released.—*Philadelphia Times.*

SUICIDE OF ANIMALS.

An Interesting Case of the Kind Reported by a Noted Savant.

I am disinclined to believe in deliberate intention of suicide in so-called "animals," for one reason among others, because I think if they were capable of entertaining the idea they would take advantage of it so often, to be rid of the miseries the human animal inflicts on them, that the present doubt would not exist. Would not half the cab-horses crawl into the Thames, and would not high-spirited mongrels devise means of being beforehand with the policeman's truncheon? Nevertheless, I have just been credibly informed of an authentic instance. A gentleman with whom I had a slight acquaintance, residing not many doors from me, went last winter to the south of France on a visit to relations. He was out of health, certainly, but it was quite expected that the change of climate would restore him. His "faithful dog" did not "bear him company," but remained with his wife and friends. The hopes of his recovery proved fallacious, and when the news of his death came it was an unexpected grief. The dog seemed fully to understand the nature of the bereavement, and shared the grief of the family to such an overwhelming extent that one day it went to an upper window and jumped out, killing itself in a very distressing way. I may add the dog was a small terrier. —*R. H. Busk, in Notes and Queries.*

—Venezuela has had a shower of red and blue hail-stones.

SHARP CONTRAST.

The Humble Life of Weavers in Olden Times Compared With That of To-Day.

It is sometimes well to take a look back and see what our forefathers used to do in our own line of business. Before the advent of the narrow loom and fancy cassimeres all goods were woven on the old broad hand-loom, which was an immense institution, and usually owned by the weaver and set up in one of his own chambers. It was always accompanied by the old "bobbin wheel" and a large bowl or tub of water in which to wet the filling; the wheel being used to throw out the surplus water, which left each bobbin of filling equally charged with moisture. The bobbins were stacked up in the window until used, sometimes kept covered with a cloth. From fifty to one hundred bobbins were wet at a time. Only one shuttle was used, and that a very heavy one, with two large double wheels underneath and two single wheels on the side that ran against the reed. These wheels used to destroy the reed in time, as the under wheels did the race-board. There was no box motion then. A piece of strong twine was fastened to each picker and brought to the center of the loom and fastened to a handle which the weaver held in his right hand, and with which the shuttle was thrown with great precision while he worked the lay with his left hand and the treadles with his feet. The seat was a two-legged affair fastened to the window-sill, the seat part being at an angle of about forty-five degrees. It could hardly be called a seat, as the weaver stood up while sitting down, as it were. The yarn was let off from the beam by hand, and the cloth taken up in the same way, the arrangement being very crude indeed, but very effective, made so by the skill of the weaver. The cloth was usually woven in the loom eleven or thirteen quarters wide, and, as might be expected, it came from the loom very thin, but felt like a woolen board when full, in which state it was generally sold by the small manufacturer, the purchaser sending it to the finishing-mill.

Besides the single looms in the homes of the weaver there were what were termed "shops," where a large number of looms were run, usually owned by one man, single looms being rented at times. As there was no power there was no bell and no steam heat, the shops being warmed by the crudest kind of stoves. When the short days of the year came, and it was time to light up, they usually had what was called "a lighting-up supper," and in the spring a "blowing-out" supper. Lighting was done with oil in the crudest kind of a lamp, which was made by any tinsmith. The amount of smoke made was fearful. The lamps were open, no glass in any form being used. Coal oil had not been discovered, and lard oil was not the an article of commerce. The weavers were generally a very happy set of men, full of jest, song, and story, and the original wit of some of those men has made the fortune of later imitators.

The weavers were often experts at raising window plants, and many of them could make a good showing at any season of the year. Native song birds were often kept, and there was always some kind of a pet—it may be a dog, cat, or some kind of bird—that was allowed the freedom of the chamber. Money was not very plenty, luxuries were unknown, but a fair share of happiness was secured by the old hand-loom weavers.—*Fiber and Fabrics.*

THE CHEERFUL FACE.

A Heaven-Born Light Before Which All Dreariness Must Vanish.

Next to the sunlight of heaven is the cheerful face. There is no mistaking it—the bright eye, the unclouded brow, the sunny smile, all tell of that which dwell within. Who has not felt its electrifying influence? One glance at this face lifts us out of the mists and shadows into the beautiful realms of hope. One cheerful face in the household will keep every thing warm and bright within. A host of evil passions may lurk around the door, but they never enter and abide there; the cheerful face will put them to shame and flight. It may be a very plain face, but there is some thing in it we feel, yet can not express; and its cheery smile sends the blood dancing through the veins for every joy. Ah, there is a world of magic in the plain, cheerful face! It charms us with a spell of eternity and we would not exchange it for all the soulless beauty that ever graced the fairest form on earth.

It may be a very little face, but somehow this cherry little face ever shines, and the shining is so bright that the shadows can not remain, and silently they creep away into the dark corners where the pleasant face is gone. It may be a wrinkled face, but it is all the dearer for that, and none the less cheerful. We linger near it, and gaze tenderly upon it, and say: "God bless this dear, happy face!" We must keep it with us as long as we can, for home will lose much of its brightness when this sweet face is gone. And after it is gone, how the remembrance of it softens our wayward natures. When care and sorrow would snap our heart strings asunder, this wrinkled face looks down upon us, and the painful tension grows lighter, the way seems less dreary, and the sorrow less heavy. God bless the cheerful face! What a dreary world this would be without this heaven-born light! And he who has it not should pray for his daily bread.—*Home Visitor.*

—Since Michael Davitt has been married agitation will cease and home rule begin.—*Albany Journal.*

THE COUNTERSIGN.

His Honor Recognized the Sign of a Brother in Distress and Made Another.

He was a bearded man and his breath was redolent with cloves and gin. Once upon a time he had endeavored to train his hair into a pompadour and partially succeeded. But only partially, for one-half stood up like undying Truth, while the rest pointed to all directions of the marine compass. He wore a winning smile and evidently intended to captivate his honor with a glance. But his honor wasn't to be captivated and the prisoner soon found it out. Then he started off on a new tack. Laying down his hat softly, he slowly elevated his right hand to his ear and bowed three times solemnly. Then he laid his left hand on his stomach and his right hand on his head and began working them circularly. His honor put on his glasses and looked down solemnly at the prisoner. That individual stepped backward three paces, three more to the left and back again, describing a triangle. In a low voice he whispered:

"Brother, do you recognize the hailing sign?"

His honor nodded and turned over a leaf on the docket. The man at the bar then tapped his forehead three times, and elevated his arms over his head, saying: "The signal of distress, brother." The court merely bowed. "It will be all right, then?" cheerily asked the prisoner. "I suppose I can go. And say, brother, can't you advance a brother fifty

THE HAILING SIGN.

cents to relieve his immediate necessities?" His honor took off his glasses and asked: "Mr. Bebee, I recognize your signals, etcetera, but I cannot for the life of me recollect the order; so many, you know."

"I am surprised, brother, greatly surprised," remarked the prisoner. "I never knew a candidate who ever forgot his initiation into the United Order of Benevolent Sons of Good Fellowship of the Temple of Solomon," and he gave the hailing sign with embellishments.

"Ah, yes; I had it mixed up with the Ancient Order of Old Billygoats," exclaimed his honor. "Do you recognize this sign, brother?" and he dipped his pen in the red ink and held it up."

"It isn't in the ritual, is it?" asked the prisoner, as he rubbed his head.

"It means, Mr. Bebee, that the court has dropped onto your little racket," sternly replied his honor. Then picking up a blotter, he waved it in a circle and said: "Does this sign seem familiar to you?"

"Don't recollect it," meekly responded the accused.

"Well, as I interpret it, it means that you get three months. Now give the parting sign to the Most Worthy Tiler and Master of the Guard at the door and pass down."

THE COUNTERSIGN.

And his honor waved his pen and blotter together and John Agamemnon Bebee was seized by Deputy Five and hustled down stairs. There he told the old soldier that the villain up stairs would be assassinated by the avenging angels of the U. O. of B. S. of G. F. of the T. of S., Chapter Nine, Encampment of the Ohio Valley.—Cincinnati Times-Star.

Saved by a Bluff.

Lord O——, an Englishman, was a very rough and imperious man, also quite deaf. He was riding along one day in a post chaise, asleep, when he was stopped by a robber on horseback, who awoke him. "What do you want?" said Lord O——, angrily. "Money, my lord." "What money? Are you a robber? Are you the rascal who has just awoke me so suddenly?" "Come, be quick!" said the highwayman; "I have no time to lose; I must have your purse." "My purse!" exclaimed Lord O——; "indeed, you shall not have it. Really, you carry on a fine trade!" He pulled out his purse, which was full, and with his finger and thumb deliberately took out two guineas, which he gave to the robber. "There, that's enough for a scoundrel like you! I hope to see you hanged some of these days!" Lord O—— coolly put up his purse, still calling him a rascal and a scoundrel, and repeating that he hoped to see him hanged soon. The robber was so much awed by the other's manner that he did not venture to insist on his demand for the purse, though he had a pistol in his hand to enforce it, and Lord O—— drove on.—New York Star.

All There is About Cows.

Here is Laura's composition on the cow: 'A cow is an animal with four legs on the under side. The tail is longer than the legs, but it's not used to stand on. The cow kills flies with her tail. A cow has big ears that wriggle on hinges; so does the tail. A cow is bigger than a calf, but not as big as an elephant. She is made small so she can go in the barn door when nobody is looking. Some cows are black and some hook. A dog was hooked once. She tossed the dog that worried the cat that killed the rat. Black cows give white milk; so does other cows. Milkmen sell milk to buy their little girls' dresses, which they put water in and chalk. Cows chew cuds and each cow finds its own chew. This is all there is about cows.—Wide Awake.

Why the Chickens Came Out.

An anecdote is told of a little fellow who, on turning over the leaves of a scrap book, came across the well known picture of some chickens just out of their shell. "My companion examined the picture carefully and then, with a grave, sagacious look at me, slowly remarked, 'They came out 'cos they was afraid of being boiled.'".—Wide Awake.

TALENTED BUT LAZY.

The Unlovely Sight Presented by a Young Woman Who Shirks Her Duties.

The town is full of talented girls who will never amount to any thing because they are so well content with simply being talented. These girls will never be able to take a prominent place in any profession or circle in society because they lack the industry without which all the talent under the sun is not worth a copper groat. Talent is the unhewn block of marble, industry is the chisel that may convert it to the perfect statue. The philosophic writer of "Our Picayunes" says that industry beats genius at every thing except the making of real poetry. Talented girls who are too lazy to accomplish any thing except by inspiration are often not only the victims of their own false idea that talent is better than a developed muscle, or trained mind, or methodical work, but of the ill-advised praise of relatives and friends. A smart girl wants encouragement, not merely praise. She wants that sort of encouragement that if she wills to work she can be and do any thing that is great, and noble, and possible to human endeavor. Many a smart girl remains a slouch and a smatterer all her days because of the exaggerated ideas of her own ability, not capability, she receives from those who should have known better. A talented girl of eighteen can play the piano; but not well enough to keep the honest attention of a roomful of people. She can dabble in paints, but not well enough to make her pictures worth framing. She can write romances, but none good enough for publication. These are her possibilities. They speak fairly well of her at eighteen, and friends predict a brilliant future for her. But at nineteen and twenty she neither plays, nor paints, nor writes any better than she did at eighteen. She has spent her days in idle, ambitious dreamings of what she would like to do. Her mind runs sluggishly, she is drunk with the stupor of laziness. She is an enormous reader of novels, but finds even the magazines "too solemn" for her mind and taste. Victimized by home adulation, she has quit her piano-practicing, neglected her studies, abandoned her drawing-book, and she ends by doing nothing at all. Her mother has loved her too well to allow her to make a bed, sweep a room, keep up any routine of duties or studies, and the result is a failure. Admiring friends fall off, sorry and disgusted. A lazy young woman is as unlovely a sight as a slovenly one. A girl of eighteen, a talented girl, needs at her elbow a mother or a guardian who shall unceasingly and earnestly inspire her with an ambition to take always and ever an upward step.—*N. O. Picayune.*

PETTY VANDALISM.

Defacement of the Yellowstone Geysers by Shallow-Minded Visitors.

It is a pity that the wonderful natural attractions of the Yellowstone National Park can not be preserved from vandal hands for future generations. From the report of Captain Moses Harris to the Secretary of the Interior, it would seem that the geysers of the Yellowstone, as well as the game, needs protection.

"It is apparent from the most casual observation that the means heretofore employed for the preservation of the natural objects of wonder and beauty in the Park have been entirely inadequate. It may be said without exaggeration that not one of the notable geyser formations in the Park has escaped mutilation or defacement in some form. Those that have been most fortunate are covered with lead-pencil inscriptions, recording the names of those shallow-minded visitors to whom such a distinction is a pleasure. A lead-pencil mark seems to be a very harmless defacement, but names bearing date of 1880 are still discoverable through the thin deposit of silica, and if this marking should go on unchecked, in a very few years these once beautiful formations will have become unsightly and unattractive objects. At the Upper Geyser Basin, names with date of June, 1886, have been chiseled into the solid geyserite so deep, that, in the slow process of nature, many years must elapse before this mutilation will be obliterated. Not content with the defacement of the formations, efforts are constantly being made to destroy the geysers themselves, by throwing into them sticks, logs of wood and all sorts of obstructions. The eruptive force of several of the geysers has been totally destroyed by vandalism of this character. The foot-steps of the throngs of visitors are wearing away the delicate, and lace-like tracery of the silicious deposits, and in a few years the formations surrounding the geysers will present the appearance of the worn pavements of a city street. The willful defacement of the beautiful objects can only be prevented by watchful supervision, supported by the rigid enforcement of lawful penalties. A certain amount of wear and deterioration, incident to the multitude of visitors, is probably unavoidable."—*Golden Rule.*

—Miss Matilda Johnson has just died in London, 116 years old. Eighty-nine years ago her intended husband died suddenly and she made a will giving her entire fortune to the Military Hospital and directing that "Love Killed Her" should be engraved on her tomb stone.

—Bertie—Mamma, I thought you said Mr. Johnson was a very wise man. Mamma—Well, so he is, Bertie. Bertie—I know better. After I told him to-day I was in school he wanted to know how much two times three was. *N. Y. Herald.*

DUNDER'S SAYINGS.

Teutonic Wisdow in a Highly Condensed and Palatable Form.

Maype it vhas a leetle strange dot person in poor health vhas an infidel.

No man vhas so great or good dot he can kick somepody's dog und not make an enemy.

Gratitude means dot we feel tickled so long as we are getting something for nothing. When it vhas der odder feller's turn we kick.

Much dot der world readily accepts as wisdom vhas only assurance mit a sheap coat of plating.

If der world owes anybody a living it vhas der man who works der hardest.

Might should make right, but it vhas better to loose your case dan to engage in a kicking match mit a mule.

While we like to see our neighbor get along und prosper, it vhas pretty hardt to forgif der aunt who dies und leafs him a legacy.

If we can pass a punched quarter off on a street-car conductor dis world vhas full of honest men. If dot conductor sticks us mit a lead nickel we no longer haf confidence in any man's integrity.

If some poor man dies der question vhas: "Vhen shall he be buried?" If some rich man dies eaferybody asks: "Can dey proke his will?"

If you like to see how generous a man really vhas, elect him to some place where he can vote avhay odder people's money.

If you like to keep your friends, keep your money where dey can't get it. Der man who borrows of you und can't pay feels dot you haf wronged him.

I like to see some boy enjoy himself all he can, but if he vhas preaking my windows instead of my neighbor's dot vhas deeferant.

Der man who figures dot dis world vhas created simply to gif him a shance to lif vhas shenerally buried mit a very short funeral procession.

Vhen a man vhas at der bottom of a well it vhas very kindt in somepody to advise him to look oop.

It vhas petter dot you doan' sing your own praises. When somepody else sings for you it gifs you a shance to blush.

Der man who is loudest in his pity for der poverty of others gets off der sheapest. Der market vhas so overstocked mit pity dot der price vhas very low.—*Detroit Free Press.*

MONOTONOUS SPELLING.

Two Very Good Anecdotes in Regard to James Russell Lowell.

T. W. Higginson is credited with telling a racy anecdote in regard to James Russell Lowell. According to Mr. Higginson, one of the Adirondack guides expresses the opinion that Mr. Lowell is "an ignorant cuss," and backs up the characterization with this bill of particulars:

"Well, I was out with him in a canoe, and we were going down stream with the current, and making first-rate time, and he didn't know any better than to insist that we should go over to the other side of the stream just to get in the shade of the bank out of the sun; and we didn't get ahead at all. Now I call a man that don't know enough to take advantage of the current in a canoe a blamed ignoramus."

This same critical Adirondack guide, or one of his professional brethren, figures in another story, which is also told at the expense of Mr. Lowell's intelligence. Said the guide in question to a gentleman whom he met in the woods and who mentioned that he came from Boston:

"Do you know Lowell?"

"What's his first name?"

"Jim."

"Do you refer to James Russell Lowell, the poet?"

"Yes, that's him."

"Oh, yes, I know Mr. Lowell very well, and admire him greatly."

"Well, I took to him, too, but [with regret in his tone] he's got one mighty sing'lar habit."

"To what do you refer?"

"Well, he's written me several letters, off and on, when he's been comin' up here, and he's a monotonous speller."

"A what?"

"A monotonous speller. I've always noticed that in his letters to me Lowell spells his words the same way ev'ry time—I never do."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Willie Took the Hint.

Willie A—— and Maggie B—— had been busy courting for two years, meeting regularly every Wednesday night in Hope street, Glasgow. About a fortnight ago Willie, in parting with his beloved, made the usual remark:

"I'll meet you in Hope street next Wednesday night. Mind and be punctual."

"Deed ay, Willie, lad," replied Meg, wi' a merry twinkle in her e'e, "we hae met a lang time noo in Hope street, and I wis jist that it was nigh time we were shifting our trysting place further alang. What wad you say to Union street!" Willie has taken the hint and invitations are out.—*Scottish American.*

Something to Remember.

A mother had reproved her little girl for being so clumsy as to drop a dish, and the little girl, after a thoughtful silence, said:

"Mamma, can you write with your left hand?"

"I could if I were left-handed, but I'm not."

"Well," said the little girl, "I guess little children are left-handed all over." —*N. Y. Sun.*

—The German newspapers tell their readers that France is ordering projectiles containing a substance which makes blood-poisoning the result of any wound received from them.

BIRDS' NEST SOUP.

A Chinese Delicacy Which, According to Darwin, Consists of Dried Saliva.

An American swift—ahead, as usual, of the effete British representatives of the family—constructs its nest of small twigs, glued together by a brownish mucilage, almost as copious as that of the edible species, but not quite so clear or pure or jelly-like. This Yankee bird's nest swells and softens in warm water exactly like the genuine article, but it has not so far been employed for cookery by the heathen Chinee of Chicago and San Francisco. In time, no doubt, it will be duly exploited by some intelligent American Francatelli, and bird's nest soup will delight the palate of diners at Delmonico's as it already delights the almond-eyed gourmets of Pekin and Yokohama. The true edible bird's nest swiftlet is a native of Ceylon and of the Malay region, and it builds in caves where materials for architecture are necessarily scanty or on sea cliffs of inaccessible height. More than most other swifts this tropical species is a confirmed highflyer, hawking for its food around the summits of the mountains and much indisposed to settle on the ground upon any pretext. Hence it has learned to carry to the furtherest possible limit the family habit of making a nest quite literally "all out of its own head," without the slightest extraneous aid of any sort. The best and cleanest nests, which fetch the highest price, are composed entirely of pure mucous from the salivary glands. The material in its hardened state is brittle, fibrous, white and transparent, "very like pure gum arabic, or even glass;" and the inner lining consists of nothing but small soft feathers. Inferior nests, which command a smaller price in the Chinese market, are composed in part of dry grasses, hair and down, welded together by the fibrous gummy secretion. In short, as Mr. Darwin bluntly puts it: "The Chinese make soup of dried saliva." This sounds horrid enough, to be sure; but when we ourselves give up coloring jellies with defunct cochineal insects, it will be time for us to cast the first stone at the Oriental cuisine. In shape the nests are much like hanging pouches glued on to the wall of the cave by their own mucous, and containing each two eggs. All the swifts, indeed, are very small layers, as is invariably the case with the most active animals; the laziest livers have (other things equal) the largest families. The "take" is in October, and most of the nests go to China, where the soup ranks as a high luxury. I tasted some in Paris a few years since, and do not find it by any means unpalatable; but how much of the effect was due to the nests themselves, and how much to the skillful manipulation of the Parisian chef, I should be sorry to vouch for on such slight acquaintance.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

PARIS STYLES.

Charming Gauze Costumes Recently Exhibited in the French Capital.

This year young ladies and girls wear gauze dresses worked with gold or silver. The effect by gas-light is very pretty. These gauze dresses are made quite straight, and are worn over a silk skirt of the same color. Gauze, tulle or light crepons are the favorite materials with young ladies. A very pretty costume seen at a fashionable dressmaker's was of pine-apple-colored satin. On the left side was a straight band of tulle covered with flocks of silk velvet. A gauze skirt worked with silver threads was thrown over the dress, but in such a way as not to hide this band. The corsage was of pink satin, trimmed with the same flocks of silk velvet. A bow of pink tulle and flowers should adorn the hair when this costume is put on. Rose-colored dresses are also worn a great deal by young ladies. White and cream tints are quite out of fashion. Blue is seen very little, whether dark or light. Pink is the rage. A very pretty costume would be a pink tulle skirt and an emerald-green velvet corsage; but it must be very simple. The overskirt should be very full and jauntily looped up here and there, showing a pink satin underskirt. The corsage should fasten in the back, be very tight fitting, and without trimming of any kind.

For ladies, satin is a great favorite, and velvet is literally laid on the shelf. The truth is that a velvet dress is very uncomfortable. It is very heavy, and sticks to every thing it touches. Satin, on the contrary, is lighter, slips about like a cat, hangs in graceful folds and changes color like a smooth summer lake.

For evening or afternoon receptions plushes of soft tints—pale rose, very light blue and lavender—are much used, and make charming dresses. The corsage and train are of plush, while the skirt is of heavy silk or satin trimmed with rich embroideries of silver or gold silk. One side of the train is artistically caught up by a cord made of gold thread and beads. Afternoon costumes are also made of plushes, but of dark tints and of French silks. The plush skirt is trimmed with a narrow flounce of silk. The corsage is in plush, with a small silk vest of the same color, and under the corsage on the skirt are two paniers lined with silk and caught up in the style of Louis XIV. This costume is very simple, and yet very stylish. The richest fashions of the past are in vogue to-day. Louis XIV. dresses are now all the rage.—*Paris Cor. Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—Never set trees in sod, or among wheat or other sowed grain. Clover is the worst of all. The whole surface of the ground should be clean and well stirred.—*Western Rural.*

STORY OF TWO HATS.

An Exchange of Head-Gear Which Caused Considerable Merriment.

A few years ago an amusing incident occurred in the House of Commons between two well-known members. One, who for many years represented North Warwickshire, was a true specimen of an old English Tory gentlemen, somewhat solemn of visage and dress, while the other, who is still a member of the House, is a prominent Irish Nationalist.

They happened on this occasion to be seated on the same bench, with their hats placed beside them on the seat. The two hats were, though both tall, dissimilar in nearly every other respect; the Tory member's being high and straight, with a flat, narrow brim—just such a hat as an old fogy who looks with contempt upon the fashionable hats of the present day would wear; but the other gentleman's copper, if not in the correct Bond street style, was rather fetching in appearance, with its slightly-curved crown and neatly-curved brim.

An attendant passing a card into the House, with an intimation that a constituent was waiting in the hall to see the Irish member, he, apparently having his attention fixed upon the name on the card, rose, took a hat from the seat, and walked out of the House, placing the hat upon his head. A general titter of amusement took place among the members and others assembled in the lobby and hall to see the familiar figure of the Irish member with a hat on that might have belonged to his grandfather, and his general appearance reminded most people that saw him of a celebrated character of Dickens' in the "Old Curiosity Shop."

It happened at that moment a division was called, and the members summoned into the chamber in the usual way, when, just as the question was about to be put, the loud voice of the member for North Warwickshire was heard calling the attention of Mr. Speaker to a point of order, for the worthy member, being a rare old stickler for a question being put in its proper order, thought he could improve upon the form in which the present one should be put.

Cries of "Order! Order!" rose from all parts of the House, as it is customary for a member addressing the House when the doors are closed for a division to remain "seated and covered." The member receiving a reminder from another sitting near, at once seized the hat beside him and placed it upon his head. A loud roar of laughter was heard from the whole House, the Speaker being hardly able to resist joining in, to see the worthy old gentleman in his somber dress with such a hat on as he had never before been seen to wear during the forty years of his parliamentary life. When the merriment had subsided and the point of order was settled, the Irish member, who had discovered his mistake of taking the wrong hat, resumed his seat, and, with that keen sense of humor he is known to possess, delighted the House by putting on the hat he had taken and assuming a broad grin. The two members sat side by side for a few seconds, one enjoying the amusement the spectacle caused and the other frowning his displeasure at the very unparliamentary proceeding. The hats were then exchanged amid approving cheers of the members.—*London Times.*

THE BLANKET FISH.

A Pearl-Diver Tells the Story of His Narrow Escape from Suffocation.

The first time I struck the bottom I couldn't believe I was there. It was as clear as air, and the fishes swimming around might have been taken for birds. I landed on a kind of sand hill when they lowered me, and had to walk about fifty feet down into a valley like before I struck the shells. They were all in a bunch, stretched along in a ridge, looking like a black mark against the white bottom. I was dragging the hamper and when I got alongside I began to toss them in. I reckon I had filled half a dozen or so, when all at once I saw a kind of shadow moving over all. At first I thought it was the schooner and then, perhaps, some of the other divers coming down, and then it left; but all at once it came again and grew so dark in a second that I turned quick and looked up, and I'm telling you the truth, master, if my hair hadn't been held down by a copper cap it would have riz right on end. There, a-movin' over me, was what I took to be a bird about thirty feet across. It was wheeling round and round, flapping its big wings, just as you've seen buzzards or eagles do, overhead. Down it came, lower and lower, and I a-crouching as flat as I could get. The nearer it got the bigger it looked, and as I see it was a-settling on me I took the pike I always carried and as it wheeled around over me I let drive. Hit it? Well, I reckon I did. The next thing I knew I was standing on my head, rolling over and over, then yanked sideways, half drowned, and then I reckon I lost my senses, and when I came to I was lyin' on deck and all hands looking at me.

You see, the critter had given the water such a swirl that I was knocked end for end, and my pipe and line twisted around and around, so that I couldn't breathe, and of course that pulled the line, and the men thought I had jerked it to come up, so they hauled away for all they were worth, and that's what saved my life. What was it? Why, nothin' but one of those sea bats—blanket fish the other men called it—and they all said I had a narrow run for it. That was the way, accordin' to their say, that the fish goes to work to get away with a man. They first settle down on you like a blanket, and there you are. There wasn't a man that would go down after that for several days.—*Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.....1887

There are men so stupid they cannot see the benefit of proposed improvements that will enrich them and their neighbors. There are others who add perversity to stupidity, and oppose measures of great public benefit because the idea originated with some other person. Those who have the intelligence to see what will bring prosperity, and the will to promote it, must ignore these obstructives and push on the work of improvement. In the march of progress the incapable, the perverse, those who would block the way, will be run over and trampled out of sight.

The President has given Senator Hearst a terrible snub in the appointment of John P. Irish as one of the Commissioners to select a site for a postoffice in San Francisco. Mr. Irish, through the Alta, of which he is editor, and also by personal effort, did all in his power to save his party from the scandal of making George Hearst a Senator. He was unsuccessful and Mr. Hearst got the Senatorship. Mr. Irish did not seek his present appointment, Senator Hearst recommended others; but the President evidently thinks that no attention should be given to the recommendations of such a man. It is wretched policy for a State to give the highest positions in public life to men who have nothing to recommend them but riches. Samuel J. Randall, of Pennsylvania, a poor man, is worth more to his State and the nation than would be a million ignorant millionaires of the stripe of our California Senator.

The Salt Lake Tribune urges the moneyed men of Salt Lake City to set about building a railroad from that city to run through Southern Nevada and into Southern California. The Tribune says: The result would be the subscribers would in a few years own 200 miles of valuable road, and the trade of this city would be doubled within a month after the completion of the road. By just such means Chicago was raised from a village to a great city in fifteen years. Speaking of booms, this would be a starter in earnest. A little branch from the same line would connect with the Carson and Colorado road and open all the southern half of Nevada up to trade with this city. The Carson and Colorado people might make that connection themselves in order to secure cheap coal and their share of the passenger travel. Some fifty mining districts would be tributary to this line, and we suspect all the larger towns of Southern California, and certainly both the railroads there, the Southern Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe, would receive their fuel over this line, a very great traffic of itself. It is a matter quite worth the consideration of gentlemen who really want a boom for Salt Lake City.

Teeth. Who Lost Them?

Another dental plate with teeth attached has been lost and found. Call at the office of the INYO INDEPENDENT.

MISCELLANEOUS

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, sides, or joints—often mistaken for Rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; debility; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

(PURELY VEGETABLE)

Is generally used in the South to arouse the Torpid Liver to a healthy action.

It acts with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC FOR

Malaria, Bowel Complaints, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

Endorsed by the use of 7 Millions of Bottles, as

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

for Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.

ONLY GENUINE

has our Z Stamp in red on front of Wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.,

SOLE PROPRIETORS. Price, $1.00.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1166.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 16, 1887, viz: WILLIAM H. MITCHELL for the S E ¼ of N W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 24, and N E ¼ of N W ¼. Sec. 25, Tp. 13 S. R 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. F. Reynolds, Wm. F. Matlack, Walter James, Sr., John Willett, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

o-m16

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JAMES W. SMITH, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Wm. F. Matlack, Administrator of the estate of James W. Smith, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

WM. F. MATLACK, Administrator of the estate of James W. Smith, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., April 13, 1887.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 500.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 11th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 23, 1887, viz: W. K. MILLER, for the N W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 15 S. R. 36 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. G. Dodge, I. P. Rutgers, J. A. Rittgers, G. H. Palmer, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

a16-6t

Notice for Publication of Time appointed for Proving Will, etc.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of Walter O'Malley, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that Tuesday the 3d day of May, 1887, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in the said County of Inyo, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the Will of said WALTER O'MALLEY, deceased, and for hearing the application of John Barnes for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated April 14th, 1887.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Luning	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6.10 p. m.	9.0 a. m.
Belleville	7.15 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m.	Lv. 7.00 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord	2.30 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dawneyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Colombus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.

feb12tf

Independence Hotel,

Independence - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1-86

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

10 Spruce Street, New York City,

For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,

Will be sent FREE, on application.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

In the Superior Court of Inyo County, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased.

Abraham Diaz, the Administrator of the estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of certain part of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth. It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of April, 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, or at the Methodist Church, if the Court be there holden, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

Dated March 25th, 1887.

JOHN A. HANNAH, Superior Judge.

m26-4w

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine:

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.

Independence, Cal.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.

feb12-f

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES, Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advise—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:

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BRANCHES:

Wabuska, Nev.,

CORSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.

AGENCIES:

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
U. S. STAGE CO.,
HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co's.

n25tf

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m6*

The Man Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.

W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

oct 23-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜

☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.

Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.

Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 Cents. 39 Murray St., New York.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this Dye. It imparts a natural color, and is instantaneous. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 39 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Lone Pine, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1169.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 16, 1887, viz: ARTHUR TANNER for the N W ¼ of Section 22, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alexander Clark, John A. Lank, Thomas Webb, A. Stecker, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

o-m14

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees One and One-half Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

☞ These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,

FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.,

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

n25m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

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NATHAN RHINE.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 16.....1887.

MARRIED.

NELLIGAN—MALONE—At Independence, April 13th, 1887, by Judge Hannah, Henry P. Nelligan to Miss Annie S. Malone.

Mr. C. Anthony, of Darwin, was at Independence some days this week.

Mr. W. Phillippay, of Bishop Creek, was at Independence during the week.

Mrs. Lilly Cook, of Bishop Creek, has been at Independence most of the week.

Miss Sophie Rhine was given many beautiful presents on her birthday last Tuesday.

A new lot of Hats, Hat Trimmings and Dress Patterns at Rhine's; great variety, latest styles.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelligan, married last Wednesday, left Independence next morning on a trip to San Francisco.

A select steer is now put on a course of choice feed to prepare him for a barbecue at Independence on the Fourth of July.

Mr. John Lank has gone to San Francisco. It is a long time since Uncle John has taken a holiday and he'll have a good time now.

Mrs. J. J. Gunn, of Prescott, Arizona, arrived last Tuesday on a visit at the home of her father, Mr. John Shepherd, at George's Creek.

Mrs. Helen Horner, of Los Angeles, niece of Mr. John Shepherd, came with her cousin, Mrs. Gunn, and is now on a visit to her relatives at George's Creek.

Aaron Hood, better known as "Hickey," was examined at Independence last Wednesday and was held for trial for shooting at David Stubblefield. Two shots were fired, but neither took effect.

It is no evidence of thrift to see a farmer at work on Sunday. In fact it is strong evidence of stupid incapacity. No man who is fairly industrious six days of the week need work on Sunday. The Sunday working farmer may reasonably be taken for a lazy man.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr has moved into the parsonage of the M. E. Church at Independence. Services will be held at the Church every Sunday, and at the schoolhouse at Camp Independence. To-morrow service will be held at Camp Independence at 1 o'clock afternoon; and at Independence at 7:30 evening. All are invited to attend.

No one can read the letter of Mr. Marsh, printed in this issue, without being forcibly impressed with the growing need for direct rail communication with Los Angeles. A good deal of talk has recently been had on the good that might be accomplished by sending some capable representative of Owens valley to Los Angeles, to make known the resources of the country to the Board of Trade and business men and capitalists of that city.

LADIES will find relief from their Costiveness, Swimming in the Head, Colic, Sour Stomach, Headache, Kidney troubles, etc., by taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator after dinner or supper, so as to move the bowels once a day. Mothers will have better health and the babies will grow more robust by using the Regulator. If an infant shows signs of Colic, nothing like a few drops in water for relief. The Genuine has the red Z on front of Wrapper.

Very little interest was taken in Inyo county in the vote on the Constitutional Amendments. At Independence only about one-third of the full vote was cast, and of this third four-fifths were against amendments Nos. one and two. A little over one-third of the votes cast were in favor of amendment No. 3. Sufficient time had not been given for a full discussion of the amendments in the Press. The voters generally did not understand them, and thought it safer to vote against than for them. Had amendment No. 3 been fully and clearly understood by all the voters, the vote in favor of adopting it would have been unanimous, or nearly so.

[*Communicated.*]

Last Wednesday evening, April 13th, Miss Annie S. Malone, of Camp Independence, and Mr. Henry Nelligan, of Reno, Nevada, were married at the residence of the bride's parents. At nine o'clock the wedding party entered the parlor. The charming bride, leaning on the arm of her father, was arrayed in a very rich and hansome, dark slate colored silk, elaborately trimmed with passamenterie and valenciennes lace. The ceremony was performed by the Hon. John A. Hannah, in his usual impressive manner. Miss Mary Malone, sister of Miss Annie, acted as bridesmaid and N. E. Conklin best man. After the ceremony was over and the first flood of congratulations had subsided, the party repaired to the dining room where supper was prepared, consisting of everything good and spread with the characteristic generosity of Mr. and Mrs. Malone. Congratulatory toasts were given amidst the clinking of glasses and the brilliant repartee of many an applicable joke. The time was enlivened by recitations and songs until three o'clock, when the guests took their leave, pronouncing it one of the most enjoyable evenings they had ever spent. The bride was the recipient of many handsome presents, among which were: Silver butter knife and spoon from Miss Jessie Parsons; Messrs. Bertrand and Henry Rhine, set of beautiful glassware; A. W. Eibeshutz, pair of painted vases, and something very substantial from the bride's parents. The next morning Mr. and Mrs. Nelligan left for San Francisco where they will spend a few weeks, after which they return to Independence, which place will be their future home.

Mill Will Close.

Mr. A. N. Bell gives notice that on the 20th day of April next his flour mill will be closed, and will not again be opened for work till the new wheat crop begins to come in. All parties having grain to grind will please bring it to mill immediately.

For Sale Cheap.

A fine Jack, five years old, stands twelve and a half hands high, color, black. His progeny are noted for their large size and fine action. For further particulars inquire of

R. C. SPEAR,
Independence, Cal.

A RAILROAD WANTED.

What an Observant Man Saw in Los Angeles.

The following letter from Mr. J. W. Marsh, of Fort Churchill, Nevada, is well worth attention:

LOS ANGELES,

INYO INDEPENDENT:—I am here in the midst of great real estate speculations, where large fortunes have been made in a day, and find it hard to keep cool and not take a hand. But to enter the ring plenty of ready cash is required, more, indeed, than I have available, so I have to be content with trying to get the eyes of the fortunate ones on to the fine horses I brought here for sale. In one of the papers here I noticed an article from the INYO INDEPENDENT, on the Inyo marble, and feeling an interest in the prosperity of your county, and having seen some of your fine marble; I have given a little attention since coming here to marble—or stone—on exhibition in the city from various quarries; among the rest, the Colton and Victor quarries, in the San Bernardino mountains; also the Tehachipi quarry, situated near the Tehachipi Pass. I am not a marble expert, therefore do not claim to speak authoritatively on the character of these stones. But it seems to be held here that the quarries named do not yield what may strictly be called marble, but rather a kind of lime spar, and while some of it is quite attractive, none of it, as I think, has the true marble crystalization. At any rate it is very coarse, and when polished shows the coarse crystals very decidedly. I do not think it will ever be used extensively for the purposes for which the true marble alone seems suited. It is quite possible that for ordinary building purposes a good deal of this stone may be used; but no one can yet tell how solid it may be, nor how it may resist destruction by the atmospheric influences here. One thing is certain, it has none of the fine characteristics of the Inyo marble I have seen; that appeared to me to have about the same crystalization as the finest Italian marble, and to be capable of receiving a polish I have never seen equaled in any marble. I have heard marble experts say the white Inyo marble fully equals the finest statuary marble of Italy and much surpasses the Vermont.

I congratulate Inyo county, and all concerned in the development of the Inyo quarry, on having something superior to anything yet developed elsewhere in the State. The remarkably beautiful variety of your colored marbles, their exceedingly fine texture and solidity, must, it seems to me, make a large demand for them, not only in California and the other Pacific States, but also in the Atlantic and middle Western States. Certainly the people of the whole coast should feel a deep interest in this enterprise in your county; it will in time keep millions of dollars at home that would but for this discovery have been sent to a foreign land. It will enlarge the field of home industry and make new employment for labor and new market for the products of the soil. As a citizen of Nevada I rejoice in the assured prosperity of Inyo county.

Yours sincerely,
W. J. MARSH.

New Normal School.

The new Normal School for Northern California is to be located at Chico. A more beautiful or more suitable place for the school could not be found in the State. There are now two Normal Schools, one at San Jose and another at Los Angeles. When the new school shall be completed the southern, middle and northern parts of the State will be provided for. Not one of these schools is within easy reach from that vast portion of the State east of the Sierra mountains. If the need for a Normal school east of the Sierras were fairly presented to the Legislature, there need be little doubt that such an institution would be provided for. The creation of the new Agricultural District, No. 18, is proof that the importance of this region will be recognized by the Legislature when fully made known.

Farewell Reception.

Miss Minnie Harris and Miss Sarah Josephs were given a farewell reception last Wednesday evening at Mair's Hall. The young ladies being about to start for San Francisco, their many friends took this way of showing their esteem, and the high appreciation in which the ladies are held at Independence. A large company met at the hall early in the evening and engaged in dancing, which was kept up till a little after midnihgt; when farewells were spoken, kind wishes for mutual happiness expressed; the company reluctantly parted from their guests and from each other and

"Each took off his separate way,
Resolved to meet some other day."

Change.

It is very gratifying to the people of Independence to hear the comments of strangers upon the improvements made in the town since the fire. Neat buildings; clean, tidy streets; an air of thrift pervades the town. The old sleepy, seedy, out-at-elbows, down-at-heel, half-dazed, wholly shiftless appearance was swept away on wings of flame. Independence is no longer a Sleepy Hollow, but a live, wide-awake, progressive American town. Strangers are quick to note and remark upon the change.

Conquered at Last.

When Lieutenant Wortherspoon was at Camp Independence, some years ago, he was thought to be proof against the keenest dart in cupid's quiver. But the tough warrior has been conquered at last; he has surrendered unconditionally to Miss Mary Adams, of Utica, New York. The wedding cards are out, and it was from one of these, sent to Mr. Eibeshutz, at Independence, that the fact was learned here.

Woolly Aphis.

A fruit grower of Visalia gives the following receipt for woolly aphis:

Take one-half pound Barbadoes or crude aloes and dissolve in one gallon alcohol. Water should not be included. Apply with sponge. In October and November this preparation should be applied to body of tree close to ground. April and May are, however, the best months to do the work, and then the whole tree should be sponged.

Will Bore.

Mr. John D. Shaw has recenily brought well boring machinery to Big Pine, and will proceed at once to bore an experimental well. The machine will bore a seven inch hole. This is the first machinery of the kind yet brought to Owens valley, and the experiments of Mr. Shaw will be watched with much interest.

New Postoffice.

The establishment of a new postoffice at Bishop Station will be a great convenience to that section. The new office is to be called Laws.

Mining Notes.

Mr. Hunt, a representative of San Francisco parties, recently bought a mining claim at New Coso, a few miles from Darwin. A large shipment of goods and supplies for the mine is now at Keeler. As soon as this lot of goods can be hauled to the mine work will be pushed with vigor.

J. C. Eddy is running his mill at Old Coso. The run will cover a period of some weeks.

J. A. McKenzie is getting out ore right along from the Lucky Jim mine.

There is still so much snow in the mountains around Lookout that teams cannot get to the charcoal; this delays starting up the furnace. In the meantime more ore is accumulating at the furnace, and teams are hauling steadily from the mines to Keeler for shipment to San Francisco.

A Cruel Hardship.

In the case of Cook versus Cook, being being a suit for alimony and divorce, called before Judge Hannah this week, on application of counsel for defendant, Court granted a change of venue to San Francisco. This is considered adverse to the interests of plaintiff. It is believed that the defendant will never call for the record in the case, and further proceedings could only be had by the plaintiff meeting the expense of the defendant as well as her own. It is a cruel hardship that this plaintiff should not be able to force a worthless scoundrel to give some of the wealth he has inherited for the support of his deserted wife and children. In granting the change of venue the Court only gave to the defendant what he had a right to demand under the law.

PETITION FOR AN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California:

Your petitioners would respectfully represent, that they and each of them are freeholders owning lands within the boundaries hereinafter fully described and set forth.

That the lands within the said boundaries are susceptible of one mode of irrigation from a common source, to-wit, the Owens River and its tributaries; and by the same system of works.

That your petitioners are desirous of organizing an Irrigation District under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of California, entitled, "An Act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes," approved March 7, 1887, for the purposes hereinbefore stated, and in said Act provided for.

That the lands proposed to be included in said Irrigation District are situated in the County of Inyo, State of California, and the said boundaries within which said proposed district is situate, are fully described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the quarter section corner on the line between sections two and eleven in township No. eleven, south, of range No. thirty-four, east, M. D. M; thence south following the line in the centre of sections Nos. eleven, fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-six, four miles; thence west twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south forty chains to township line between townships eleven and twelve, south; thence south following the section line between sections two and three and ten and eleven, one hundred and twenty and ten hundredths chains to quarter corner between sections Nos. ten and eleven, in township No. twelve, south, of range No. thirty four, east; thence west twenty chains; thence south one hundred and forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains to corner common to sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-six and twenty-seven; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one mile to the centre of section No. thirty-five; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains to township line between townships Nos. twelve and thirteen, south, of range No. thirty four and thirty-five, east; thence south twenty chains; thence east ten hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains to section line between sections Nos. sixteen and twenty-one; thence east twenty chains to corner common to sections Nos. fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one and twenty-two, in township No. thirteen, south, of range No. thirty-five, east; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south two hundred and twenty and forty hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east twenty chains to centre of section No. fourteen, in township No. fourteen, south, of range No. thirty-five, east, M. D. M.; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains to section corner on township line between township No. fourteen, south, of ranges Nos. thirty five and thirty-six, east, common to sections Nos. twenty five, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-six; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty and twenty-one hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains to southwest corner of section No. eight, in township No. fifteen, south, of range No. thirty-six east, M. D. M; thence east forty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains to section corner common to sections Nos. sixteen, seventeen, twenty and twenty-one; thence south forty chains; thence east sixty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence east twenty chains to corner common to sections Nos. twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four in township No. fifteen, south, of range No. thirty six, east; thence south one hundred and forty and fifty one hundredths chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one hundred chains; thence east forty chains; thence south one hundred and sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains to section corner of sections Nos. thirty-four and thirty-five on south line of township No. sixteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east, M. D. M; thence east ninety-two and eighty-five one hundredths chains to the west shore of Owens Lake; thence following the shore line of Owens Lake north-easterly to the mouth of Owens River; thence following the west bank of Owens River north-westerly to the point of intersection of the section line between sections Nos. two and eleven, in township No. eleven, south, of range No. thirty-four, east, M. D. M; thence west twelve chains to the place of beginning.

We therefore pray that your Honorable Board make an order giving notice of an election to be held in said proposed District, by the qualified electors therein, for the purpose of determining whether or not said Irrigation District shall be organized under the provisions of said Act.

And we will ever pray, etc.

W. L. Hunter,	J. E. Shepherd,
F. E. Russell,	A. Stecker,
C. B. Rawson,	Arthur Tanner,
J. A. Dryer,	O. I. Mairs,
W. S. Morton,	T. Richards,
Charles Douthitt,	James Holland,
L. A. Anger,	A. C. Harvey,
Benigno Aguirre,	J. R. Turner,
Sanford A. Densmore,	Ygnaca Abactuco,
R. C. Spear,	J. H. Dodge,
T. B. Scovill,	John Lubken,
W. H. Huff,	E. J. Reynolds,
John Baxter,	John Meyer,
A. W. Krause,	Joseph Seely,
S. D. Thurston,	Manuel Silva,
J. D. Blair,	J. G. Dodge,
Lemeul Baxter,	John Shepherd,
W. S. Enos,	A. R. Conklin,
C. Mulholland,	W. Graham,
Robert Arnold,	John McSweeney,
James Malone,	Joseph Fernbach,
H. L. Clark,	J. Zeigler,
J. W. Symmes,	A. W. Eibeshutz,
J. H. Prince,	Ellis Franklin,
E. Bonnkeien,	David Hukill,
G. W. Parrish,	D. Wells,
James Hillyer,	Alexander Clark,

H. Detels.

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With a largely increased and rapidly growing country order trade we enter the Spring of 1887 better equipped than ever before to meet the demands of the thousands located on this Coast who find it profitable to do their trading by mail.

LARGEST STOCK,
LOWEST PRICES,
SPOT CASH,
SQUARE DEALING.

Orders Promptly Filled

Are the elements which combined have given our Country Order Department such an onward impetus.

If it pays others will it not pay you.

Send for samples and one of our illustrated Spring Catalogues. Mailed to any address on application.

HALE BROS. & CO.
Sacramento, Cal.
829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

Anniversary Ball!

I. O. O. F.

AT

INDEPENDENCE,

Tuesday Evening, April 26th.

Excellent Music Secured.

EVERYTHING WILL BE DONE TO MAKE THIS BALL A GRAND SUCCESS.

TICKETS (Including Supper) $3.00

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Grand March at half-past eight o'clock.

MISCELALNEOUS.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC,
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
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Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Stoutland, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on my farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take so much labor off of men as the Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their pigs and babies to pay for it."

JOHN E. DODGE, Jr., jeweler, Normal, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Jet. It is the best machine ever invented by man. Jet. We have just ate good dinners on Monday, as on any other day. Jet. If you run short, you can not buy more for girls."

I will ship a complete set to them desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 20, 1887.
n47tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS' Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY.

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay and nervous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take no SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease it exerts a specific influence to effect a cure without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

A VITAL RESTORER

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'f'g Chemists
506½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEE Queens, Comb foundation, and Bee hives.

Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Money for sale at Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence, and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

A LESSON WITH A MORAL.

When Will Our Eyes be Opened to this Great National Calamity?

The year 1886 played sad havoc with many prominent men of our country.

Many of them died without warning, passing away apparently in the full flush of life.

Others were sick but a comparatively short time. We turn to our files and are astonished to find that most of them died of apoplexy, of paralysis, of nervous prostration, of malignant blood humor, of Bright's disease, of heart disease, of kidney disease, of rheumatism, or of pneumonia.

It is singular that most of our prominent men die of these disorders. Any journalist who watches the telegraph reports, will be astonished at the number of prominent victims of these disorders.

Many statements have appeared in our paper with others to the effect that the diseases that carried off so many prominent men in 1886, are really one disease taking different names according to the location of the fatal effects.

When a valuable horse perishes, it becomes the nine days' talk of the sporting world, and yet thousands of ordinary horses are dying every day, their aggregate loss is enormous, and yet their death creates no comment.

So it is with individuals. The cause of death of prominent men creates comment, especially when it can be shown that one unsuspected disease carries off most of them, and yet "vast numbers of ordinary men and women die before their time every year from the same cause."

It is said if the blood is kept free from uric acid, that heart disease, paralysis, nervous prostration, pneumonia, rheumatism, and many cases of consumption, would never be known. This uric acid, we are told, is the waste of the system, and it is the duty of the kidneys to remove this waste.

We are told that if the kidneys are maintained in perfect health, the uric, kidney, acid is kept out of the blood, and these sudden and universal diseases caused by uric acid will, in a large measure disappear.

But how shall this be done? It is folly to treat effects. If there is any known way of getting at the cause, that way should be known to the public. We believe that Warner's safe cure, of which so much has been written, and so much talked of by the public generally, is now recognized by impartial physicians and the public as the one specific for such diseases.

Because public attention has been directed to this great remedy by means of adveatising, some persons have not believed in the remedy. We cannot see how Mr. Warner could immediately benefit the public in any other way, and his valuable specific should not be condemned because some nostrums have come before the public in the same way, any more than that all doctors should be condemned because so many of them are incompetent.

It is astonishing what good opinions you hear on every side of that great remedy, and public opinion thus based upon an actual experience, has all the weight and importance of absolute truth.

At this time of the year, the uric acid in the blood invites pneumonia and rheumatism, and there is not a man who does not dread these monsters of disease; but he need have no fear of them we are told, if we rid the blood of the uric acid cause.

These words are strong, and may sound like an advertisement, and be rejected as such by unthinking people, but we believe they are the truth, and as such should be spoken by every truth-loving newspaper.

FORTUNATE CHILDREN.

A Seemingly Trifling Gift Proves a Source of Wealth.

The singular manner in which wealth comes suddenly and unexpectedly to some people, and the equally singular circumstances by which others have the much sought for key in their hands, and unknowingly pass it to some one else, are events of every-day life, and yet in some cases the facts form an interesting chapter of incidents well worth narrating. A case in point occurred in Oakland during the present month, in which a widow named Morris and her two little children were the parties interested. On the afternoon of last New Year's Day, Angus M. Robinson of St. Louis, Mo., and a brother of Mrs. Morris, while on a visit to San Francisco on business, availed himself of the opportunity to make a New Years's call on his sister across the bay. While there a neighbor came in for a few minutes, and in the course of conversation remarked that he had been quite lucky during the last month of the old year in drawing $100 in The Louisiana Lottery. Shortly after the neighbor's departure the subject of the Lottery was again referred to in the conversation between Mrs. Morris and her brother. The latter remarked that he bought tickets regularly every month, but had drawn but two small prizes, one of $50 and one of $20. At this moment Mrs. Morris's two little children came running into the room, and Mr. Robinson suggested to his sister that he had a number of coupons in his pocket, and that he would give her one apiece for the children. The tickets were received, and but little thought of them for some time. About the date of the drawing on the 11th inst., Mrs. Morris made a note of the two numbers 91,960 and 39,644, and watched for the first published intelligence. On the next day after the drawing a few of the numbers winning large prizes were published, and in an interview with a reporter a few days ago the lady said: "Why, you cannot imagine my surprise when I read one of those two numbers at the head of the list. I had to read it over and over again before I could believe my own eyes. But it turned out to be the truth, and I forwarded the ticket to New Orleans for collection. It was 91,960, and it drew $15,000. The money was promptly paid, and I received it a few days ago. It is to be invested for the benefit of my two little ones, and by the time they reach maturity it will amount to a handsome sum, to start them on life's voyage."—*San Francisco (Cal.) Call, Jan. 30.*

Aaron Smith of Los Angeles, for several years in the Clerk's office in the Assembly, says if he is summoned before the Investigating Committee he can make some startling revelations.

WHAT OF THAT?

Tired! well, and what of that?
Didst fancy life was spent on beds of ease,
Fluttering the rose leaves scattered by the breeze?
Come, rouse thee! work while it is called to-day.
Coward, arise, go forth thy way!

Lonely! and what of that?
Some must be lonely; 'tis not given to all
To feel a heart responsive rise and fall—
To blend another life into its own.
Work may be done in loneliness; work on!

Dark! well, and what of that?
Didst fondly dream the sun would never set?
Dost fear to lose thy way? Take courage yet.
Learn thou to walk by faith and not by sight,
Thy steps will guided be, and guided right.

Hard! well, and what of that?
Didst fancy life one summer holiday,
With lessons, none to learn, and naught but play?
Go, get thee to thy task. Conquer or die!
It must be learned. Learn it, then, patiently.

No help! nay, 'tis not so;
Though human help be far, thy God is nigh,
Who feeds the ravens, hears his children cry.
He's near thee wheresoe'er thy footsteps roam,
And he will guide thee, light thee, help thee home.
—Every Other Saturday.

Phrases from Shakespeare.

Shakespeare's influence over the public is shown by the extent to which his phrases have become incorporated into our language. Among these are "bag and baggage," "dead as a doornail," "hit or miss," "love is blind," "selling for a song," "wide world," "fast and loose," "unconsidered trifles," "westward ho," "familiarity breeds contempt," "patching up excuses," "misery makes strange bed fellows," "to boot" (in trade), "short and long of it," "comb your head with a three legged stool," "dancing attendance," "getting even" (revenge), "birds of a feather," "that's flat," "Greek to me" (unintelligible), "packing a jury," "mother wit," "killed with kindness," "mum" (for silence), "ill wind that blows no good," "wild goose chase," "scarecrow," "luggage," "row of pins" (as a mark of value), "viva voce," "give and take," "sold" (in the way of a joke), "your cake is dough." The girl who playfully calls some youth a "milksop" is also unconsciously quoting Shakespeare, and even "loggerhead" is of the same origin. "Extempore" is first found in Shakespeare, and so are "almanacs!" Shakespeare is the first author that speaks of "the man in the moon," or mentions the potato or uses the term "eyesore" for annoyance."—Chicago Times.

What Four Sparrows Can Do.

Two pairs of sparrows were watched by an observant naturalist feeding their young in their nests in only one half hour with the larvæ of the bluebottle fly from a dead cat. They fetched these in all 104 times, and one of the birds also caught 14 flies on the wing. Now, the common house fly is computed to produce in one season, so prolific is the progeny after progeny, no less than 20,900,000, say, in round numbers, 21,000,000, and thus were prevented by these two pairs of birds no fewer than 280,000,000 by the capture of 14 flies and 2,800,000,000 by the destruction of the 104 larvæ. Again, there figured in the parish accounts of one parish in Gloucestershire a charge for 17 dozen of (so called) tomtits' heads; in another parish, Melbourne, in Derbyshire, a sparrow club destroyed in one year 4,577 small birds, and in yet another 3,500. Take the smaller of these two last numbers, and multiply it by the number of flies just calculated as prevented by the two pairs of sparrows, and it gives what we may very well call a grand total of 7,280,000,000,000.—London Times.

The Grinding of the Ice.

"The submarine forest off our port," said a man from Kenosha, Wis., "is being broken up by the grinding of the ice. This forest extends about a mile and a half into the lake. The grain and bark of the trees are entirely dissimilar from anything found in the forests of the present day, thus showing almost conclusively that the buried forest was swallowed up by the sea ages and ages ago. Fishermen who cast their nets near these leafless and petrified trees often bring up whole branches and twigs, and once in a great while a heavy sea washes a gnarled trunk ashore. There are scientific men who hold that the sunken forest proves that the earth has been paying tribute to the lake ever since the birth of time. The vast amount of ice in the lake this winter has had the effect of demolishing many of the trees, portions of which have been cast upon the anchor ice during the severe easterly gales."—Chicago Herald.

Gen. Sheridan's Plan.

Gen. Sheridan has proposed a striking and ingenious plan of harbor defense, based upon his experience in fighting Indians years ago. He found sunken pits held by riflemen better than forts, which formed a clearly visible mark for the enemy. He therefore proposes a series of submerged pits in the sea, with guns that can be raised or lowered at pleasure, never rising above the surface of the water so far as to afford a good mark for an advancing fleet. Such works would be better defended against hostile fire by the surrounding water itself than any visible fort can be by steel or other casing. The idea is worth consideration, as it appears to offer a maximum of defensive force with a minimum of cost.—New York Tribune.

Are the Times Degenerate?

When one reads of defaulting treasurers and cashiers, he is likely to refer to the degeneracy of the times in morals, in honesty and trustworthiness. But are they degenerate? Are the moral instincts less keen than they were of old? It will be safe to deny it. You cannot tell what the morals of a man are until he is tempted. In the olden time industries were so poorly developed that it was necessary to repose trusts in others only in a very limited degree, and hence the defaulters were few. The people of the present day endure the test of temptation, no doubt, more creditably than the ancestors of past centuries would have done.—Good Housekeeping.

Green Chalk for Cues.

They are trying to introduce green chalk in some of the billiard rooms of Chicago. It is claimed that the chalk loses none of its adhesiveness by reason of its artificial color, and that it possesses the merit of preserving the color of cloth. Chalk, as it is used at present, soon fades the heaviest emerald cloth, and makes the tables appear unsightly and worn.—New York Sun.

The Plants of Japan.

At a late meeting of the London Linnean society was exhibited a volume of "Honzo Zufu" ("Illustrations and Brief Descriptions of the Plantst of Japan"), by Iwasaki Tsanemasa, which consists of ninety-six volumes containing 2,000 colored figures. The task of reproduction by native hand labor is so great that only two or three copies are known to have been completed.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Statistics show that in a given 100 cases of rheumatism only three deaths occur as the direct effect of the disease.

IN JOAQUIN MILLER'S CABIN.

The Poet at Work Clad in the Picturesque Garb of a Forty-niner.

One day I walked out to Joaquin Miller's cabin on the hills just outside the city. Everything about the place looked deserted and desolate, very different from what it looked a year ago when I first visited it. Then everything, both inside and out, was neat and clean, a horse was tethered just outside the door and the owner was inside hard at work, turning out almost unreadable manuscript. Looking in at the door, before knocking, I saw a strange sight for fashionable Washington. Seated on a plain, unvarnished chair, drawn up to a rough pine table that cost probably $1, sat a man in the picturesque garb of the gold miners of California. He was writing rapidly with a steel pen, and the floor around him was scattered with finished pages. On the plank wall above the papers was a single picture and around it, tacked to the wall with pins, were scraps of paper covered with hyeroglyphics that I afterwards found were notes.

Over in the corner of the room was a bunk such as may be seen in the steerage of ocean steamships. It was covered with a profusion of the richest skins and furs, some of which were also hung about the walls. The wild haired poet of the Sierras received me pleasantly, and in answer to a question about his method of composition he said: "I have no method; I write when I feel inclined, and do not give any thought to the subject before commencing. But I must be alone, not even an animal must be in the room with me, and I even turn my cat out of doors."

After a pleasant ordinary chat I left the picturesque little cottage an the hill and its queer occupant. I must confess I felt a little disappointed with my visit, for in everything but dress I had found my host an average man. The next day, however, I saw another phase of his curious character. Walking in the Smithsonian grounds I heard behind me the clatter of galloping hoofs, and turning I saw approaching, riding wildly, the poet. He had his sombrero in his hand, and his long hair was floating in the breeze. He seemed to be unconscious of everything around him, completely lost in the pleasure of his gallop. This is the last time I ever saw him in Washington. He left soon after and for a year has been traveling in Mexico and the southern states. He is now in San Francisco where he edits a magazine, but he is a creature of moods, and may bob up in Washington any day. He has lived longer here than anywhere else.—Washington Cor. Detroit Free Press.

The Alaskan's Intoxicant.

During a course of years, commencing with the Russian occupation of the country, before the cession of the province to the United States, and subsequent to that time, men of our country found a lucrative business in the sale of molasses and sugar to the Alaska Indians. From these two substances they make a drink which they call hoochenoo, and it is just a little worse than the lowest grade of Hester street whisky. In fact it is almost pure alcohol, slightly discolored. The Indians manufacture it for their own consumption, and for the use of their friends, but it is rarely sold by them to one another. They make a sort of a mash from molasses and dirty brown sugar. This they put into a large caldron over a slow fire.

Some of them have considerable mechanical ingenuity, and they make a crude sort of a still out of tin. The pieces are cut out for the worm, one Indian holds them in place while another, with a bar of solder and a hot iron fastens them together. They patch on piece after piece, until they have completed a rude sort of a worm, and then their still is ready. They understand the process of condensation of the vapor in the worm and know how to get the distillation out of it. Then they double and triple distill this product, and in the end have a liquor that you or I would not dare to drink, unless we wanted at once to experience all the horrors of delirium tremens. The stuff is simply terrific in its power. When the process of manufacture is completed they store it away in bottles for use. The hoochenoo is distilled only in the most inaccessible parts of Alaska, as the sale of large quantities of sugar or molasses in the more thickly settled portions of the country is prohibited and Indians who are known to possess quantities of either commodity are closely watched.—Lieut. H. T. Monahan in Brooklyn Eagle.

Animal Lore Among Savages.

The natural history of savage races corresponds exactly with this natural history of European folk lore. The Zulu will tell you that the reason the hyrax has no tail wherewith to drive away the flies is, that on the day when tails were distributed the hyrax, fearing it was going to rain, begged the other animals to bring him his tail to save himself the trouble of going. So that the proverb to this day addressed to a Zulu who from laziness asks another to do or fetch something for him is: "The hyrax went without a tail because he sent for it." The Bushman will tell you that the jackal's back is black because he once carried the sun on his back when he found that great luminary, then a mortal on earth, sitting weary by the wayside. And the Aht will tell you, in explanation of the melancholy note of the loon, of a fisherman robbed by a companion of his fish and at the same time of his tongue, unable to respond to questions about his sport, save by a noise like the loon's, whose plaintive cry is still the voice of that hapless fisherman, trying in vain to make himself understood. And just so the Greek would have told you that the nightingale was in reality Philomela, the unhappy sister of Procne, bewailing in the form of a bird the wrong done to her by Tereus, her brother-in-law, who, in order to prevent her from informing her sister, deprived her of her tongue.—Gentleman's Magazine.

The Climate of Alaska.

"The climate of Sitka, Alaska, is milder than that of Brooklyn, the mean temperature for the summer months being about 60 degs., and the average temperature for the winter months about 40 degs. It is a mistake prevalent throughout the United States that Alaska is an Arctic climate. The population of Alaska in 1885 was 8,900 whites and 20,889 natives.—Lieut. H. T. Monahan in Brooklyn Eagle.

The Least Painful Death.

Death by aconite is the least painful of any. The feeling is something like being frozen to death. A kind of numbness begins in the extremities and gradually spreads over the entire system. There is no pain whatever, except, possibly, a slight burning sensation in the breast. The fatal sensation is, in fact, extremely pleasant. Death from freezing is said to be delightful. It is the same with aconite. A pleasant tingling is felt through the limbs, while entrancing dream fancies run through the brain.—Cincinnati Physician.

WHOLESALE BUTCHERY.

ANNIHILATION OF THE LARGE GAME ANIMALS OF THE WEST.

Ruthless Slaughter by the Hide Hunters. But Ten Buffalo Left—The Elk and the Antelope of the Great Northwest Nearly Exterminated.

I remember a few years ago (the winter of 1880 and '81, now I recall the exact date) accompanying a military expedition across the northern plains and mountains, in pursuit of that great Indian general, Sitting Bull. Before we were well into the hostile country we passed and I counted no less than twelve separate parties of sportsmen (mostly English) camped on the buffalo range, and all busily engaged in their deadly work of slaughtering bison. Take one party, for example, which will be a fair sample of all the rest. This particular outfit numbered seven Britishers, two Americans, and one half breed guide, and they had been out from Glendive about two weeks. They were well monuted on Cayuse ponies, with Sharp's forty-five caliber rifles, and at that time about thirty miles north of the Yellowtsone river in the very midst of tens of thousands of buffalo. We struck their trail long before we reached their camp, which was very easily followed by the number of buffalo carcasses lining the route. The first day their party had killed twelve, next day nineteen, third day thirty-six, and fourth day 114, and still the fun was going on.

Twenty-four hours later our command encountered another band of sportsmen (majority English gentlemen), who were also doing their level best to exterminate the noble animals, but they were a little nearer the hostile country, and consequently deeper into the buffalo herds, and therefore had more animals to hunt than their neighbors in the rear. The day before we crossed the divide and plunged direct into Sitting Bull's dominions we came upon the last band of hunters, or at least the band which had ventured furthest from civilization, who were surrounded by more buffalo than I ever believed were in existence. I saw one herd alone that must have numbered 15,000 or 20,000, besides hundreds of small herds from 50 to 500, dotting the plains and scattered through the river bottoms. I found them up in the mountains where a pony could hardly climb. Now this last party of hunters were out strictly for business and not pleasure. They were killing bison for the tongues alone, not even taking the skins. They had a small pack train with them of about thirty mules, and were pretty nearly ready to start back to civilization, having secured a full load of tongues, or as many as their animals could carry. Such has been the wanton destruction of our game in the northwest during past years that to-day there is scarcely a single bison left in the vast region that was once the home of millions. With the wonderful bands of elk that used to throng the mountains and valleys of Montana and Idaho it is the same old story. All gone, or nearly so, and not a saving law by national or territorial governments to protect them.

Plenty Coues, a chief of the Crow Indian tribe, camped a few miles from this fort at the present writing, is just about returning from a rather successful hunting trip in the Big Horn mountains, during which time his bucks captured 40 elk, 137 deer, and 11 mountain lions or panthers. I asked old Plenty Coues how the game were getting on, but the old chief only shook his head, and declared all wild animals were getting scarce. His party, however, had had a successful hunt, as the elk meat and deer meat would keep hunger from the doors of his forty-seven lodges during the coming winter, and, besides, the bounty paid on lion skins would bring in considerable cash. As a dollar is as big as a cart wheel to an Indian, the $8 for each panther scalp, which they demanded in silver dollars, was worth more than all their supplies secured on the trip. During the season of 1884, which was the last great slaughter year, there were no less than 1,000 hunters, professional and pleasure seeking, scattered along the line of the Northern Pacific railroad in Montana and Idaho. These insatiable Nimrods succeeded in clearing the country of buffalo, but their efforts were only partially successful regarding elk, deer, and antelope.

Last year three buffalo bulls were gathered in by the cowboys on the Tongue river roundup in Montana, and the boys thought they were in for lots of fun; but the big fellows looked so lonesome and broken spirited and out of place that the good natured cow punchers hadn't the heart to kill them, so the three forlorn animals were turned adrift on the prairie to shift for themselves. As it happened, last winter was a severe one in Montana, a season of blizzards and snow storms and intense cold. While the domestic herds pulled through the cold in good shape and with little damage, could one believe that those poor old buffalo brutes actually froze to death. Some cowboys who were riding the ranges the following spring looking up their cattle, found all three of the bulls doubled up in a ravine on Upper Powder river, frozen stiff. It was a sad and lamentable ending of a great race.

Excepting a few scattered bands of antelope on the plains north of the Missouri river and the small number of black and whitetail deer in the timber along the river bottoms, what little of the large game we have left in the northwest is congregated in the Yellowtsone National park. Of course there are more or less elk, mountain sheep and deer in the mountains (Big Horn and Rocky ranges), but they are a mere handful to what the country could boast of ten years ago. The laws of the National park forbid the hunting of game within its confines, and it does indeed appear as if our big game were cognizant of the fact, for nearly all the remaining species seem to have sought refuge there.—Fort Keogh Cor. Cleveland Leader.

Different Kinds of Light.

One pound of coal, according to recent Franklin institute tests, will yield an amount of light averaging 150 candles with the electric arc light (about sixty per cent. of this if glass shades are used), twenty candles with incandescent lamps and fourteen to seventeen candles with gas. In this estimate it is assumed that steam coal is burned under a good boiler for the electric lights, and that the gas is obtained from a bituminous coal.—Boston Budget.

Bible Publishers' Jubilee.

The great Bible publishing establishment founded at Halle, in Germany, early last century by Baron von Canstein is about to have a jubilee, and to issue the thousandth edition of its octavo Bible, of which 2,112,790 copies have now been published.—New York Sun.

Something to Remember.

A mother had reproved her little girl for being so clumsy as to drop a dish, and the little girl, after a thoughtful silence, said:

"Mamma, can you write with your left hand?"

"I could if I were left handed, but I'm not."

"Well," said the little girl, "I guess little children are left handed all over."

The Lick glass cost $50,000. A liquor glass is oftentimes more expensive.

"Compound Oxygen—its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a brochure of nearly two hundred pages, published by Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., which gives to all inquirers full information as to this remarkable curative agent and a large record of surprising cures in a wide range of chronic cases—many of them after being abandoned to die by other physicians. It will be mailed free to any applicant.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Franrisco.

Oh, woman's suffrage women,
Your views we love to quote—
But who will rock the cradle
When you have gone to vote.

A GENIAL RESTORATIVE.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are emphatically a genial restorative. The changes which this great botanic remedy produces in the disordered organization are always agreeably, though surely progressive, never abrupt, and violent. On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it initiates those processes which result in the re-establishment of healthful vigor is conspicuously shown in cases where it is taken to overcome that fruitful cause of debility, indigestion, coupled, as it usually is, with biliousness and constipation. Thorough digestion, regular evacuation and abundant secretion, are results which promptly and invariably attend its systematic use. It is, besides, the best protective against malaria, and a first rate diuretic.

"I have a theory about dead languages," remarked a Brown University Freshman. "I think they were killed by being studied too hard."

"Man's work's from sun to sun;
Woman's work is never done."
Work is a necessity to all; but, upon how many, woman especially, does it fall with the burden of the "last straw," and this, because their peculiarly delicate constitutions are so liable to functional derangement. We cannot lessen your toil, ladies, but we can make it easier for you, by making you stronger and better able to do it. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will relieve you of nervous and other weaknesses, and all the many ills peculiar to your sex.

If an energetic hen is on the wrong lay she ought to be set right.

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Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

A man wedded to his own ideas is a pretty difficult chap to divorce.

Delicate diseases, as nervous debility and premature weakness, however induced, radically cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for treatise. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

A man in St. Paul the other day tripped, fell forward and was nearly strangled by having his frozen breath driven down his throat.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

A Chicago firm advertises: "Our dancing slippers for young ladies are simply immense." This is a complete vindication for the paragraphers.

A BLACK LIST

of diseases follows an unhealthy condition of the liver, one of the most important organs of the body. Impure blood, bronchitis, asthma, malarial diseases, consumption, sick-headache, diseases of the skin, kidneys and heart—all may be traced to faulty action or torpidity of the liver. No other known preparation so rapidly and thoroughly restores a disordered liver as Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is pleasant to the taste, mild but sure in its action, and a gift to suffering humanity from one of the most successful physicians of the age.

The man who stoops to brush orange pee from the sidewalk is bent on doing good.

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CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

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C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....APRIL 23, 1887.

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SCALLOP FISHING.

How One of the Rare Delicacies of the Eastern Markets is Obtained.

Though it had long previously been enjoyed by the shore towns in New England, the introduction of the scallop as an edible into the New York markets is as recent as 1858 or '59. Now the annual product of the fishery, which is restricted in area and subject to much variation, amounts to something like 75,000 gallons in all, worth from twenty-five to thirty thousand dollars at first cost; and New York receives and dispenses about three-fourths.

The species of scallop in question is *Pecten Irradians*, which is common in suitable places all along our coast. Besides this there are half-a-dozen other varieties, living at more or less depths in the Western Atlantic, one of which, the great *Pecten tenuicostatus* of the coast of Maine and the Bay of Fundy, was formerly highly valued by the people of that region, but now is too scarce to appear on the tables of even "the rich" except at rare intervals.

Scallops are caught by hand-dredging from small sail boats. The dredges are about thirty inches in width, have a scraper blade upon the bottom, and in favorable weather several may be thrown over from each boat. In shoal water an iron-framed dip net is sometimes used on calm days. It is pretty hard work, and entails exposure to very severe weather.

The only edible part of the scallop is the squarish mass of muscle (the adductor) which holds the shells together, and this part is skillfully cut out by "openers," who have their houses at the landing places where the dredgers take their cargoes to be sold. It is the buyer, not the dredger, who "opens" or "cuts out" the meat and prepares it for market. In some places men alone are employed in this work, at others women and girls for the most part, and they will earn from eighty cents to $1.25 a day. The work is performed with great dexterity. The motions of an expert opener are but three after the scallop is in hand. The bivalve is taken in the left hand, palm up, with the hinges of the scallop towards the opener's body. The knife—a simple piece of steel ground sharp, and with one end stuck in a wooden handle—is inserted in the opening of the shell furthest from the breast. The upper "eye" is severed through by this movement. A flirt at the same moment throws off the upper shell. The second motion cuts the lower fastenings of the eye to the upper shell and takes the soft and useless rim off. The last motion pitches the shell into one barrel and the soft and slimy rim into another. while the eye is thrown into a basin of yellow stoneware holding a gallon. They are then poured from the basin into a large colander, thoroughly washed, placed in clean boxes and shipped to New York and Brooklyn. As little fresh water or ice is placed in contact with the "meats" as possible, as it is thought detrimental to their firmness and flavor. As this is altogether a winter operation, the help of ice in transportation is not usually needed.

There is, or ought to be, no waste in the scallop fishery. On Long Island the refuse is taken by the farmers as manure. The sea-faring agriculturists have always been accustomed to replenish their half-exhausted lands with the scrapings of the beach, and with the menhaden and other seine-fish which could be caught plentifully enough for the purpose in the offing—much to the disgust of every stranger who found himself to leeward of their fields. This demand failing, there is always sale for the refuse to the regular fertilizer-factories scattered along the shore.

The shells are preferred above all others by the oyster-planters as "stools" or "cultch" to spread upon their deep-water planting-beds as objects upon which the oyster-spawn may "set" and grow. This wise preference is due to the fragility of the scallop-shell, permitting it to break into pieces under the strain of a growing cluster of oysters, each one of which will be benefited by the separation, which frees it from the crowding of its fellows and gives it room to expand by itself into comely and valuable rotundity, instead of remaining a strap-shaped distorted member of a coalescent group. All their shells, therefore, can easily be sold by the openers to the oystermen at from three to five cents a bushel.—*Ernest Ingersoll, in American Naturalist.*

Excavations in Rome.

The Roman archæologist, Prof. Rudolfo, has had for the past sixteen years the absolute control of Roman excavations. Speaking of his work in conversation, he said: "The excavations in Rome are now being conducted by the national government, the municipal government and private citizens. Hundreds of statues and busts we have found, some of marble, others of costly bronze, many in perfect preservation. The Government has spent within the last twelve years not far from $1,000,000, but it has been a remarkable business investment, for the value of our finds is placed at $4,000,000. So rapidly is the work going on that we are almost unable to store properly from day to day the results of excavation." *N. Y. Post.*

—George Pancake, of Anoka, Minn., with his dog and gun, started to walk to a lumber camp. He met two men, and leaned on his gun as he talked to them. His dog jumped upon him, hit the hammer of the gun with his paw, the gun was discharged, and George was shot dead.—*N. Y. Sun.*

THE SMOKING HABIT.

A Brief But Exhaustive Argument Against the Use of Tobacco.

An English journal recently offered a prize for the best argument against smoking. Following is the article for which the prize was awarded:

It is unphysiological because no animal in a state of nature uses it, and the first time a man smokes he is usually violently upset by it. When a person eats a new kind of fruit for the first time he may not like it, but it does not make him ill, as such fruit is a food. But tobacco, being a poison, nearly always causes an upset to the system. It is only by continued use that man can use it without being made immediately ill; he is made ultimately diseased by its use.

It is expensive because there is no need for it; it is not even a luxury that helps us to spend our superfluous cash harmlessly, because it causes more loss and injury than it does good. In England we spend at least £12,000,000 a year on tobacco alone; what with pipes, matches, cigar-holders, cigaretts-tubes, cigaret-machines, etc., we do not spend short of £20,000,000.

It is a dirty habit. What smells worse than the breath of a smoker, than his tobacco-soaked clothes, and his rank pipe? Then the ashes from pipes, cigars and cigarets fall on clothes, carpets, table-cloths, etc., and dirty or disfigure them. Smoking blackens the teeth, and if a pipe is smoked the teeth that hold it are worn away, and so we spoil a natural adornment—the teeth.

It is selfish, in that the person only who uses it gets pleasure from it, and that often at the expense of others. Smokers poison the air common to all by the fumes they emit. The selfishness of the smoker causes family quarrels and disputes, the man preferring his pipe to his wife or sweetheart. It is disease-producing. It stops growth, and causes ill-developed persons if used before growth has stopped. In adults it first blunts the sense of taste, smell and sight, and, indirectly, the hearing and touch. It always produces more or less sore throat, and often, in consequence, the worst kind of deafness—viz.: throat deafness. When absorbed into the system it causes palpitation and irregular action of the heart, and has a depressing influence on it. It delays digestion, causes nervousness, trembling of hands, indecision, loss of energy and of will-power, with lowness of spirits. It deadens thought, and makes a man dull and listless instead of being intelligent and active. It causes loss of appetite, helps on cancer of the stomach and is the active cause of most cases of cancer seen in the lower lip, which is rarely seen except among smokers. It also lessens the vitality, and wounds heal less rapidly amongst smokers than amongst non-smokers. It wastes time and energy. It wastes energy as it depresses the vital powers and uses up itself life and power that should be used for helping on mankind. It leads to drinking. Smoking always causes a dryness of the throat, and the saliva ejected is fluid lost to the system; to relieve both these conditions fluids are taken. As tobacco is a nervine depressent alcohol is often used to get rid of this depressed feeling. Statistics of temperance friendly societies show that smokers break away from their pledge in greater numbers than non-smokers do.

It leads to loss of property, goods and lives, by the fires which originate by lighted ashes from pipes, by lighted cigar ends, or matches used by smokers. The loss in this country by fire traceable to smoking is very large.—*Chicago Tribune.*

PERSIAN SHERBET.

The Various Dainty Substances Used in Its Preparation.

The beverage in Persia is sherbet, which is plentifully supplied, and of which there are many varieties—from the bowl of water with a squeeze of lemon to the clear concentrated juice of any sort of fruit to which water is added to dilute it. Preparing sherbet, which is done with the greatest care, is a very important point in so thirsty a country as Persia, and one upon which much time is devoted. It may be either expressed from the juice of fruit freshly gathered or from the preserved extract of pomegranates, cherries or lemons, mixed with sugar, and submitted to a certain degree of heat to preserve it for winter consumption. Another sherbet is much drank, weich I must not omit to mention, called *guzangebden*, made from the honey of the tamarisk tree. This honey is not the work of the bee, but the produce of a small insect or worm living in vast numbers under the leaves of the shrub. During the months of August and September the insect is collected and the honey preserved. When used for sherbet it is mixed with vinegar, and although not so delicious as that made from fruit, it makes an excellent temperance beverage. Only among the rich and fashionable are glasses used; in all other classes sherbet is served in china bowls, and drank from deep wooden spoons carved in pearwood.—*Belgravia.*

—Three tramps broke into a residence near Blairtown, O., during the absence of the family, one morning recently, and pillaged it, wrapping a lot of silverware and other valuables in a blanket. As they were leaving the room the house-dog, a large Newfoundland, rushed in, and seizing one of them by the throat, held him to the floor until, a few moments later, the master arrived and secured him by tying his wrists. The other two escaped, leaving their booty on the floor.—*Cleveland Leader.*

MODERN SYRACUSE.

What Is Left of a Once Famous and Powerful Sicilian City.

It is somewhat of a relief to reach Syracuse after the crowds, and beggars, and smells, and dirt of the other Sicilian towns; moreover, Syracuse is one of the very few places of which the ideal, formed perhaps in years long past, is realized. We look for quiet, and stagnation, and sunshine, and a mellow air of antiquity, and we find them. If we were to find Syracuse a busy, bustling port, or a wretched, hopelessly decayed place, we should be disappointed; we expect to find just enough animation to make it cheerful, and just enough quiet to remind us of its ancient associations, and we are gratified.

One fact, however, does amaze us, and that is to see how little is left of a city which once consisted of five different towns, of which the circumference was twenty-two miles, and which at its zenith could muster half a million of inhabitants. Indeed, all Syracuse, ancient and modern, can be conveniently explored in the interval occupied by the Rubattino steamers in discharging and taking cargo, although the conscientious antiquary could spend a month in the country around, which is the site of the remainder of the ancient city.

Immediately upon landing we are impressed with the character of modern Syracuse. At any other Italian port we should almost be torn to pieces by natives eager to relieve us of our baggage or to drive us anywhere. But at Syracuse we have actually to call for a porter, not from any lack of men—for all along the quay, big enough for a port with five times the commerce of Syracuse, there are sturdy fellows lounging, lying, sleeping, and, of course, spitting—but because it is evident that labor is a very secondary consideration in the lives of the Syracusans, who, like the Seaford boatmen, seem to get on tolerably well without any visible means of subsistence.

Modern Syracuse need not occupy us long. There is a pleasant esplanade along the water-side of the little harbor, whither resort every afternoon the gallantry, the beauty and fashion of Syracuse, to lounge under the trees, to drive up and down in the most primitive of vehicles, and this esplanade terminates at the famous fountain of Arethusa, for many years neglected and employed as a laundry, now a neatly fenced-in pool in which fish glide and ducks nestle under the shade of the genuine papyrus. In the town which clusters on the cliffs overlooking the bay, there is little of note. It is an extraordinary Italian town, inasmuch as it is clean and provided with a smaller modicum than usual of stenches, but otherwise unremarkable. It has a cathedral built on to the remains of a temple of Minerva, which was once famous for its splendid decoration and its beautiful entrace, and more especially for a roof of gold which blazed in the sunshine like a beacon to the mariner many leagues out at sea. The sturdy pillars still remain engrafted with the walls of the modern cathedral, but nothing more. We must take a carriage to see the sights which lie inland, for the dust on the roads is inches deep; there is absolutely no shade, and the Sicilian sun beats down mercilessly from a sky of eternal blue. Happily, the ruins of ancient Syracuse, after long years of neglect and vandalism, are cared for, as are all monuments of the mighty past, under the intelligent and sympathetic regime of King Humbert, and a Government guide, in return for a franc fee, allows us to wander where we will.—*London Society.*

BORING FOR GAS.

Difficulties Experienced in Managing and Controlling Powerful Wells.

Boring for gas is exactly like boring for oil, in all its workings; but the after-operations of pumping and packing, as in the case of some oil-wells to raise the oil, are not necessary in gas-wells. If the gas is there, it will come up of its own free will and accord, and come with a rush, blowing tools and every thing else out of the well before it. Indeed, gas men would often be as glad to keep their treasure down as oil men are to get theirs up. The great pressure at which it is confined in the earth, and the corresponding force with which it escapes from the well, makes it somewhat hard to manage or control. This pressure is enormous—as high as five hundreds pounds to the square inch in some cases where it has been guaged. In the great McGugin well, which was not guaged, the pressure is estimated to have reached eight hundred pounds to the square inch. Any attempt to confine the gas in this well for the purpose of measuring it would doubtless have resulted in sending the iron casing flying from the well, or in producing other effects more startling and costly than satisfactory or agreeable. Indeed, until recently, no plan had been devised by which the flow of gas from a well could be stopped or reduced. The quantity of gas that escapes from some wells is enormous, but probably no correct estimate of it has yet been made. Where the gas is "piped" away to mills and houses, all that comes from the well may be used; but if it is not all used, the remainder must be allowed to escape into the air. This is done at the regulator, where it is burned. The regulator is an arrangement of pipes and valves, placed between the gas-well and the town supplied with the gas. It allows only just as much gas as is being burned in the town to go on through the pipes, and so reduces to a proper and safe point the dangerously high pressure of the gas as it comes rushing along from the well. The temperature of the gas as it comes from the wells is about forty-five degrees Fahrenheit.—*Samuel W. Hall, in St. Nicholas.*

Mr. and Mrs. Bowser.

I suppose that Mr. Bowser is like the majority of men in putting his best side before the public. The other morning when he left the house he knew that baby was sick, I had a headache and the cook was disabled by cutting her hand on a piece of glass. I had told him that we were out of butter and coffee and potatoes, and he said he would stop and order them. Once on the car he forgot all about it, and at 11:30, meeting an old schoolmate, he insisted:

"Now, you come right up to dinner with me. I want you to see my house and my family and have a visit."

"But your wife won't be expecting company."

"Oh, you come right along. My wife and my house are always ready for any visitors I may bring home, and your presence won't cause us an iota of embarrassment."

At 11 o'clock I told Jane to pick up any sort of dinner for Mr. Bowser, and at 12 Mr. Bowser and his friend entered the house. Leaving him in the parlor, Mr. Bowser rushed in on me with:

"Get into your Sunday clothes as soon as possible—dress the baby up—tell cook to have three kinds of meat—send for a nigger to wait on the table, and run through the room and pick up things."

"Mr. Bowser, have you been idiot enough to bring some one home to dinner?"

"Of course I have. What is there wrong about that, I'd like to know?"

"Well, where are the groceries you were to order?"

"Groceries? I—I forgot!"

"Jane can't use but one hand, while I should faint away if I tried to dress. You'll have to take him to a hotel."

"Never! When I invite a man to partake of my hospitality I'll never skulk him off to a hotel! It is a pretty state of affairs that my house is all upset in this manner at this time! Mrs. Bowser, you and I must have a reckoning! I'll be hanged if I put up with such conduct as this!"

And then he returned to the parlor and I heard him say:

"Will, old fellow, I find a note from my Birdie (that's me) stating that she has taken the little angel (that's our wall-eyed baby) over to her sister's for the day, and our idiot of a cook didn't expect me home and has no dinner ready. We'll have to go down to the restaurant."

"That's all right. You've got a beautiful home here."

"And the nicest little wife and the prettiest baby in all the world!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser as he slapped his leg.—Detroit Free Press.

What They Call a "Scoop" Out West.

"One of the best 'beats' I ever heard of," said an old newspaper man, "was one which I myself was fortunate enough to secure for a paper I was editing and managing at the time in Gunnison, Colo. The sheriff and his deputy had gone out in pursuit of some cattle thieves and had followed them into the Indian reservation. We were within a comparatively short distance of the boundary line. After a few days the report came back that the two officers had encountered the thieves and had been killed. The community was immediately thrown into a condition of red hot indignation. A party of 150 was organized at once to lynch the cattle thieves and avenge the murder of the sheriff. The details of the organization and the starting out I printed in full in our paper, and arrange for bona fide messages from the party for the first fifteen miles of their progress. There was a rival paper in the town, and up to this point we were running pretty even. For the next few days we printed purely imaginary accounts of the expedition. I knew the route the party was following and was able to throw in a good deal of local coloring. At the end of the fourth day, as I was going to my house, which stood about a quarter of a mile from the town, for my supper, my reflections as to where I was going to get my next day's story from were suddenly interrupted by the appearance of a 'solitary' horseman coming along at a breakneck pace. When he came within a hundred yards of me I recognized the sheriff. He pulled up on seeing me. I told him at once that he must not go home to his wife until I had seen her, as she believed him dead. He saw the force of my remark. He took his supper with me, I went over and broke the joyful news to his wife, and then I induced him to stay at my house all night. I got his whole story, and printed just as much as all my printers could set up. Did you ever hear of such a scoop? When the two papers came out the next morning it was just the luck of the opposition sheet to make a point of the statement that the rescuing party were in great hopes of securing the sheriff's body. At 9 o'clock the sheriff stepped out of my house and walked through Gunnison. It was the making of my paper."—New York Mail and Express.

Altogether!

Yo' keep yo' grip on he's tail, Rastus, en Bose'll tek car' ob de hed. Den I'll gib him a swat. Now! One, two,

THREE!!!

—Tid Bits.

The Judge Needed the Money.

I have just heard the following good story on Chief Justice Bleckley. All who know Judge Bleckley and recall his long waving hair and beard will appreciate the story: Judge Bleckley was on his way to the supreme court one morning, when he was accosted by a little street gamin, with an exceedingly dirty face, with the customary "Shine, sir?"

He was quite importunate, and the judge, being impressed with the oppressive untidiness of the boy's face, said: "I don't want a shine, but if you will go wash your face I'll give you a dime."

"All right, sir."

"Well, let me see you do it."

The boy went over to an artesian hydrant and made his ablution. Returning, he held out his hand for the dime.

The judge said: "Well, sir, you've earned your money; here it is."

The boy said: "I don't want your money, old fellow; take it and have your hair cut." Saying which he scampered off.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

THE HOHENZOLLERNS.

Prerogatives and Traditional Policy of the Ruling Family of Germany.

The royal house of Hohenzollern are descended from Count Thassilo, of Zollern, one of the Generals of Charlemagne. His successor, Count Friedrich I., built the family castle of Hohenzollern, near the Danube, in the year 980. In 1415, the head of the family obtained possession of the province of Brandenburg, and two years later was recognized as an Elector of the Empire. A century later, the province of Prussia came into the possession of the family, through the election of Albrecht, a younger son, to the post of Grand Master of the province. This, together with the additions to the family possessions made by Friedrich Wilhelm in the seventeenth century, encouraged the son of the "Great Elector" to crown himself King at Konigsberg, January 18, 1701, under the title of Friedrich I. From this time forward the dominions of the King of Prussia steadily increased, until, after the war of 1866, the kingdom covered 137,066 square miles, with a population of nearly 23,000,000. With this growth in power came the natural rivalry with Austria. As far back as 1833 Prussia had formed the Zollvergein, or customs union, of the German powers, excluding Austria. This was small loss financially to the great empire of Austria-Hungary, but it constituted a tie between Prussia and the German States, and threatened Austria's position as head of the German Confederation. This led to numberless jealousies and bickerings, until finally, in 1866, Prussia determined to exclude Austria from the Confederation. The victory at Sadowa, July 3, settled this question, and Prussian influence became supreme in Germany; so that during the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, King Wilhelm became Emperor Wilhelm I. of a newly organized German Empire.

The Hohenzollerns have always been despotic rulers. The kingdom had no definite constitution until 1849. Before that the Kings had "entrusted" to a convocation of the provincial assemblies the right to be called upon to assist in raising money, by borrowing or by new taxes, but this practically amounted to little, as the King controlled the main sources of revenue, the crown lands and the custom duties. A Prussian diet was established in 1847, and the deputies assembled with great hopes of obtaining a share in the Government. Disappointed in this hope, the tone of the liberal members became disloyal to the King's prerogatives. Some of them compared the situation with that of the English after the revolution of 1688. In answer to this, Captain (now Prince) von Bismarck, who sat as alternate for the representative of the Knight's estate of Jerichow, rose and replied that "the English people were then in a different position from that of the Prussian people now. A century of revolution and civil war had invested it with the right to dispose of the crown and bind it up with conditions accepted by William of Orange. The Prussian sovereigns were in possession of a crown, not by grace of the people, but by grace of God; an actually unconditional crown, some of the rights of which they voluntarily conceded to the people—an example rare in history." This was the position taken by the crown and its supporters. Compare it with the pretension of James I. of England, that the rights of Parliament were derived from the tolerance of the throne.

But popular sentiment was strongly in favor of liberal government, and riots occurred in Berlin, which the King tried vainly to subdue by concessions, first of a new ministry, and second of increased powers to the Diet. The final crushing of this insurrection led to a conservative reaction, and the constitution of 1849 confirmed many of the disputed powers of royalty. Bismarck was looked upon as a rising man at this time, and the King soon recognized his merit by employing him as his representative in the German Diet at Frankfurt. King Friedrich Wilhelm IV. died in 1861, and was succeeded by his brother, the present sovereign. This confirmed Bismarck's power, and when in 1862 the Diet refused the appropriations necessary to carry out the Government policy the Ministry resigned, and the King sent for Bismarck, who was in Paris, and made him Chancellor. The policy of Bismarck has always been that of despotic rule, and the Emperor, though in no sense a tyrant, is so completely under the sway of the traditional policy of the Prussian Kings that he can not understand how a government can be stable without a strong element of despotism.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

Justice in Ceylon.

To judge by one or two instances cited by a Colombo correspondent, the quality of mercy has been a good deal strained in Ceylon lately. In one case an influential native, "who set upon an unsuspecting Cingalese and trampled him to death," was rewarded—one can hardly say punished—by six months' hard labor. Scarcely less extraordinary is another case in which a murderer, whose death sentence had been commuted to penal servitude, had escaped from jail, and, being caught asleep in a hut, had stabbed and killed the policeman who attempted to arrest him. For the second murder this man was sentenced to two years' imprisonment—whether to be served concurrently with or after his unexpired term is not stated. The judge who perpetrated this singular practical joke is said to have justified himself on the ground that a policeman had no right to arrest a man when he was asleep. So that in Ceylon it is not murder to kill a policeman who exceeds his duty. —*London Truth.*

ITCH FOR NOTORIETY.

Something About a Disease Which Affects Hundreds of Silly People.

To those who are most frequently brought in contact with persons who yearn for some sort of notoriety the extent of such yearning is astonishing, more or less amusing, and sometimes decidedly disgusting. When the ambition to become famous is born of a worthy object it is commendable, but when it springs from a morbid desire to be noticed, just for the sake of personal gratification, for the airing of a vanity and for a pretense at appearing more important than circumstances should amply warrant, it is simply sickening to those who are solicited to become accessory to the fraud; it makes the public not only unsympathetic but resentful when it succeeds, and doubtless, it frequently palls on the appetite of its possessor when its fullness has been reached. To aim for that sort of fame which almost inevitably follows heroic action; the invention of some desirable thing which is to benefit the world; the production of good work in literature; the evolvement of a scheme, measure or movement which is fraught with benefit to the human race, or any considerable proportion thereof, or that will ameliorate even the condition of the brute world, is admirable, but to ask applause for commonplace performances is the opposite. And yet the latter is too frequently the basis of distinction, built upon ceaseless importunities for notice from the press, and the grasping at every opportunity in that line of advertising. It is no more ridiculous than a man should consider himself great because he can swallow more raw eggs than other people than that he should hope to build a wide-spread and lasting fame upon the fact that he can contain his stomach and a quail every day for thirty days.

A gentleman who is now famous as a poet simply because he writes exquisite poetry, not because he specially sought fame through that or any other channel, retired in disgust twenty years ago from the editorship of a newspaper which his father had made famous and bequeathed to him, because, he said, he was tired of helping to make so many great men out of such poor material.

There is not a newspaper reporter in the land of any experience who has not been frequently solicited by men of apparent respectability to notice in the paper which he represents the fact that this person is going to make a cheap bid for notoriety, or that he is going to create a sensation by doing a commonplace thing in an odd way, or that he contemplates notoriety through the performance of some clownish trick, or hopes for martyrdom through the doing of something in which the world is as little interested as it is in the setting of a hen. Even people who succeed, in a harmless sort of way, in creating a sensation do not frequently succeed in becoming more than a seven days' wonder, and usually less than that.

If people who seek for this sort of ephemeral notoriety will only stick a finger in a tub of water and then draw it out and look for the hole they will have a striking illustration of about how much they amount to, and they will learn a lesson which will give them and a great many other people a much needed rest—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

NEW YEAR IN PERSIA.

An Occasion on Which the Shah Appears Bedecked in Precious Gems.

In the presence of the Imams and dignitaries of the court the Shah receives salutations and New Year's greetings, accompanied by effusive and long-winded compliments; the court poet recites an ode or panegyric upon the wisdom and above all the discernment of the King of Kings. Later on the members of the various *Corps Diplomatique*, after being received by some of the Ministers of State, are admitted into the presence and behold the august countenance of the shadow of God. Although he has a larger collection of jewels than any other monarch, this is one of the few occasions upon which he displays them, for as a rule the Shah dresses plainly and in quiet colors, with only a few diamond buttons on his black cloth coat. But on the New Year His Majesty is usually bedecked in his most magnificent jewels, many of which were brought by the ruthless Nadir Shah from Delhi. His tunic is ablaze with diamonds, his belt, sword and scabbard are encrusted with the same costly gems, and in his hat is the aigrette or distinctive emblem of his royalty. The ceremony is usually not a long one. His Majesty addresses a few words to the Ministers, inquires after the state of their country and the health of their respective sovereigns or Presidents. The distribution of bags of money—which by the by, year by year decrease in value—and the distracting noise of twanging musical instrument announce that the reception is over. The coins presented are contained in tiny silk bags made for the occasion, and consist chiefly of silver as thin as a wafer; sometimes there are a few gold pieces among them about the size of an old silver penny, of not much intrinsic value, but much appreciated in Europe when mounted as ear-rings, buttons and other ornaments.—*London Society.*

—Gerrod Prescott, aged twelve years, of Biddeford, Me., got into a scuffle with another lad, and the latter threw Gerrod down, and seizing his head between his hands gave it several severe thumps against the hard floor. A day or two after that young Prescott was taken ill and complained of severe pains at the base of his brain. In spite of all remedies that could be given he steadily grew worse until he died.

HOME AND FARM.

—Geese are great grazers, and will eat almost as much as a cow.

—Asthma is sometimes almost instantly relieved by taking a little hot honey.

—Tough dried grass should be used with caution in the hen-yard, as it sometimes causes crop-bound.

—Pretty toilet cushions are made of figured China silk with tiny embroidered blossoms. A six-inch square of silk is used; it is stuffed and surrounded by a roll of wadding. Over this surah is puffed, and is confined at the corners by bows of ribbon. The color may contrast or harmonize.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—This recipe for brown bread will make a good-sized loaf. Two cups of yellow Indian meal, one cup of rye flour, one cup of graham flour, one cup of New Orleans molasses, three teaspoonfuls of baking-powder, and milk enough to make a stiff batter. Pour into a buttered mold and steam three hours and a half. When done brown in the oven.—*The Caterer.*

—A very palatable sauce is made of pumpkin. Peel and cook it in a porcelain-lined kettle; pour over the pumpkin enough good sweet cider to cover it, and stew it to a pulp. If the cider is absorbed before the pumpkin is thoroughly done add a little more. If you choose you may add a pinch of powdered spices. This sauce will keep, if made in quantities, for a long time.—*Good Housekeeping.*

—Keeping apples on shelves is bad practice. A shelf is apt to be high, and thus both dryer and warmer than any other part of the cellar. On the floor, especially of dry cellars, will be found the lowest and most equable temperature for fruit. Russet apples or other very long keepers are best preserved in barrels, putting in none that have bruises or other defects, and only moving when ready for use. Apples in barrels should not be rehandled during the winter, as they are sure to speedily rot thereafter.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

HORSE AILMENTS.

Valuable Suggestions Submitted by an Experienced Stock Owner.

There are a great many troubles with horses which could be cured without difficulty if they were looked after in time. For instance, a man away out in Colorado writes that his colt has two scabs or sores on its ear and they are growing larger all the time. No doubt this is the beginning of mange, or they may be caused by rubbing the skin off, and then the flies or other insects would keep them irritated.

The simple and sure remedy for all such skin diseases, and especially for mange, is carbolic acid, or its equivalent, found in the sheep dips. For mange the solution should be made quite strong, and it should be well rubbed in so as to penetrate to the very bottom and reach all the vermin at work.

There is nothing better to cure flesh wounds and sores than lard with some salt mixed in it. The lard is healing and the salt cleansing. When there is "proud flesh," as farmers call granulation, then kerosene oil should be mixed with the lard, or carbolic acid, both of which contain the same principle, creosote, and it is this which has the antiseptic effect, that is, the effect to counteract putrescence or decay. All sores and wounds should be treated in this way as soon as discovered, to prevent pus forming and putrefaction, which may be followed by blood poisoning. Sores should be washed with castile soap or the discharge will take the hair off, and the irritation will extend. Putting on salted grease will keep the skin healthy, and the hair will generally come in natural, but if not it will come in white and disfigure the animal. When a horse has these spots of white hair on his breast or back it is a sure sign that he has had hard usage. He has been galled and neglected, and it does not speak well for his owner.

Warts and all such excrescences may usually be gotten rid of by tying a small cord around them, and so cutting off the circulation into them. This is the best way and the surest. When the bunch drops off the wound may be greased over, or, if necessary, touched with some sort of caustic. It is better to let warts or any kind of tumors slough off than to cut them after being tied. There is danger of the cord slipping off and bleeding taking place, whereas if the knife is withheld there is no such danger.

The teeth of horses often cause them a great deal of trouble, and I have no doubt but that the extra teeth called the "wolf teeth" do sometimes affect the nerves of the eyes, and lead to blindness or dimness of sight. It is the notion of some horsemen that shying in horses is generally caused by defective eyesight. In some cases shying horses have been cured of the habit by removing the wolf teeth. It is worth looking after, for a dodger is always dangerous. Driving with blinkers will sometimes keep a horse from shying, especially if he shies from side looks. Some horses always do this, and they are the worst. When they see an object ahead which frighthens them the driver has some warning. but a side shyer takes one unawares unless, knowing its habit, one is always prepared, and this is seldom the case. The horse frightened from some object ahead will do as well and very likely better to have his eyes free. A man should study his horse's peculiarities and be prepared to meet them. Careless driving never is a safe way, for the oldest and safest horse will sometimes get scared.—*Farm Journal.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 23 1887

George Stewart, agent for Hall, Luhrs & Co., was at Independence this week. Mr. Stewart is the most popular agent that comes to Inyo county and carries off the lion's share of the business.

No law enacted by Congress in many years has given such general satisfaction as the act recently passed, restricting the ownership of real estate in the Territories to American citizens. None but Americans should own American soil, and every American should own the soil he tills. In Illinois the Legislature is about passing—if it has not already passed—a bill that should be adopted in every other State. This bill provides that hereafter aliens, before being allowed to purchase land in that State, shall declare their intention to become citizens of the United States. Should they fail to take out their naturalization papers within six years thereafter, such lands shall revert to the State.

No American State, with the example of unhappy Ireland before it, can tolerate a system of foreign landlordism.

Very extraordinary scenes have been going on in the English Parliament during the past week. One of the Tory members charged Irish members with being the associates of murderers. Instantly Healy sprang to his feet and called the libeler a willful liar. A scene of wild excitement followed. Healy was suspended for a week. The Tory resumed his speech and repeated the foul charge. Sexton jumped up and called him a willful, cowardly liar, and said if the slanderer would go outside the House he, Sexton, would thrash him within an inch of his life. The uproar began again. When partial quiet was restored the Tory retracted his slanders and Sexton recalled his words. The great body of English workingmen appear to be now in hearty sympathy with the Liberals in their opposition to the tyrannous coercion bill. Great meetings are being held in the large cities in opposition to the measure. The poor of England have discovered that their interests are united with the interests of the poor of Ireland, and that the Irish cannot be oppressed without injury to Englishmen. The desperate straits to which the Tories are driven, and their want of conscience or honor, are proven by the publication in the London Times of letters connecting Parnell with the Phoenix Park murders, of several years ago. These letters are shameless forgeries. The struggle in the English Parliament for justice to Ireland will end in victory for freedom; the greatest of living Englishmen is on the side of right, and enough of his countrymen to decide the issue will follow where he leads.

MISCELLANEOUS

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

FAULTLESS FAMILY MEDICINE

"I have used Simmons Liver Regulator for many years, having made it my only Family Medicine. My mother before me was very partial to it. It is a safe, good and reliable medicine for any disorder of the system, and if used in time is *a great preventive of sickness.* I often recommend it to my friends, and shall continue to do so.

"Rev. James M. Rollins,
"Pastor M. E. Church, So. Fairfield, Va."

TIME AND DOCTORS' BILLS SAVED *by always keeping Simmons Liver Regulator in the house.*

"I have found Simmons Liver Regulator the best family medicine I ever used for anything that may happen, have used it in *Indigestion, Colic, Diarrhœa, Biliousness,* and found it to relieve immediately. After eating a hearty supper, if, on going to bed, I take about a teaspoonful, I never feel the effects of the supper eaten.

"OVID G. SPARKS,
"Ex-Mayor Macon, Ga."

ONLY GENUINE

Has our Z Stamp on front of Wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Sole Proprietors,
Price, $1.00. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

CORAL SHELLS, and other MARINE CURIOSITIES. We have agents constantly employed in securing rare specimens of the above-named articles, and offer to the public as fine a collection for ONE DOLLAR as they can procure at any regular shell store for double the amount. OUR DOLLAR CABINET, containing over TWENTY VARIETIES of Shells, Coral, etc., will please both old and young. Carefully packed, and mailed postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Address:

MARINE CURIOSITY SUPPLY CO.,
(Box 15) KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.
D. S. No. 1140.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 16th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 30th, 1887, viz: AARON REYNOLDS for the W ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec. 25, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas Kehoe, Thomas Treglown, W. J. Jenkins and W. Jenkins, all of Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.
H. A. No. 471.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 18th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 31st, 1887, viz: TIMOTHY RICHARDS for the N W ¼ of Sec. 22, Tp. 15 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. H. Palmer, R. H. Rankle, C. D. Begole, W. J. Covington, all of Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.
D. S. No. 1166.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 16, 1887, viz: WILLIAM H. MITCHELL for the S E ¼ of N W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 24, and N E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec. 25, Tp. 15 S R 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. F. Reynolds, Wm. F. Matlack, Walter James, Sr. John Willett, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-m16 Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JAMES W. SMITH, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Wm. F. Matlack, Administrator of the estate of James W. Smith, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

WM. F. MATLACK,
Administrator of the estate of James W. Smith, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Cal., April 13, 1887.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.
H. A. No. 500.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 11th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 23 1887, viz: W. K. MILLER, for the N W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 15 S. R. 36 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. G. Dodge, I. P. Ritgers, J. A. Ritgers, G. H. Palmer, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a16-6t Register.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.
D. S. No. 1169.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 16, 1887, viz: ARTHUR TANNER for the N W ¼ of Section 22, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alexander Clark, John A. Lank, Thomas Webb, A. Stecker, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-m14 Register.

Notice for Publication of Time appointed for Proving Will, etc.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of Walter O'Malley, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that Tuesday the 3d day of May, 1887, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in the said County of Inyo, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the Will of said WALTER O'MALLEY, deceased, and for hearing the application of John Barnes for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated April 14th, 1887.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

In the Superior Court of Inyo County, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased.

Abraham Diaz, the Administrator of the estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased, having filed his petition herein, duly verified, praying for an order of sale of certain part of the real estate of said deceased, for the purposes therein set forth. It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased appear before the said Superior Court on Monday, the twenty-fifth day of April, 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court, at the Court House, or at the Methodist Church, if the Court be there holding, in the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said Administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased, at private sale, as shall be necessary; and that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo County.

Dated March 25th, 1887.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Superior Judge.
m26-4w

Independence Hotel,

Indepen e - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1-86

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY:

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.
Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.
Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.
Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.
Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.
Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.
Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.
Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R. R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound house. No. 1.	To Mound house. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a. m.	5 50 p. m.
Dayton	9 45 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	11 55 a. m.	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p. m.	11 40 a. m.
Luning	5 10 p. m.	9 40 a. m.
Soda Springs	6 10 p. m.	9 20 a. m.
Belleville	7 35 p. m.	7 55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p. m.	Lv. 7 05 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	7 45 a. m.	5 00 p. m.
Benton	11 25 a. m.	1 15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.	11 20 p. m.
Alvord	2 50 p. m.	10 00 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 20 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	5 40 p. m.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.
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General Merchandise

A Full Line

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ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

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CORSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.

AGENCIES:
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
U. S. STAGE CO.,
HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co's.
au25tf

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m6*

The Man
Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments,
Italian and American
Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 23-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale
Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

NORMAN
HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

SHADE
TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees
One and One-half
Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n25-2m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten getreulich. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells, Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
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NATHAN RHINE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 356 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 178 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 23.....1887.

BORN.

CHURCH—At Independence, April 19th, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. A. Church, a daughter.

Mr. David Olds, of Round Valley, was at Independence some days this week.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Goodale, of Fish Springs, were in town during the week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Ford, of Bishop Creek, arrived at Independence last Wednesday.

Mr. T. Richards and Mr. G. H. Palmer were up from Lone Pine at the beginning of the week.

A meeting of the Executive Committee on Fourth of July celebration will be held at the beginning of the week.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Walker, of Olancha, arrived at Independence last Thursday and stayed in town a few days.

Mr. N. G. Fairman got back to Independence from San Francisco last Monday. He will soon resume the work of rebuilding at Panamint.

Everybody was sure there would be a wedding; he was willing to deck 'er with a new name, but she is shy and I'd 'no if it 'll come off yet.

County Surveyor McKnight has been engaged during the week in surveying for the canal for the east side colony, from Independence station southward.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr has gone to Reno; there will not be service at the M. E. Church till two weeks from to-morrow. Mr. De La Matyr expects to be back by that time.

There was a row among Indians near town last Wednesday evening. One of the men got cut in the abdomen; he was brought in by the Deputy Sheriff and cared for and does not appear to be seriously hurt.

Adam Fralich, who went from Independence to the East some weeks ago, died soon after reaching his relatives. It will be remembered that David, the brother of Adam, disappeared from Independence last November, and his body was found in the sagebrush a few miles from town about two months afterward.

The Odd Fellows' Ball, which is to take place next Tuesday evening, promises to be a very enjoyable affair. Those having it in charge have spared no pains or expense in perfecting the arrangements, and all those who are fortunate enough to be able to attend will have a pleasant time.

LADIES will find relief from their Costiveness, Swimming in the Head, Colic, Sour Stomach, Headache, Kidney troubles, etc., by taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator after dinner or supper, so as to move the bowels once a day. Mothers will have better health and the babies will grow more robust by using the Regulator. If an infant shows signs of Colic, nothing like a few drops in water for relief. The Genuine has the red Z on front of Wrapper.

Last Sunday morning Sol Frankel, the stock broker of Virginia City, was on his way to San Francisco. A man named John Quinn, also of Virginia City, and who had lost money by the failure of the broker, was on the same train. Quinn demanded a settlement of his claim; Frankel said he had not the means to settle; Quinn pulled a pistol and would certainly have shot Frankel had not another passenger seen the move of Quinn and seized hold of the pistol. Others interfered and Quinn quietly gave up the weapon. At Sacramento Quinn left the train but Frankel went on to San Francisco. It is believed that Quinn is on the trail of Frankel and will follow him till he kills him or gets his money. This Frankel and his partners were the means of bringing many people to ruin.

Lumber for Panamint.

Lumber for the mill and other buildings is now at Keeler. There are not sufficient teams to haul the lumber as fast as delivered to the station.

Sampling Works.

Sampling works are now being built at Keeler by Mr. T. C. Boland. This is something that has long been needed there and will prove a great convenience to the miners all over the southern part of the county.

Appeal Dismissed.

In the case of Turner versus McGovern, on appeal from Justice Clark, at Bishop Creek, called in the Superior Court last Tuesday, the appeal was denied on the ground of informality and the case dismissed.

Barb Wire Fence Illegal.

A case has been tried in the Superior Court of Lassen county that is of general interest. One party sued another for damage done to horses by barb wire fence. The fence is built along the public highway, next to the stock range. The plaintiff alleged that his horses were damaged by coming in contact with the fence. The case was tried before a jury and a verdict was given for the plaintiff, the damage being assessed at $575.

Theory vs. Practice.

While the Inter State Commerce Bill was pending in Congress, the Virginia City *Chronicle* was constant, in season and out of season, urging the passage of the bill. Now that it has become a law, here is what the same *Chronicle* says of the measure:

"If the new schedule is to be maintained the law will prove a grievous burden instead of a benefit to the people of Nevada and the entire coast. Under the new order of things the old tariff has been doubled on certain classes of freight and quadrupled on others."

Dismissed on Limitation.

The cases of Doctor Blair and Doctor Middleton, charged with practicing medicine without license, were called in the Superior Court last Monday. A. R. Conklin was counsel for the former and W. P. George for the latter. Counsel for each of the accused asked for the dismissal of his client, on the ground that the Code provides that trial must be had within sixty days from the time indictment is brought by the Grand Jury. But in both of these cases ninety days had passed between the indictment and calling for trial. Motion of both counsel was granted, and the charges were dismissed.

Divorce Granted.

In the Superior Court last Wednesday, a decree of divorce was granted to Susan Daniels, on the ground of extreme cruelty of her husband, N. Daniels.

The Band.

All the instruments for the brass band were received last Wednesday. Steps are now in progress to bring a competent band master from San Francisco, who will instruct the band and be engaged permanently as leader.

Supervisors Proceedings.

The Supervisors met to canvass the vote on the amendments to the Constitution. No polls were opened at Cottonwood, Fish Springs, Cerro Gordo, Reiley and Panamint. At all the other precincts the vote was very light. Against amendment No. 1 there is a majority of 87; against No. 2 a majority of 86 and against No. 3 a majority of 50.

Joseph Howard's "Life of Beecher."

Joseph Howard, Jr., the widely known journalist and intimate friend of Henry Ward Beecher for the past fifty years, is engaged upon a life of the great Preacher and Orator, which will no doubt be the standard work, as Mr. Howard's intimate relations with Mr. Beecher, and his justly won popularity as a writer, are an assurance of a work of peculiar interest and value. We learn the work is to be brought out by Hubbard Bros., at an early day, and will no doubt be sold by subscription.

Meteorological Summary for March, 1887, Keeler, Cal.

Mean actual barometer	26.392 inches.
Mean temperature	56°
Highest temperature 15 an 28th	77°
Lowest temperature 5th	33°
Monthly range of temperature	44°
Mean relative humidity 30 per cent.	
Mean Cloudiness 19 per cent.	
Prevailing direction of wind S. W.	
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date 29 miles S. E. 3d.	
Precipitation	0.00
Number of clear days	22
Number of fair days	9
Number of cloudy days	0
Number of rainy days	0

No frosts occurred during the month.

D. C. GRUNOW,
Observer, Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Fell Through.

It was thought at the end of last week that the McMurry and other properties at Big Pine would surely be sold to parties from Bakersfield. The intending purchasers told Mr. McMurry on Sunday morning that they would take the property on the terms he had named, and offered to pay an amount to bind the bargain. He said it would not be necessary to pay anything till the deeds should be made out, and with this understanding the matter rested. Next morning the parties called upon Mr. McMurry again and told him they had concluded not to take the property atall. Last week another party from Kern county came here to buy the same property; but learning that a sale was already in progress they at once withdrew. Mr. McMurry is aged and in poor health; his estate is large and he is not able to manage it to the best advantage; this is his only reason for wanting to sell. The estate would make a very valuable cattle ranch; the land is all excellent and there is abundance of water.

OWENS VALLEY LANDS.

Who the Locators Are.

Last week the Virginia City *Enterprise* published an article on the work of the Land Office since it was moved to Independence. The assertion was made that the lands were being gobbled up by the old settlers, to be held for speculative purposes. The *Enterprise* was mistaken, as the following report of the business of the office up to last Tuesday will show. During the eleven days the office had been open up till the day named, the total entries were as follows:

Desert entries by new settlers 6,320 acres.
Desert entries by old settlers 600 acres.
Pre-emption entries by new settlers 1440 acres.
Pre-emption entries by old settlers 320 acres.
Timber Culture entries by new settlers 40 acres
" " " " old " 360 "
Homestead entries by new setters 320 acres.
" " " " " 200 "
" " " Indian " 120 "
Total entries by new settlers 8,120 acres.
" " " old " 1,480 "
" " " Indian " 120 "

These figures prove that the old settlers are not trying to gobble up the land as the *Enterprise* supposed; and we have not the least doubt that the correction will be published in the same paper with pleasure. It can further be asserted with safety that all of the entries given were made in good faith, and the locators will with as little delay as possible proceed to improve the lands. Of the whole amounts 6,800 acres were located by parties from Reno and Carson. These locators now have surveyors on the ground, making surveys for a canal on the east side of Owens river, from Independence station southward, where all of their land lies. Work on the canal will go on during the summer.

Meeting of Directors.

A meeting of Directors of Agricultural District No. 18 was held at Independence last Thursday. The following Directors were present:—A. R. Conklin, President; Robert Ford, T. J. Goodale, John Shepherd, Nathan Rhine, John W. P. Laird, proxy for Harvey Boone.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Report of Committee on Constitution and By-Laws read and approved, and Constitution and By-Laws unanimously adopted as read.

The following were appointed a committee on finance:—N. Rhine, H. Boone and A. R. Conklin.

Committee on Library:—R. W. Ford, John Shepherd and C. Mulholland, Secretary.

Visiting Committee:—T. J. Goodale, R. W. Ford and John Shepherd.

Printing Committee:—T. J. Goodale, A. R. Conklin and the Secretary.

On motion, ordered:—That a committee of four be appointed, with full power to select grounds, improve and prepare the same, erect buildings and do all that may be necessary for the care and exhibition of stock, agricultural products and articles of manufacture that may be offered for exhibition at the District Fair. As said committee the following were appointed:—R. W. Ford, N. Rhine, T. J. Goodale and John Shepherd.

The following were appointed a committee on premiums:—T. J. Goodale, R. W. Ford, H. Boone, J. Shepherd, N. Rhine, A. R. Conklin.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

A. R. CONKLIN,
President.

ATTEST: C. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

New Lodge.

A dispensation has been granted for the establishment of a Lodge of Odd Fellows at Bishop Creek. The fraternity have rented a room in the academy building for their meetings.

Patents Awaiting Claimants.

The following patents are now in the Land Office at Independence and will be delivered on surrender of the Receiver's duplicate receipt:

Union Con. Mn'g. Co. and N. Goldtree.
Monte Christo Con. Mn'g. Co.

Ernst Heiligenderfer,	Paul Lawson,
M. L. Cook,	Manuel Marchado,
Henry H. Dickinson,	Spence W. Gregory,
Howard S. Holmes,	Samuel Platt,
William Irwin,	John W. Stewart,
Jerry McCarthy,	A. J. Bass,
Hiram Williams,	Thomas Kelley,
Charles M. Jones,	Albert C. Cole,
William E. Beckwith,	James W. Rice,
Frank B. Doten,	H. C. Blanchard,
William N. Bundren,	John S. Trumble,
John L. Johnston,	Hezekiah Jones,
George Lowe,	Samuel Owens,
Phillip Capenelli,	Conrad Ogg,
William H. Beardsley,	John Alcaraz,
William O. Lundy,	Henry Murphy,
Joshua M. Knight,	Thomas Buckley,
Richard D. Enloe,	Harlan P. Noyes,
Edward L. Benedict,	Alpheus Garrard,
Jesse N. Summers,	Warren Barlow,
William Boardman,	William G. Watson,
Thomas G. Beasley,	William D. Clark,
Grant B. Cuddeback,	Edwin P. Baker,
Albert G. Bowman,	Rafael Diaz,
Joseph L. Hunt,	Wm. J. C. Gill,
J. F. Hutchison,	John H. Stoutenborough.

J. W. P. LAIRD,
Register.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PETITION FOR AN IRRIGATION DISTRICT.

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California:

Your petitioners would respectfully represent, that they and each of them are freeholders owning lands within the boundaries hereinafter fully described and set forth.

That the lands within the said boundaries are susceptible of one mode of irrigation from a common source, to-wit, the Owens River and its tributaries; and by the same system of works.

That your petitioners are desirous of organizing an Irrigation District under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of California, entitled, "An Act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes," approved March 7, 18 7, for the purposes hereinbefore stated, and in said Act provided for.

That the lands proposed to be included in said Irrigation District are situated in the County of Inyo, State of California, and the said boundaries within which said proposed district is situate, are fully described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the quarter section corner on the line between sections two and eleven in township No. eleven, south, of range No. thirty-four, east, M. D. M; thence south following the line in the centre of sections Nos. eleven, fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-six, four miles; thence west twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south forty chains to township line between townships eleven and twelve, south; thence south following the section line between sections two and three and ten and eleven, one hundred and twenty and ten hundredths chains to quarter corner between sections Nos. ten and eleven, in township No. twelve, south, of range No. thirty four, east; thence west twenty chains; thence south one hundred and forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains to corner common to sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty six and twenty-seven; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one mile to the centre of section No. thirty-five; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains to township line between townships Nos twelve and thirteen, south, of range No. thirty four and thirty-five, east; thence south nineteen and ten hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains to section line between sections Nos. sixteen and twenty-one; thence east twenty chains to corner common to sections Nos fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one and twenty-two, in township No. thirteen, south, of range No. thirty-five, east; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south two hundred and twenty and forty hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east twenty chains to centre of section No. fourteen, in township No. fourteen, south, of range No. thirty-five, east, M. D. M.; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains to section corner on township line between township No. fourteen, south, of ranges Nos. thirty-five and thirty-six, east, common to sections Nos. twenty-five, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-six; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty and twenty-one hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains to southwest corner of section No. eight, in township No. fifteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east, M. D. M; thence east forty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains to section corner common to sections Nos. sixteen, seventeen, twenty and twenty-one; thence south forty chains; thence east sixty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence east twenty chains to corner common to sections Nos. twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four in township No fifteen, south, of range No. thirty six, east; thence south one hundred and forty and fifty one-hundredths chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one hundred chains; thence east forty chains; thence south one hundred and sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains to section corner of sections Nos thirty-four and thirty-five on south line of township No. sixteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east, M. D. M; thence east ninety-two and eighty-five one hundredths chains to the west shore of Owens Lake; thence following the shore line of Owens Lake north-easterly to the mouth of Owens River; thence following the west bank of Owens River north-westerly to the point of intersection of the section line between sections Nos. two and eleven, in township No. eleven, south, of range No. thirty four, east, M. D. M; thence west twelve chains to the place of beginning.

We therefore pray that your Honorable Board make an order giving notice of an election to be held in said proposed District, by the qualified electors therein, for the purpose of determining whether or not said Irrigation District shall be organized under the provisions of said Act.

And we will ever pray, etc.

W. L. Hunter,	J. E. Shepherd,
F. E. Russell,	A. Stecker,
C. B. Rawson,	Arthur Tanner,
J. A. Dryer,	O. I. Mairs,
W. S. Morton,	T. Richards,
Charles Douthitt,	James Holland,
L. A. Anger,	A. C. Harvey,
Benigno Aguirre,	J. R. Turner,
Sanford A. Densmore,	Ygnaca Abachuco,
R. C. Spear,	J. H. Dodge,
T. B. Scovil,	John Lubken,
W. H. Huff,	E. J. Reynolds,
John Baxter,	John Meyer,
A. W. Krause,	Joseph Seely,
S. D. Thurston,	Manuel Silva,
J. D. Blair,	J. G. Dodge,
Lemuel Baxter,	John Shepherd,
W. S. Enos,	A. R. Conklin,
C. Mulholland,	Will H. Graham,
Robert Arnold,	John McSweeney,
James Malone,	Joseph Fernbach,
H. L. Clark,	J. Zeglar,
J. W. Symmes,	A. W. Eibeshutz,
J. H. Prince,	E. Franklin,
E. Bonnekeine,	David N. Hukill,
G. W. Parrish,	D. Wells,
James Hillyer,	Alexander Clark,

H. Detels.

Notice is hereby given that the foregoing petition will be presented to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, at the regular session of said Board on the 2nd day of May, 1887.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

With a largely increased and rapidly growing country order trade we enter the Spring of 1887 better equipped than ever before to meet the demands of the thousands located on this Coast who find it profitable to do their trading by mail.

LARGEST STOCK,
LOWEST PRICES,
SPOT CASH,
SQUARE DEALING.

Orders Promptly Filled

Are the elements which combined have given our Country Order Department such an onward impetus.

If it pays others will it not pay you.

Send for samples and one of our illustrated Spring Catalogues. Mailed to any address on application.

HALE BROS. & CO.
Sacramento, Cal.
829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

Anniversary Ball!

I. O. O. F.

AT

INDEPENDENCE,

Tuesday Evening, April 26th.

Excellent Music Secured.

EVERYTHING WILL BE DONE TO MAKE THIS BALL A GRAND SUCCESS.

TICKETS (Including Supper) $3.00

A cordial invitation is extended to all.

Grand March at half-past eight o'clock.

MISCELALNEOUS.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC,
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11-tf

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the Line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, STOCKLAND, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house. If they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMALVILLE, writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $100."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 30, 1886.
n47tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS' Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

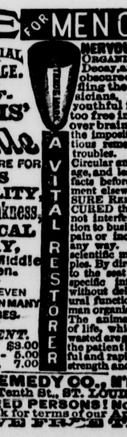
FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY.

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille

A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00



AVITAL RESTORER

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay and numerous diseases, defying the skill of physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the impositions of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. This is SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Based on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease it specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains health, strength and animal vigor.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'f'g Chemists
306¼ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliances. WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES, Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives.

Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Honey at Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH-RASH

"DON'T YOU WORRY."

How Shrewd Business Men Have Solved a Great Problem.

"Is there a fatality among our prominent men?" is a question that we often ask. It is a question that perplexes our leading medical men, and they are at a loss to know how to answer it.

We sometimes think that it the physicians would give part of the energy to the consideration of this question that they give to combatting other schools of practice, it might be satisfactorily answered.

The fights of "isms" reminds us often of the quarrels of old Indian tribes. that were only happy when they were annihilating each other.

If Allopathy makes a discovery that promises good to the race, Homœpathy derides it and breaks down its influence. If Homœpathy makes a discovery that promises to be a boon to the race, Allopathy attacks it.

It is absurd that these schools should fancy that all of good is in their methods and none in any other.

Fortunately for the people, the merit which these "isms" will not recognize, is recognized by the public, and this public recognition, taking the form of a demand upon the medical profession, eventually compels it to recognize it.

Is it possible that the question has been answered by shrewd business men? A prominent man once said to an inquirer, who asked him how he got rich. "I got rich because I did things while other people were thinking about doing them." It seems to us that the public have recognized what this fatality is, and how it can be met, while the medical profession have been wrangling about it.

By a careful examination of insurance reports we find that there has been a sharp reform with reference to examinations, (and that no man can now get any amount of insurance who has the least development of kidney disorder), because they find that sixty out of every hundred in this country do, either directly or indirectly, suffer from kidney disease. Hence, no reliable company will insure a man except after a rigid urinary examination.

This reminds us of a little instance which occurred a short time ago. A fellow editor was an applicant for a respectable amount of insurance. He was rejected on examination, because unknown to himself, his kidneys were diseased. The shrewd agent, however, did not give up the case. He had an eye to business and to his commission, and said: "Don't you worry: you get a half dozen bottles of Warner's safe cure, take it according to directions and in about a month come around, and we will have another examination. I know you will find yourself all right and will get your policy."

The editor expressed surprise at the agent's faith, but the latter replied: "This point is a valuable one. Very many insurance agents all over the country, when they find a customer rejected for this cause, give similar advice, and eventually he gets the insurance."

What are we to infer from such circumstances? Have shrewd insurance men, as well as other shrewd business men, found the secret answer to the inquiry? Is it possible that our columns have been proclaiming, in the form of advertisements, what has proved a blessing in disguise to millions, and yet by many ignored as an advertisement?

In our files we find thousands of strong testimonials for Warner's safe cure, no two alike, which could not exist except upon a basis of truth; indeed, they are published under a guarantee of $5,000 to any one who will disprove their correctness, and this offer has been standing, we are told, for more than four years.

Undoubtedly this article, which is simply dealing out justice, will be considered as an advertisement and be rejected by many as such.

We have not space nor time to discuss the proposition that a poor thing could not succeed to the extent that this great remedy has succeeded, could not become so popular without merit even if pushed by a Vanderbilt or an Astor.

Hence we take the liberty of telling our friends that it is a duty that they owe to themselves to investigate the matter and reflect carefully, for the statements published are subject to the refutation of the entire world. None have refuted them; on the contrary hundreds of thousands have believed them and proved them true, and in believing have found the highest measure of satisfaction, that which money cannot buy, and money cannot take away.

BORROWING MONEY.

Honest Tim's "Compliment" Not Quite Appreciated by a Bank Manager.

Borrowing money is a very favorite practice with the Irish farmer; and until a recent period the banks made the gratification of this taste extremely easy. A Cork car driver lately said to his fare: "Why, sir, a while ago a farmer need only to put on a 'clane' shirt, and go to the bank, and he'd get what he wanted." The expectations, however, of some of the borrowers were too great, as the following incident, which really occurred, very amusingly shows. A certain small farmer, whom we shall call "Tim," for convenience, called upon the manager of the National Bank, in a town in the north-east of the county of Cork. The following dialogue ensued: "Good morning, yer honor, I called about a little business; and though there are other banks in the town, I thought I'd give yer honor the compliment." "Well, Tim, and what is the business?" "Well, yer honor, the interest on Kitty Keeffe's farm is selling off, and I want to 'rise' eight hundred pounds to buy it." "Nonsense, Tim; the interest in her farm isn't worth any thing like that. But suppose I was fool enough to lend you this money, how would you ever pay it back?" Is it pay it agin, yer honor? Nothin' aisier in life, Sure, the young fellow would get in a fortune when he marries." "And may I ask, Tim, what age is the young fellow?" "He's three year's ould yer honor." It need hardly be said that the manager did not see it; and Tim, in spite of his wish "to give him the compliment," was refused the loan of eight hundred pounds.—*Spectator.*

Wanted, an Idea
Who can think of a simple thing to patent? Send list of two hundred inventions wanted. Address: UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

MARIN (Box 15)

A Japanese has invented a method ...ving carpets with feathers. The ... are reduced to a silky state by ... chemicals, and then woven ... cotton.

THE GRANT-HANCOCK TIFF.

Origin of the Estrangement Between the Distinguished Generals.

A well known major general in the army this evening gave the true story of the original quarrel between Grant and Hancock. He said: "The facts, familiar to some of us, and as related by contemporaneous army officers, who, like myself, met the Russell and Dent families and young Lieuts. Grant and Hancock years ago in St. Louis, briefly stated, are these: The Russell family, then living in St. Louis, were rich, becoming so upon profitable army contracts which Miss Russell's father had obtained from the United States government during and after the Mexican war. The Dent family, then residing in the suburbs of St. Louis, was poor. The Russell family 'entertained' splendidly. The Dent family did not mingle in the 'society' of that city, but lived humbly and frugally. The young lieutenants and captains of our regular army, who coveted riches and were fond of elegant society, visited the Russells, admired and some courted the rich and accomplished Miss Russell.

"The gay young officers who coveted riches did not seek Miss Dent, and therefore, it was said, she became just a little bit envious of the much sought young lady. A 'superb' young officer won and carried off the 'rich prize.' Lieut. Winfield Scott Hancock married Miss Russell.' A poor, and not then very prepossessing young officer found favor in the eyes and won the heart of the more humble young lady. Lieut. Ulysses S. Grant married Miss Dent. Though for many years thereafter the homes of those two families were separated by hundreds of miles, yet the members were not lost sight of each to the other. Hancock became personally popular with the people of his home in Pennsylvania, and advanced creditably in the military service; while Grant, not thus favored by fortune, got out of the army and struggled in poverty.

"Now," added the major general, with emphasis, "there in that protracted contrast of positions was planted the seed, long dormant, from which sprung the Grant-Hancock quarrel—envy. Immediately upon the close of the war of the rebellion Hancock was placed in military charge of the District of Columbia, with quarters in Washington. The quartermaster in charge of the district, whose official duty it was to provide Hancock with quarters for his family residence, rented a choice dwelling house in Washington for that purpose, and Gen. and Mrs. Hancock moved into it. There they were residing when along came from Virginia Gen. Grant and his family. Grant outranked Hancock as military commander. According to military rule the superior officer in rank has the absolute choice of quarters, and can, if he will, take possession of those already occupied by his inferior.

"Mrs. Grant, looking around for a residence for her family, came upon the house in which Mrs. Hancock was living. Mrs. Grant told her husband of this discovery and expressed her desire to occupy that house. Gen. Grant so informed the quartermaster, and the latter, as was his official duty, accordingly made known to Gen. Hancock that his family must vacate the premises. Hancock wrote a letter to Grant deprecating that action, remarking, among other things, that there were numerous dwelling houses in Washington equally and some more desirable to be had for the asking. Grant replied in terms which Hancock regarded as discourteous, and in some sentences decidedly offensive. The Hancocks immediately vacated the coveted house and the Grants moved into it.

"Some time thereafter, on Fifteenth street, in front of the treasury department building, Grant and Hancock met. The former, as he afterward stated, was prepared to salute the latter and indicated his purpose. Gen. Hancock observed Gen. Grant, but in a marked manner refused to speak and passed on. This occurrence becoming publicly known some days thereafter Gen. Sherman voluntarily interposed as mediator. A written correspondence between Sherman and Hancock followed, but no reconciliation ever took place between Grant and Hancock, though Grant frequently expressed his regret at the estrangement. Time removed the ascerbity of Hancock's resentment, and he, as we know, was one of the most conspicuous among the distinguished men who attended the funeral of Gen. Grant."
—Washington Cor. New York World.

A Smuggler's Shrewd Trick.

"Please to hold my baby while my husband helps me to open my trunks; he will be quite good if you will shake his rattle," said a lady passenger to the officer who was waiting to look over her traveling gear. And that officer good humoredly did as he was requested, shaking the rattle to the great delight of the little one. That rattle in question which, fastened to a ribbon, was tied to the child's waist, was filled with gems of great value, a mode of smuggling that at the time was too simple for detection.—Chambers' Journal.

He Loved His Dog.

A certain little fellow was asked the other day why he so loved a great Newfoundland dog, and the little fellow answered very promptly: "Because Hero is the best Christian I know. He's never mean." This boy had the same feeling about his four footed friend as had that reverend preacher in Milton who used to pray for "man and the more worthy beast."—Boston Post.

Getting Ready for War.

The British Red Cross society awakes to a sudden realization of the fact that sick and wounded will soon be plentiful. An appeal has been issued urgently requesting additional contributions from subscribers. Purchases of lint, medicine, and surgical cutlery are being made on an extensive scale, and skillful users of surgical instruments are being added to the staff.—Chicago Tribune.

Celestial Photography.

Celestial photography is advancing with astonishing strides. Photographs of the heavens are now taken that show stars and strange nebulous objects which no telescope has ever revealed to the human eye.—New York Sun.

An Illinois citizen became enthusiastic upon first seeing the Atlantic ocean. "Why," he said, "it's immense—grand! What a prairie it would make if it would only keep still!"—Harper's Bazar.

The total area of land under hop cultivation throughout the world is 300,000 acres, of which nearly a fourth are in Bavaria.

Professor Lockyer declares that only about 6,000 stars are visible to the eye.

"Tommy, you seem to take your grandpa's death very much to heart."

"Yes, Mr. Benson. You see it's the first time grandpa ever died."

There are 4,000 miles of canals in England.

LABOR.

The thinker must work and the worker must think,
For both go hand in hand.
And the smithy's stroke and the drop of ink
Make the brawn and brain of the land.

Oh, you at your forge and you at your books,
Be both with your implements striving
To uplift from the dust the kingdom of man
To a higher and holier living.

For the man that toils and the man that thinks
Must work now, shoulder to shoulder,
All labor is holy, if honest it be,
The world has grown wiser and older.

When we lift the man at the desk we lift
The laborer at the plow.
When from a measure of wrong we sift,
Two measures are sifted somehow!
—Joseph Dana Miller.

LIST OF OBSTINATE WORDS.

A Few Words for Which No True Rhyme Has Yet Been Found.

About this time of year many young poets discover that the English language does not lend itself very readily to rhyming. It contains a number of words for which no true rhyme has yet been found, such as silver, chimney, window, spirit, liquid, carpet, window and several others less common.

Valentine writers should procure a list of these obstinate words and thus save themselves a great deal of trouble. Much ingenuity has been expended in forcing rhymes to such words, and occasionally, to the surprise of old rhymers, a rhyme is found to a word long supposed to be rhymeless.

Gen. George P. Morris, author of "Woodman, spare that tree," was long persuaded that no word rhymed with his name, until one evening, challenging the company to produce a rhyme for it, the late John Brougham instantly composed the following stanza:

All hail to thee, thou gifted son,
The warrior poet Morris!
'Tis seldom that we see in one
A Cæsar and a Horace.

Amid the laughter that rewarded this effusion, the poet protested in vain that the rhyme was not absolutely perfect. It proved to be a good enough rhyme for after dinner.

For the word month no fair rhyme, we believe, has yet been found. Some rhymster unknown, however, discovered a rhyme for it in a novel of Thackeray, which he utilized thus;

Search the works of Thackeray, you'll find a rhyme to month;
He tells us of Phil Fogarty, of the fighting Onety-oneth.

A little girl who "lisped in numbers" is said to have produced a better rhyme than this:

I can get a rhyme for month:
I can thay it now; I thed it wunth.

Window has no fair rhyme. An accomplished rhymster knows no such word as fail, and one of this class achieved the following;

Bold Robin Hood, that Archer good,
Shot down fat buck and thin doe;
Rough storms withstood in thick greenwood,
Nor cared for door or window.

Carpet rhymes with no single word, but some bold poet dared to evade the difficulty thus:

Sweet made of the inn,
'Tis surely no sin
To toast such a beautiful bar pet;
Believe me my dear,
Your feet would appear
At home on a nobleman's carpet.
—Youth's Companion.

The Books We Read.

The American Bookseller contains a list of all the books published during the year 1886 for the general trade, and from an examination thereof an excellent idea is obtained of the popular taste in literature. It is a better index, in fact, to that taste than the reports of the public libraries. The latter give only the local demands in various communities of a reasonably select class. The publishers' list includes the whole demand and embraces the literature of a large class which never finds its way to the public libraries.

The list represents 435 publishers, which is exclusive of the legal and medical publishers, the subscription publishers and the societies that publish their own transactions. The works issued by these general publishers number 3,708 in book form, in addition to which there 1,577 of the "libraries," so called. An analysis of the 3,708 books shows that fiction is represented by 482; religion by 471; education, 398; travels and description, 179; history, 123; biography, 115; poetry and drama, 127; art, 177 and juveniles 514, the remainder being miscellaneous and new editions. An analysis of the "libraries" shows the taste of another class, the class that revels in cheap literature. The 1,551 "library" volumes are mostly reprints of the latest and best English novels, some 500 volumes being devoted to "blood and thunder" sensations, or stories of "injuns" by our own American writers. In the entire list all but 69 are works of fiction.—Detroit Free Press.

Invention of Bank Notes.

The Chinese invented bank notes in the Ninth century and called them "flying money," but the currency became so inflated that two centuries later a £20 note would only purchase a pound of rice. When Sir John Mandeville visited China in the Fourteenth century the emperor issued leather money—"which his majesty spent most outrageously"—and some years later the currency was transferred to a joint stock bank of Chinese merchants, who ultimately failed, and paid only two shillings on the pound.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Not a New Device.

Limp leather binding is used largely in devotional books, closing tightly and shutting them in as if slipped into a leather bag. It is looked upon as a new device, which in fact it is a relic of the parchment age. The parchment rolls were put in a covering, drawn like a purse string, carried by the owner or attached to his girdle. It was the "book bag" sometimes seen in the old cuts, held by the string, as the devout owner pursued her way to public worship.—Philadelphia Bookseller.

The Old, Old Story.

Father (to daughter)—Have you accepted the addresses of Mr. Moneybags?

Daughter—Yes, papa.

Father—Well, isn't he very old, my dear?

Daughter—Yes, papa; but he isn't nearly as old as I wish he were.—New York Sun.

Submarine Photography.

Taking negatives of the bottom of the sea, sunken wrecks or submarine works is said to be the latest attempt of photographers. This is to be accomplished by the aid of electric light; divers may be employed, or by electric arrangements the negatives may be taken from above water.—Chicago Times.

Paris has the largest theatre in the world. It cost nearly $20,000,000; its cubic mass is 4,287,000 feet, and it covers nearly three acres of land.

The treatment of drunkenness with strychnia is said to have been followed with very satisfactory results.

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—A resident of Strahave, Pa., possesses a set of double teeth with which he can bite a nail in two, crack a walnut and lift a keg of beer.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—Jay Gould is said to have gone through life very leisurely. No matter how important a question of time may seem to be, he is never in a hurry.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Andrew Carnegie says that the "Scotch Castle" he is to build at Cresson, Pa., will be simply a stone house with modern conveniences.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Manuel Barriant and his wife Maria have celebrated the eightieth anniversary of their marriage at Matamoras, Mexico. The husband is 102 and the wife 96.

—Mary Komis, a plump and rosy-lipped Flemish girl of twenty-three, with no bonnet or shawl, crossed the Atlantic in the steamship Westernland. She says she did not intend to. She was visiting aboard at Antwerp when the steamship started. She was sent back.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—There is a family in Polk County whose children possess names that are, to say the least, rather original. They answer to the following cognomens: Mollie Necklane, Quincy Ann, Sis Tommie, Happy Josie, Nestor Chestor and I Wonder. It is said that the happy mother takes pride in calling each child by its full name.—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.*

—Sergeant Ballantyne, who died in England recently, at the advanced age of seventy-five, was probably the best-known lawyer in the Old World. He is credited with having received the largest retaining fee ever paid. This was on the occasion of his traveling to India to defend a native prince in the local courts, and the fee was stated at the time to be two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

—John Good, of New York, is an inventor who has amassed a fortune in a very short time. A dozen years ago he worked in a big Brooklyn cordage factory for three dollars and a half a day. Certain improvements that he made in the manufacture of cordage met with great favor in the trade, and the rope-makers of America and England are now paying him one hundred and fifty thousand dollars a year in royalties.—*Brooklyn Union.*

—Paymaster Milton B. Cushing, a retired officer of the navy, who died recently, was an older brother of the famous Commander William B. Cushing, whose destruction of the rebel ram Albermarle was one of the most daring acts of the war. There were four brothers, all of whom are now dead and mourned for by their aged mother, who still lives, at the age of seventy-eight, with her daughter in Missouri.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—E. G. Spalding, the man who framed the Legal-Tender act, is still living in Buffalo. He is nearly eighty years of age. At the breaking out of the war he was a leading member of the lower house of Congress. His famous bill, known as the Legal-Tender act, was slightly altered before its introduction by Secretary Chase and Mr. Lincoln. The original bill is now in the possession of its author. Mr. Spalding is a bank president, and is worth ten million dollars.—*Buffalo Express.*

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—The University of Bologna is soon to celebrate the eighth hundredth anniversary of its foundation. The original sausage will be there.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—Mr. Lowell is to have a five-page poem in the *Atlantic.*—*Boston Traveller.* Let 'er go, Gallagher. We stopped our subscription at the close of '86.—*Boston Transcript.*

—A visitor in Dublin was asked by a cardriver if he wanted a car. "No," said he; "I am able to walk." "May your honor long be able, but seldom willing," was the witty rejoinder.

—Johnnie Hardnut gets about as many whippings every day as there are school hours, and yesterday the teacher caught him at his tricks as usual. "You naughty boy," she said, "if you do that again I'll whip you." "Chestnut," he replied impudently. "Hickory is better, I think," she remarked quietly, and gave him about half a cord across the back.—*N. Y. Sun.*

IF WE KNEW.

But we don't know. We sometimes criticise our neighbor's short-comings when we do not know the disadvantages under which he suffers. If he has lost an arm, or if he is so lame that he has to walk on crutches, we can see his infirmity and pity him accordingly. If he is subject to some nervous disorder, which does not affect his gait nor make any great difference in his outward appearance, he has very little sympathy from any one. He may have some tremendous weight of mental worry oppressing him, but he gets no pity from those who know nothing about it and cannot appreciate the hidden troubles under which he labors. Thousands of men have made failures of their lives from carrying burdens of worry and vexation which distracted their nerves, demoralized their brains, and wrecked them beyond remedy. It would be well for all such to remember that Compound Oxygen cures nervous depression, insomnia, neuralgia, and all ills which make life a burden. Hundreds of cases are on record in which this gentle and powerful agent has worked wonders. Drs. Starkey & Palen, of 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa., send a treatise giving these reports free to all applicants.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Matthews 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

Cincinnati is bragging about putting up a new Court House without having a dollar stolen. It seems the days of miracles have not disappeared.

A GENIAL RESTORATIVE.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are emphatically a genial restorative. The changes which this great botanic remedy produces in the disorded organization are always agreeably, though surely progressive, never abrupt, and violent. On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it initiates those processes which result in the re-establishment of healthful vigor is conspicuously shown in cases where it is taken to overcome that fruitful cause of debility, indigestion, coupled, as it usually is, with biliousness and constipation. Thorough digestion, regular evacuation and abundant secretion, are results which promptly and invariably attend its systematic use. It is, besides, the best protective against malaria, and a first rate diuretic.

If an energetic hen is on the wrong lay she ought to be set right.

For Coughs, Asthama, and Throat Disorders, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" 25 cts. a box.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

A bill has been introduced in the Arizona Legislature authorizing the establishment of a lottery in that Territory.

FAVORITISM

is a bad thing, but Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" deserves its name. It is a certain cure for those painful maladies and weaknesses which embitter the lives of so many women. Of druggists.

By the way, what has become of the war with Canada? It is all over? Has Canada been gobbled up, or have we been annexed? The correspondents are careless.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Don't pretend to admire every scarf you show a customer. Let him see you have some taste if he has none.

THE HOUSEKEEPER'S COMPLAINT.

"I am discouraged. I have too much to do. I am tired. I am sick. I suppose I was put into this house too keep it clean, but it is too much work. I won't try. I will go to sleep. I don't care what becomes of the house."

The above is an allegory. The discouraged housekeeper is the liver, which, indeed, is often called "the housekeeper of our health." If it does go to sleep as it threatened, a crowd of diseases are all ready to spring up as a consequence. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" acts upon the liver and assists it in its work of housekeeping and house-cleaning. It is the great liver remedy and blood cleanser, and cures all the long train of chronic maladies resulting from a torpid or sluggish, *sleepy* liver, such as sick-headache, scrofulous diseases, as ulcers, "fever-sores," "white swellings," hip-joint disease, consumption of the lungs (which is really only scrofula manifesting itself in the delicate tissues of these organs), also all skin diseases, as blotches, pimples and eruptions, and all blood taints, however acquired.

No address that ever wasn't delivered is believed to have attracted more attention than Mr. Lowell's on "American Politics."

THE NATIONAL DISEASE DOWNED.

Hundreds of so-called diseases under various names are the result of indigestion, and when this one trouble is removed the others vanish. The best known remedy for indigestion, according to thousands of testimonials, is one that has been used in the United States for more than fifty years—Brandreth's Pills. These Pills will cure the worst form of indigestion or dyspepsia, and by their use the national disease is easily conquered.

Doctors guilty of malpractice should be put in the pillory and dishonest speculators set in the stocks.

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Mr. Filter has been elected Mayor of Philadelphia. The people were bound to get a pure administration.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR

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BEAUTIFUL CORFU.

A Charming Island Known as the Garden of the Mediterranean.

And thus, between these islands and "Albania," the good ship proceeds to Corfu, that garden of the Mediterranean, and anchors in its beautiful land-locked bar, exactly twelve hours after leaving Brindisi. One gasps in the effort to describe these lovely spots of earth. Dante is far more impressive when his genius puts forth its strength in the "Inferno" than when he writes his "Paradiso;" and similarly one does not feel the limitations of one's powers in the attempted depiction of the commonplace. But it is with Corfu as with sweet Helen of Troy, who paralyzed the pen, and was best to be seen portrayed in the wonder and admiration of those who were privileged to come face to face with her. One leans over the side of the ship, and, as it were, absorbs in silence into one's system the soft contour of its many-sided hills; the stately grace of its cypresses growing in the town and cresting the dark rock which, even as a fortress, impresses with its solemnity rather than its strength; the mellow color of its old Venetian houses, green and white, soaring high against the blue heavens; the clamor of its boatmen, discordant enough when one has a personal interest in the hubbub, but otherwise merely strange sounds in a strange place; the orange sails of its fishing-boats at anchor in the bay, their big prows carved with uncouth saints and figures; the ruined islands hard by, and the distant rocks of the Lazzaretto against a background of deep foliage where gardens and orange-groves run to the water's edge; the Venetian campaniles of its churches; the villas and villages nestling in the nooks of the hills and the mountains, two thousand feet and more above the sea level; and the majestic gray hills with their snow-capped attendants on the Albanian shore, which, at a distance of five or six miles, form a firm bar on the eastern side of the harbor. There can be no more beautiful port in the world than this of Corfu. To appreciate the disinterestedness of the British Government, one ought to see Corfu. No individual would have given away such a property so freely, even though it seemed ever so reasonably demanded of him.—*All the Year Round.*

STANLEY'S HABITS.

How the Great Explorer Preserved His Health Under Trying Circumstances.

"I am now forty-four years of age," said he, "and spite of all the hardships endured upon my travels through 'The Dark Continent,' I have never felt better in my life."

"And you attribute this to what?"

"To the accumulation of information on correct habits of health."

"How did you come to take interest in the subject?"

"I didn't begin to study health for the sake of the study. It was in the course of special work I came to New York in 1867 and was sent by Mr. James Gordon Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, to accompany General Napier's expedition to Abyssinia."

"Then your education in health laws began?"

"Yes, practically. I had not thought much about the subject before, even then it was not a deep study. I only saw how much work could be done with simple habits. I used no liquor; my food consisted of meat, procured by the slaughter of the cattle of the country, and a common dark bread, made from millet, and milk. I was not a day ill from the beginning until the expedition returned home in May, 1868. In the Cretan revolution, 1868, I also represented the New York *Herald*, and my health experience was the same. I had plenty of plain food, meats, rye bread and milk. In the early part of 1869 I went to Spain for the *Herald*. It was the time of the Carlist war. My habits continued still about the same."

"Were you able to bathe regularly?"

"Certainly. I used a tepid bath every morning when spending some time in one place, and regularly at the end of a march. I have always used a rough towel vigorously after bathing, and find the exercise and friction most agreeable. * * * At Zanzibar I formed an expedition for the finding and relief of Dr. Livingstone. I employed two white men and 200 natives. One of the white men, Shaw, had been mate of an American ship, and the other, Farquahar, mate of an English ship. Both had been accustomed to hardship, but were fond of liquor. It was the awful consequences attending their indulgence in it that first aroused my attention to the effect of alcoholic stimulants in Africa. I sent Farquahar forward a few miles to form camp, and when paying up the hotel and other bills, found that he had drank up eighteen bottles of brandy before starting. The effect upon him was still visible after we had journeyed 150 miles. He then became dropsical and died. Shaw had been helping him to consume the brandy at Zanzibar. He was morose, and when he could get no more left me at Unyanyembe, 500 miles march. His object was to find an opportunity to drink to his heart's content of the stale beer obtainable there. I heard that he, in delirium I suppose, put an end to his life. I continued my journey with the natives until I found Livingstone, in a few weeks afterward. He was lodged at a place within 900 miles of Zanzibar, to reach which it took me eight months. In the course of our conversation he said: 'Wine and women have been the curse of the white man in Africa.' By wine he meant every intoxicating beverage of the country."

"Was Dr. Livingstone a teetotaler?"

"In Africa he never touched liquor of any kind!"

"What was the nature of the fare you were able to procure on your way through the country?"

"Goat meat, Indian corn cake, bananas and milk."

"Your next expedition to Africa was—"

"In 1874. Three Englishmen accompanied me. I took the trouble to inquire regarding their habits, to make sure that they were temperate, having already had a sad experience with intemperate men. We had in our stores twelve bottles of pure brandy from Zanzibar, on an expedition that might have lasted from three to ten years. One was broken and spilled and six were consumed for medical purposes. They were disposed of in this way. One was given to the men suffering from dysentery, two were consumed by the white man, Pocock, who died of typhoid fever; the stimulant kept him up for two weeks; the youngest white man Baker, got one bottle; he also died. The elder Pocock was then the only white man left to me. In the course of a year he and the colored people consumed two bottles. At the end of two years and nine months five bottles remained. These we buried at Nyangwee, thinking that we might want them on our return, for we then did not know but that, like other travelers, we might be driven back by native hostilities. This, however, was not our fortune, and we continued the voyage down the river Lualaba until we emerged on the Atlantic. The five bottles of brandy, for aught I know, still remain where we left them."

"Did you drink any of the brandy?"

"The whole time, three and a half years, I may have taken ten tablespoonfuls of it."

"What kind of food did you use?"

"Mutton, beef, goat meat, game, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, bananas, peanuts, tea, coffee and milk."

"Was your appetite always good?"

"Yes, save when in fever. I was nine months in the wildest parts of Africa without a symptom of disease. This good fortune I attribute to the increase of knowledge concerning health habits, the indulgence in simple food, the bath, and judicious exercise."

"Did you sleep well?"

"Until toward the end. The great sense of responsibility disquieted my mind, and I lost sixty-three pounds in weight. When I started I weighed one hundred and eighty pounds, when I returned I was only one hundred and seventeen. The nervous activity was such that I could not sleep—no, not even after I had paced for hours outside the camp, in the hope of wooing it by fatigue."—*Herald of Health.*

DISAGREEABLE TRAITS.

How Many Good Men and Women Make Themselves Unpopular.

"There are people," said an old divine, "who lead us heavenward, but they stick pins in us all the way." Of these was a certain English poet, whose hymns have strengthened many a fainting soul. But the poet had such a habit of sniffling and hawking, that his best friends could scarcely endure his company. Of these, too, was a well-known American woman, foremost in the last generation as a reformer and philanthropist. Nobody ever doubted her purity of soul or the power of her intellect; her name now is cited as that of one of the most brilliant conversers which America ever produced. But in reality she talked as soon as she had a moment's cessation, raising her voice to drown any reply which was ventured. Friend and foe wearied of the never-ending clatter, of which "I" was both the center and circumference. Of this unfortunate class, too, are many obscure good people, such, for example, as Godfrey C——. He began, like Hercules, to be a hero in his cradle. Even as a baby he was generous, and bore pain without a whimper. As a man he was large-natured, liberal, the leader in every helpful work in his State, faithful to his family, for whom he drudged until his strength failed from overwork and he died in middle age. Yet it taxed the patience of friend, wife or child to be an hour in the company of this earnest, affectionate man. He would bang doors, he would clap a sick woman on the back, he would shout out inquiries as to your deafness or poverty before a room full of people; he shoveled his food into his mouth with his knife, he wore coats and shirts stained with tobacco, he discussed your private affairs whenever he met you. Yet he never understood why his wife was ashamed of him, or why his children managed to keep him out of their little parties. He went to his grave with a sore heart because of these hurts.

Much of the misery of life comes to men and women because of little disagreeable traits which obscure their real character, precisely as a mist does a fine mirror. Such traits are usually only the result of a stubborn self-will. They are petty habits, acquired in childhood, which the boy refuses to give up simply because they are his own. God, who sees the heart, looks beneath these outward appearances, but the world too often sees no deeper than the surface, and judges the man by them.—*Youth's Companion.*

—"Madame," he began, as he lifted his hat at the front door, "I am soliciting for home charities. We have hundreds of ragged and rude children like those at your gate, and our object is"—"Sir, those are my own children." And the front door was violently slammed to.

—"Oh! I've loved before!" said a six-weeks' bride to her fourth husband, as she took a handful of hair from his head because he refused to hang out the week's washing.—*Hartford Sunday Journal.*

HOME AND FARM.

—Gather the droppings around and under the roosts every two or three days if you would have your poultry free from the scourge of scaly legs.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—Nice cookies are made with one cup of butter, two cups of sugar, three eggs, two teaspoonfuls each of baking powder and boiling water, and flour enough to knead as soft as can be rolled out.—*Boston Budget.*

—Beaten Biscuit: Two pints of flour, one teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon of lard, mix into a stiff dough with equal parts of water and milk; beat thirty minutes with a wooden spoon; bake in a quick oven.—*The Household.*

—Excellent Baked Brown Bread: Three cups of Indian meal, three cups of rye meal, one-half cup of sour milk, one-half cup of molasses, three and one-half cups of warm water, one teaspoonful of soda. Bake, covered close, one and one-half hours.—*Exchange.*

—Ordinary building paper is cheap and of great value to keep cold out of all farm buildings. It may be nailed on, with lath covering the seams, pressing them close to the wall. The paper may also be utilized for covering a screen door, making it serve the purpose of a double door to exclude cold.—*Detroit Tribune.*

—Crumb griddle cakes: The night before using put some bread crumbs to soak in one quart of sour milk; in the morning rub through a sieve and add four well-beaten eggs, two teaspoons soda dissolved in a little water, one tablespoon melted butter and enough cornmeal to make them the consistency of ordinary griddle cakes. It is better to beat yolks and whites separately, stirring the whites lightly in just before baking.—*Boston Bulletin.*

—It is a good plan to wash horses' necks and shoulders with cold water after the day's work in spring and summer. It will strengthen them and prevent lameness and galling. This is especially necessary if the horses have not done much work in winter and are then set to work suddenly in spring. If a horse be sick or lame or swelled, bathing will often improve it. If the parts affected be cold, then let the water be a little warm; but if the parts be warm, let the water be cold. Some salt dissolved in the water will add to its efficiency.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—German Bread: One pint of boiled milk, one-half tea-cup of sugar, one-half cup of lard, two-thirds of a cup of yeast. Mix the yeast and milk and let rise light; add the sugar and shortening, with flour enough to make a soft dough; roll out an inch thick on a well-floured board. Divide the dough and put each in a baking tin; make a dozen indentures with the finger on the top, put a small piece of butter in each and sift over the whole one tablespoonful of sugar mixed with the same quantity of ground cinnamon. Let stand till light, then bake in a quick oven.—*The Caterer.*

—Looking to spring and transplanting, we say: First dig your holes and supply mellow, rich soil in place of all the poor soil that comes out of them. Years ago, when the Rural grounds were planted, muck from what is now the lake was the soil used to fill in the holes. There is muck and muck, no doubt. But a thriftier line of trees, both evergreen and deciduous, than we have, is rarely to be found. The roots of young trees soon grow out of the hole prepared for their reception; but a good start in the case of a tree is more important and helpful than in the case of a corn plant.—*Western Rural.*

WHOLESOME BUTTER.

Cleanliness in the Dairy Indispensable to Its Production.

Cleanliness is particularly essential in the dairy, where the introduction of any foul or even foreign matter vitiates the product, both in value and healthfulness, as well as in appearance, and this is most especially true in regard to butter.

The best butter comes from the most intelligent and observing operators. Stupidity never makes good butter. Intelligence is always a valuable constituent in the qualifications of the operatives of any industry, but it is indispensable in the fine art of butter-making. Innocent consumers are often made the victims of filthy and unwholesome practices, simply because the operatives in the dairy have not intelligence enough to distinguish between what is not filthy and detrimental, or, if they have the ability, they neglect to use it. Thus dairymen frequently do unwittingly what they would scorn and most sedulously avoid if they had a clearer appreciation of the consequences their conduct involves.

How common an occurrence it is for cows to be driven into the barn while it is raining, and the milkers at once begin milking, while the water, loaded with perspiration ready dissolved, is dripping down the sides of the cows and falling into their pails, so that, wet or dry, the perspiration gets into the milk. Now, these milkers are good and well-meaning people. They would do their work better if they appreciated the evil effects of their practices, but they do their work mechanically and do not take the trouble to think about it.

It would require but little thinking to enable these well-intending milkers to understand what is plainly true, that that accumulated perspiration is the concentrated waste—the dead and effete matter of the cows' bodies—and the most foul and offensive of animal excretions, and that it gives off the most pungent odor. A very little of it will suffice to season a large batch of milk.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

NOTES ON ETIQUETTE.

How You Can Make Yourself Popular with Friends and Strangers.

When you are invited to dine at the house of a friend or acquaintance, it is not considered good form to reply that you would enjoy it above all things; but, unfortunately, you are very hungry and do not see how you can possibly accommodate him. At all events, never make matters worse by adding that you will be pleased to come some other time—on Fast Day, for instance.

On being asked to "take something," whatever that may mean, it is hardly proper to inform the inviter that your stomach has some rights which you are bound to respect, and if it is all the same to him, you will take as an equivalent the money which the "something" would cost.

As the generality of mankind stands in pressing need of exercise, it is a duty you owe to society to furnish others with all the exercise you can possibly vouchsafe to them. Hence, when walking the streets, trail your cane or umbrella, so that the man behind you shall be kept hopping and skipping about like an insane kangaroo, in order to keep himself from tripping over your offensive weapon.

It has been pointed out that the seats in a rail car are death-traps which have a fashion of shutting up and holding the occupant until the fire in the overturned stove has time to cremate him or her; consequently it will be seen that you do a kindness to others, especially to women, by preventing them, if possible, from obtaining seats. If they are made to stand, of course they escape the dangers incident to the perilous seat. The knowledge of having performed a kind act always fills one with supreme pleasure, especially when he can contemplate his good act in a comfortable position.

As it is very trying to one's eyes to read print in the cars, it is proper for you to prevent your neighbor from injuring his eyesight by reading his newspaper. Therefore put a stop to his reading, either by talking to him continually about something—no matter what, so that it interests yourself—or read to him detached sentences and "good things" from your own paper. He may not thank you; but what of that? Because he is ungrateful, must you therefore forget your duty to your fellow man?

When you are enjoying your cigar alone, and a friend drops in tell him you would ask him to smoke, but you fear that the smoke of two such cigars would suffocate both of you. Your friend will greatly enjoy your pleasantry, and he will also be happy because of the opportunity you have given him to inform all his acquaintances, and all yours, that you smoke mighty poor cigars. Besides, you save a cigar.

When one is telling you a long and dry story about the way his housemaid goes on, put on a melancholy look and put a stop to his story at the earliest convenient moment by asking him some irrevelant question, as, for example, what he thinks of the late strike, what his opinions are of a possible war in Europe, or what are his views on white mice or the eventual restoration of the Jews. Your doleful face will show him that you sympathize deeply in his sufferings, and your clever turning of the subject of conversation will convince him, if he had any doubts before, that his story is too painful for you to listen to it.

When the shopman has given you too much money in change, say nothing, but put the money in your pocket. It is always mortifying to be told of one's errors. Then it should be remembered the opportunities of being paid for one's forbearance are too infrequent to be neglected.

These are only a few of the many nice points of etiquette that might be mentioned; but they will suffice to show that one who knows nothing about etiquette can write as well upon that subject as upon any other with which he is equally unacquainted.—*Boston Transcript.*

CIGAR STUMP SALES.

The Remarkable Industry Carried On by Enterprising Parisians.

Among the curiosities of Paris is the market for cigar stumps in the Place Maubert. Megot, by profession a collector of these stumps, initiated me one fine morning into the mysteries of his peculiar calling. Every day from eight to ten a. m. the market is full of life. A kilogramme (two and one-fifth pounds) of stumps from Londres' cigars is worth 30 cents to 50 cents, according to the length of the stump. The ends of cigars at 1 and 2 cents each only bring from 15 cents to 30 cents a kilogramme. There are four or five wholesale dealers in cigar stumps, who have their headquarters in the wine shops of the vicinity, and who there deal with the furnishers, mostly poor old men and women and ragged boys. Some 500 persons earn their living after this fashion. The amount annually produced by the traffic is said to reach $150,000. Much of the tobacco thus scraped together is sold to workmen, and much is also said to be exported under the title of "Tabac de Paris." There is one old fellow in the Maubert quarter who, some years ago, became so rich at this humble business of selling cigar stumps that he had an annual income of $3,000. But my friend Megot turned out badly. Not satisfied, I suppose, with what he was able to glean by the public way, he was recently caught in the act of stealing in the shop of a tobacconist. He said, by way of excusing himself, that he had never heard of a law which forbade taking snuff. This, on a pinch, might pass for an excuse; but the Paris police are a big-headed lot, and wouldn't see the joke. They walked poor Megot off to a vile place of durance which they here call "a fiddle."—*Jean Nicot, in Milwaukee Sentinel.*

ANCIENT GOLD-DIGGERS.

Remarkable Ruins Found in Africa Among the Huts of the Savages.

Some way south of the Zambesi river there is a large region, extending from the sea nearly 400 miles inland, and 300 to 400 miles toward the south, in which ruins are constantly being discovered, proving that in prehistoric times the country was inhabited by a civilized people. To-day only the rudest black tribes inhabit this land, save in a few places where the Portuguese have established stations. The little bee-hive huts of the natives are seen among massive ruins betokening a degree of architectural skill which rivals that of the ancient Aztecs. Our knowledge of these ruins is still far from perfect. Our earliest records of travels and trade on the east African coast, extending back to the beginning of the Christian era, do not mention them. Only in recent years have the travels of Selous, Erskine, Mauch, Baines, Mohr and O'Neill revealed to us the monumental evidence this country contains.

The coast town Sofala is shown on all maps of East Africa. Near that town Carl Mauch found extensive ruins remarkable for their enduring nature and strange shapes. There are partly ruined walls, still thirty feet high and twelve feet wide at the base, built of small hewn blocks of granite. In these walls, some times fifteen to twenty feet from the ground, are imbedded one end of blocks of stone eighteen to twenty feet long, which were evidently used to support galleries. Here and there, built in the walls or standing by themselves, are round stone towers which evidently rose to heights of thirty to fifty feet. Similar masses of masonry are found as far as three hundred and fifty miles inland and a little north near the coast.

It is not positively known yet who built these ancient structures. No trained archæologist has visited them, and no search has yet been made for the inscriptions, though O'Neill says he has no doubt from what he has recently heard that there are numerous inscriptions on the ruins about Manica. All these ruins are surrounded by surface gold mines. It is believed that all this country was occupied some time before the Christian era by a great colony, probably of Phœnician origin, and that its chief occupation was gold mining.

Mr. O'Neill says that these numerous ruins are nearly as well preserved as those of Assyria. Some day, no doubt, they will be systematically studied. Their existence shows conclusively that a large region in inner Africa, now given up to savage men and wild beasts was subject many centuries ago to the control of a people who were considerably advanced in the arts of civilization.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HIS BOYHOOD'S DAYS.

An Artist Relates Some of the Reminiscences of His Childhood.

Out in the village where I was born we had a crowd of boys whose life was a continual round or pleasure, as I look back upon it now. Swimming, boating, hunting, wandering in the fields with a boy's proprietary feeling of ownership of the whole earth equal to Jay Gould's and an ignorance of everything equal to an art critic's, we still got into mischief. "Si" Pickering's father owned a calf which roamed in the field behind the barn. On this calf our wicked eyes fell one day and we organized an Indian deer hunt. Theo Beck and Joe Doty drove the calf into the lane, where about a dozen of us were scattered along behind the fence, armed with bows and sharp arrows. The calf, or deer, as it was supposed to represent, came ambling friskily along, when the Indians opened fire. With a start-

led bellow it dashed past down the lane, followed by fierce, blood curdling war whoops, to where "Si" stood with an old gun loaded with bird shot. "Si" was representing a white settler and was expected to shoot in the air, of course; but in the intense excitement of the moment, as he saw the deer plunging toward him, with eight or nine arrows sticking in him in the region of the tail, he shot his hide full of small holes. At this interesting moment his "old man" rode up and "Si's" face was a picture of surprise. He seemed quite agitated as the old man reached for him in an earnest manner. I was getting well toward the next county at the time, but I heard "Si's" explanatory remarks even after I was in the woods. The calf lived to be a respectable, sober old cow, yet I never could look upon her white face in after years without recalling "Si" floating in the air as his father held him

aloft by his suspenders and fondled him in the most approved biblical manner.—W. H. McDougall in New York World.

—Miss Julia Malcolm, a school teacher of New Haven, Conn., has accepted an offer of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars for land in Colorado, which was jokingly deeded to her several years ago by a friend who considered it valueless.—*Hartford Courant.*

NAVAL ARTILLERY.

Zalinski's Gun Pronounced an "Infernal Triumph of American Ingenuity."

It was not to be expected that a country in which mechanical genius has reached such a development as in the United States, having finally decided to set to work in earnest on the task of coast defenses, would be content merely to adopt the systems of other nations. Something new and original in this line was naturally to be looked for; and new and original devices have not been slow in presenting themselves. Ericsson's Destroyer and Lieutenant Zalinski's dynamite-gun have made their appearance most opportunely. The first appropriation voted by Congress with a view to the creation of a real navy and for the construction of guns and forts will, no doubt, be followed by others. But years must elapse before the results will be visible to the eyes either of the American people or of their possible foes. In the meantime, the dynamite-gun cruiser—and we trust other vessels of the same type—will have been launched; and these, together with Captain Ericsson's submarine artillery, may suffice to protect the country by the natural dread which the unknown always inspires.

Lieutenant Zalinski expects that the gun cruiser will be able to discharge from its three guns, in the course of a single attack, thirty-four hundred pound shells at a maximum range of two miles, making a total of twelve thousand pounds of nitro-gelatine exploded upon or in the immediate neighborhood of an enemy's ship. The London *Times* declares that this is "the most infernal triumph of American ingenuity." But it is questionable whether Captain Ericsson's Destroyer is not an equally infernal triumph. The submarine gun with which the Destroyer is armed has, its inventor states, "not failed in a single instance during a long series of trials to expel the submarine projectile with a velocity exceeding three hundred feet in three seconds"—an extraordinary velocity when the resistance of the water is considered, and far exceeding that of any foreign torpedo. The caliber of the gun is sixteen inches. The projectile is twenty-five feet in length and carries three hundred pounds of gun cotton, "a charge sufficient," says Captain Ericsson, "to shatter the hull of ironclad ships of all classes so completely that the boasted 'water-tight compartments' will prove of no avail in preventing destruction and sinking."

With guns throwing four hundred pounds of dynamite above, and three hundred pounds of gun cotton below the water, the United States can proceed to the construction of a navy and of coast fortifications without fearing that, if forced into war before the completion of these works, the country will be found altogether unprepared.—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

SALMON IN ALASKA.

Their Number Beyond the Belief of Those Who Have Never Seen Them.

The number of salmon in these Alaskan streams, whether they empty into the Arctic or Behring Sea, or the Pacific Ocean, is simply beyond belief to a person who has never seen them with his own eyes. In ascending one of the small streams that empties into the Pacific Ocean, from the Saint Elias Alps, in a canoe, manned by a couple of Indians, the salmon were so plentiful that they formed a solid semi-circle in front of the canoe, with its bow as a center, and a radius of about twenty feet, and this semi-circle looked like the ripples of a small cascade, the protruding noses, backs and fins corresponding to the small stones that would project through such a waterfall. We had no salmon spear, but one of the Indians made one from a pole, cut from the bank, on the end of which he whittled a rude barb. This was too fragile, however, until the end was hardened by burning it in the fire, when it became much better, when a few salmon were secured, losing a dozen, nevertheless, to where one was captured by the extemporized spear. Wherever we ran the vast swarm against a shallow ripple, where it was hard for so many to get over in a hurry, great numbers of them would go scurrying past us on either side, making as much splashing as a flock of ducks, and giving the Indian a good chance to use his spear. Hundreds of these fish were seen that had great ugly scars on them caused, my Indian guide said, by the spears of the numerous Indian fishermen who, at that season, were putting in their winter supply of salmon, and whose weapons were far from always being effective. We killed a number with a Winchester rifle from the shock by a shot on the water, directly over their heads, which never failed to turn them belly upward at once, and before they recovered they were safely landed in the canoe.—*Lieutenant Schwatka, in American Field.*

—A powder that is composed chiefly of phosphorus, and designed to supplant ordinary gunpowder for stage purposes, has been devised by a New York inventor, who, as a test of its qualities, placed himself in the midst of a dozen or more "supers" at a theatre a day or two ago, and permitted them to blaze away at him with their muskets only a few inches from his head. It is put up in cartridges so thin that when discharged the whole charge completely disappears. No trace of it can be found. The report is described as being as loud, the flame as vivid and the smoke appearantly as dense as that of ordinary gunpowder, but it has the advantages of giving forth no odor.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—An ounce of keep your mouth shut is better than a pound of explanations after you have said it.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Mary Magdalen, the fair sinner with her penitential tears, who has been a favorite theme of the painters for centuries, gave the word "maudlin" to our English vocabulary.—*Boston Budget.*

—It is said that the streams penetrating the Gogebic iron range near the south shore of Lake Superior are so black with discoloration from the ore that fish can not live in them.

—Geranium green is a new color that seems to have found immediate favor. It is said to be "trying," but nobody will care very much about that so long as it is fashionable.—*Chicago Mail.*

—A professional palmist says a person can never tell a lie with his hand shut. We know people who can tell a lie with both hands shut and tied behind their backs. Go to, palmist!—*Chicago Tribune.*

—A man can "get high" by going to Denver. It is 5,175 feet above the sea level, and the highest State capital in the Union. Annapolis, Md., is the lowest, being just four feet above the sea level.

—A Missouri sheriff went home in disguise in the evening to see if his wife would scare. She fired three shots at him so promptly that he dropped his experiment and began looking for the end of one of his fingers.

—Heard in society: He—"I beg your pardon, miss, but I don't admire your last name." She—"Great heavens, man, haven't I done every thing in my power to change it? Must I knock a man down with a club?"—*Washington Critic.*

—The number of dwellings in Jerusalem has doubled in twenty-five years, the schools are open five days a week, and Paris fashions are common. Street railways run past Queen Anne cottages. Bethlehem has had its streets repaved. Nazareth is a good oil market. There is considerable activity in real estate around Mount Carmel and Jaffa.

—Such things still happen in Mississippi, it appears, as whipping negroes to death, for at a place called Kosciusko the mayor has bound over four white men for that business, and held four others to bail. Strong influence was brought to bear to prevent a prosecution, but it has no effect upon the officers, who are determined to put a stop to this species of lawlessness.

—William Schaefer, a farmer near St. Louis, had in mind to fell a large elm on his land, when he met some city sportsmen out after rabbits. He made fun of such small game, and said that coons were the things to hunt. They wanted to know where coons could be found. He told of a nest in the big elm. Thereupon the St. Louis boys borrowed axes and went at the tree. They cut it down, encouraged by Mr. Schaefer, who seemed greatly surprised that no coons were found.

—Mrs. Lina Swaffield, of Beverly, Mass., who has recently been taken to Florida by her husband, who hopes that change of scene and climate will restore her to sanity, is the victim of a practical joke. A few weeks ago her husband joined a hunting party. On the way home one of the party hurried in advance and told Mrs. Swaffield that her husband had been shot and killed. She fainted, remained unconscious for several hours, and when she regained consciousness was insane.—*Boston Herald.*

—A farmer's daughter during the rage for albums handed to Willis Gaylord Clarke, an American poet, an old account book ruled for pounds, shillings and pence, and requested a contribution. He happily utilized the columns as follows:

	£	s.	d.
This world's a scene as dark as Styx			
Where hope is scarce worth		2	6
Our joys are borne so fleeting hence			
That they are dear at			18
And yet to stay here most are willing			
Although they may not have		1	

—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CURIOSITIES OF ALLOYS.

Some of the Difficulties Experienced in the Working of Gold.

The way in which an alloy of gold and copper or other metal is affected by a small quantity of impurity presents one of the most serious difficulties with which our case-makers and jewelers have to deal in working gold. It has long been known to workers in the precious metal that minute quantities of certain metals render it brittle and unworkable; and referring to this, in a lecture at Birmingham, Prof. Roberts-Austen, of the Royal Mint, said:

"It may be well to demonstrate the fact. Here are two hundred sovereigns. I will melt them, and will add, in the form of a tiny shot, a minute portion of lead amounting to only the two thousandth part of the mass; first, however, pouring a little of the gold into a small ingot, which we can bend and flatten, thus proving to you that it is perfectly soft, ductile, workable. The rest of the mass we will pour into a bar; and now that it is sufficiently cold to handle, you see that I am able to break it with my fingers, or, at least, with a slight tap of a hammer. The color of the gold is quite altered, and has become orange brown; and experiments have shown that the tenacity of the metal—that is, the resistance of the gold to being pulled asunder—has been reduced from eighteen tons per square inch to only five tons. These essential changes in the property of the metal have been produced by the addition of a minute quantity of lead."

In the same lecture Professor Roberts-Austen said: "Here is a bar of tin, two feet long and one inch thick, which it would be most difficult to break, though it would readily bend double. If only I rub a little quicksilver on its surface, a remarkable effect will be produced—the fluid metal will penetrate the solid one, and in a few seconds the bar will, as you see, break readily, the fractured surface being white, like silver."—*Scientific American.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, APRIL 30 1887

THE PORTRAIT.

MALCOLM GRÆME.

Vain is the art which would portray
The changing lights that ever play
Upon thy lovely face;
Now mirthful looks, now sad and grave,
Each chased by a succeeding wave
Of winning, maiden grace.

There is engraven on my heart,
An image truer far than art—
'T is not always the same;
When I am sad your tender eyes,
Answer mine in sweet replies,
And sympathy proclaim.

When my mood is gayer, sweet,
A coy, shy glance will my eyes meet,
Entrancing me with bliss;
Around thy lips a 'witching smile
Strays so coquettishly the while,
I steal a ling'ring kiss.

Hence, vain dreams, do not deceive me!
Ah, if I could but believe thee,
Whatever might betide,
Dearest, could it ever be thus,
Though Sierras rise between us,
I'd hasten to thy side.

Tell me, loved one, are my dreams
But false lights and broken beams,
From the ivory gate? §
Or are they from the gates of horn,
To calm a mind with anguish torn,
And bid me know my fate.

§ The ancient Greeks believed that the Dreams were confined in a temple with two gates, one of ivory and one of horn. From out the ivory gate came those illusions which deceive mankind; from the gate of horn came the visions which foretold future events.

Independence, Apr. 25, 1887.

The Sacramento Bee is still ding-donging on the Kissane matter—a column article on a subject that is getting monotonous, and a half column leader inflicting the story of the Bee's wondrous enterprise on a long-suffering public.

Isn't it about time some dear, darling, soft-hearted—soft-headed—creature is starting a petition for the pardon of that travesty of a man, Alex. Goldenson, sentenced to a too humane death for the fiendish murder of little Mamie Kelley? Surely such a blessed opportunity will not be neglected.

It is a difficult matter to understand in what manner the Pacific Coast is to be benefited by the Interstate Commerce law. Railroad and people alike unite in condemning it. Were it possible for manufacturing industries to grow to such proportions that there would be home consumption for all our products, then it might benefit us. But this is entirely out of the question. California raisins were beginning to obtain such a hold on the Eastern market as to drive the foreign product from the field. The long haul tariff will thus ruin one of our leading industries. During the last season train after train of fruits were shipped East. This cannot now be done. It is urged that the wool industry will be aided by the law; this is impossible; the Canadian Pacific railway can and will deliver the products of Eastern manufacturers on our shores at prices we cannot compete with. The long haul law is premature and unwise, and cannot possibly stand. Its result will be to favor a foreign railway at the expense of our own, which is obviously unjust. A trial will convince the Commission of the fallacy of their action.

MISCELLANEOUS

How's Your Liver?

Is the Oriental salutation, knowing that good health cannot exist without a healthy Liver. When the Liver is torpid the Bowels are sluggish and constipated, the food lies in the stomach undigested, poisoning the blood; frequent headache ensues; a feeling of lassitude, despondency and nervousness indicate how the whole system is deranged. Simmons Liver Regulator has been the means of restoring more people to health and happiness by giving them a healthy Liver than any agency known on earth. It acts with extraordinary power and efficacy.

NEVER BEEN DISAPPOINTED.

As a general family remedy for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Constipation, etc., I hardly ever use anything else, and have never been disappointed in the effect produced; it seems to be almost a perfect cure for all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels.

W. J. McELROY, Macon, Ga.

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

CORAL SHELLS, and other MARINE CURIOSITIES. We have agents constantly employed in securing rare specimens of the above-named articles, and offer to the public as fine a collection for ONE DOLLAR as they can procure at any regular shell store for double the amount. OUR DOLLAR CABINET, containing over TWENTY VARIETIES of Shells, Coral, etc., will please both old and young. Carefully packed, and mailed postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Address:

MARINE CURIOSITY SUPPLY CO.,
(Box 16) KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1140.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 16th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 30th, 1887, viz: AARON REYNOLDS for the W ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec. 25, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas Kehoe, Thomas Treglown, W. J. Jenkins and W. Jenkins, all of Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
a23-6t

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 471.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 18th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 31st, 1887, viz: TIMOTHY RICHARDS for the N W ¼ of Sec. 22, Tp. 15 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. H. Palmer, R. H. Buckle, C. D. Begole, W. J. Covington, all of Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
a23-6t

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1165.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 16, 1887, viz: WILLIAM H. MITCHELL for the S E ¼ of N W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 24, and N E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec. 25, Tp. 13 S. R 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. F. Reynolds, Wm. F. Matlack, Walter James, Sr., John Willett, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
o-m16

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JAMES W. SMITH, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Wm. F. Matlack, Administrator of the estate of James W. Smith, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

WM. F. MATLACK, Administrator of the estate of James W. Smith, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., April 13, 1887.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 500.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 11th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 23, 1887, viz: W. K. MILLER, for the N W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 15 S. R. 36 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. G. Dodge, I. P. Rutgers, J. A. Rittgers, G. H. Palmer, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
a16-6t

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1169.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 16, 1887, viz: ARTHUR TANNER for the N W ¼ of Section 22, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alexander Clark, John A. Lank, Thomas Webb, A. Stecker, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
o-m14

Notice for Publication of Time appointed for Proving Will, etc.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of Walter O'Malley, deceased.

Notice is hereby given, that Tuesday the 31 day of May, 1887, at ten o'clock, A. M. of said day, at the Court Room of said Court, at the Court House in the said County of Inyo, has been appointed as the time and place for proving the Will of said WALTER O'MALLEY, deceased, and for hearing the application of John Barnes for the issuance to him of Letters Testamentary, when and where any person interested may appear and contest the same.

Dated April 14th, 1887.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 15th day of April, 1887, an assessment (No. 20) of TEN CENTS per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the First day of June, 1887, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before will be sold on Saturday the 25th day of June, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN L. BUNT, Secretary.

Office, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. a30-5t

Independence Hotel,

Independence - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy 1 86

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.—Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23—Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a. m.	5 50 p. m.
Payton	9 45 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	11 55 a. m.	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 20 p. m.	11 40 a. m.
Luning	5 10 p. m.	9 10 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6 10 p. m.	8 10 a. m.
Belleville	7 45 p. m.	7 55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p. m.	Lv. 7 05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Belleville	7 45 a. m.	5 00 p. m.
Benton	11 25 a. m.	1 15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.	11 50 p. m.
Alvord	2 30 p. m.	10 10 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	5 40 p. m.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Adda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

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BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

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C. MULHOLLAND.

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IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

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—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

oct 23-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

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INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

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W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

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District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

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Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

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25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

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TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

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EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

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Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
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Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

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G. L. LONG, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Lone Pine, Cal.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
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SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees One and One-half Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

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NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE!

INYO CO., CAL.,

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

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BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England,

BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds

GENERAL BANKING

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Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30.....1887.

DIED.

PARKER—At Independence, April 26th, 1887, Abraham Parker, a native of Maine, aged 65 years 16 months and 17 days.

Mr. Parker was one of the Pioneers of Inyo county, coming to Bend City in 1863. Since the founding of Independence he has been identified with its interests, accumulating considerable property. His loss will be deeply felt in the community, of which he was a respected citizen. He was buried under the auspices of the Odd Fellows fraternity on Wednesday afternoon.

John Anton was in town a couple of days this week.

Mrs. G. H. Hardy is visiting friends in Independence.

J. G. Birchim, of Round Valley, was in town this week.

Mr. James Moffat and wife attended the ball last Tuesday night.

W. K. Miller and wife, of Lone Pine, were in town on Wednesday.

Mr. Hawley returned to Darwin this week, accompanied by his wife and children.

There is a plentiful supply of snow on the mountains and a good water season is assured.

There is a constant demand for green vegetables of all kinds up along the line of the C. & C.

Peter Olsen, the Napa murderer, is still at large, though strenuous efforts are being made to apprehend him.

Quite a number of the young folks of Big Pine, attended the dance at Independence on Tuesday evening.

The unusual amount of the sickness in in the valley lately is generally attributed to the bright and open winter.

Grain crops are very promising. Alfalfa has a good start and a successful year for the farmers may be predicted.

The base ball season is now fairly inaugurated, with the Greenhood & Morans the predicted winners for the year.

Mrs. A. W. Eibeshutz returned home from San Francisco on Wednesday, where she had been for three weeks past.

The trial of Aaron Hood which was to have taken place yesterday was postponed on account of sickness of defendant.

The first shipment was made from the Mt. Diablo mill, at Soda Springs on Tuesday. It consisted of six bars of bullion.

The late rains have proved very valuable to the farmers west of the mountains. Coming just as they did a good grain crop is now assured.

T. B. Scovil, Evangelist, will speak at the school-house, Camp Independence, Sunday, May 1st, at 1 o'clock P. M., and at Independence, same night at 7:30 o'clock.

The Hotel of J. J. Nicholson, at Belleville, has been closed for a time, there not being sufficient business to warrant keeping it open. Johnny was a first-class landlord.

The Old Fellows Ball to have been given on Tuesday, has been indefinitely postponed because of the death of Abraham Parker, who was long an esteemed member of the order.

The town of Gridley and vicinity is having a boom. An extra eight page edition of the *Record-Union* contains an interesting article on the possibilities and future prospects of this region.

The Executive Committee for the Fourth of July celebration will hold a meeting at the office of Dr. Blair this (Saturday) evening and perfect all arrangements. Programme will appear next week.

A very mysterious murder was perpetrated in Sacramento on Thursday night of last week. J. F. Klampf, a Folsom merchant, was shot in the back and instantly killed. There is no clue to the assassin.

There is a vast amount of travel over the Central Pacific at present. The daily overland from the west is run over the hill in two sections, which, when joined at Truckee, form a train of great length. These are mostly Eastern tourists returning to their homes.

Martin Brazzanovich will give a picnic at Soda Springs on Sunday next. He has been making a number of improvements at that place including the erection of four new cottages. There is a daily ore train to the mill, which is running steadily, affording employment to quite a number of men. Soda is a lively camp.

A citizens' ball was held at Mairs' Hall on Tuesday evening, which was well attended. The music and other arrangements were all that could have been desired and the supper, first-class. Nothing was spared by the management to make the occasion a success, and their efforts were rewarded by the pleasure afforded those who attended.

The fastest time ever made on the railroad between Sacramento and San Francisco was made Monday morning, April 18th, by locomotives Nos. 96 and 154, drawing the second section, composed of nineteen cars of baggage of National Opera Company's train. Between Davisville and Suisun twenty-seven miles were made in twenty-seven minutes. Billings and Clark were the engineers.

Nothing is of so much importance to the future prosperity of Inyo county as irrigation. Now that the necessary steps are taken for the formation of an irrigation district, every one, whether owning lands within the district or not, should work earnestly for the success of the project. Nothing ever done for the county would bring such extensive and enduring prosperity as this undertaking.

LADIES will find relief from their Costiveness, Swimming in the Head, Colic, Sour Stomach, Headache, Kidney troubles, etc., by taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator after dinner or supper, so as to move the bowels once a day. Mothers will have better health and the babies will grow more robust by using the Regulator. If an infant shows signs of Colic, nothing like a few drops in water for relief. The Genuine has the red Z on front of Wrapper.

The Outlook.

There is a prevailing opinion among those who have given the matter any consideration that an era of prosperity is now fairly inaugurated in Owens Valley. Government land is being rapidly located by men of means, who can and will make valuable improvements. Large irrigating ditches are being constructed that will make a vast acreage productive. Large orchards are being set out, which, as our valley is unexcelled for fruit growing, will in time become very valuable. Not only are our own people becoming imbued with the idea of progress but the outside world is awakening to the possibilities of Owens valley. A Sacramento land owner and real estate dealer, a man who is in a position to form accurate estimates of land values throughout the State, is of the opinion that land will relatively increase in value here far more rapidly than in any portion of the State. A great tide of immigration is rolling toward this coast; villages spring up like magic; the Los Angeles region is already over populated; the large grain ranches of the Sacramento valley are being divided into small holdings for orchards and vineyards; land that a short time ago was selling for $25 an acre is now worth from $75 to $100. Here government land can be had for $1 25 an acre. Land that for orchard and vineyard purposes is unrivalled. But this will not be for long. Until recently ours was an unknown land, a *terra incognita*. A land pictured to the lower country people like the Europa of the ancients, teeming with wild beasts and wilder men. All this is now changed; their representatives have been here to spy out the land, and report it the best poor man's country in the world. A land literally flowing with milk and honey. A land where wine will flow as water and the most luscious fruits can be had for the picking. Men who have small sums to invest will come here to do so, and make their homes; men of wealth will come for speculative purposes, knowing that there is no such field on the Coast to-day. There is one thing needed; a railroad communication from Los Angeles to turn the stream of immigration from that already flooded country in our direction and present indications point so strongly in this direction that we may confidently expect it soon.

A Complete Success.

The Lyon County *Times* of the 23d inst. says: The first retort, since the introduction of the electric system into the Douglas mill, was gotten out yesterday. The result more than verifies the expectations of the most sanguine. The bullion production has been about doubled. The fineness of the bullion has been increased, reducing the expense of retorting and refining. The quicksilver return shows that at least 85 per cent. of the usual loss has been recovered. Success has now been established beyond the possibility of a doubt. It has also been demonstrated that the stock of quicksilver necessary to carry on the mill may be reduced about one-third. It has also been demonstrated that the amount of copper solution may be materially decreased. Settler samples that formerly assayed as high as $3 17 per ton, have been reduced to $1 31 per ton, with prospects of still farther reduction. The quicksilver return can not be given accurately, but it is known that it will not fall below the 85 per cent. mentioned, and may go much higher.

THE TANTIVY'S FIRST TRIP.

An Irreverent Joker Raises the Laugh on a New York Coaching Party.

The coaching season was opened the other day, when the red-bodied coach Tantivy was driven by Frederic Bronson, from the Hotel Brunswick to the Country club in Pelham. At 3:45 the party left the club house for the return trip, which was made without particular incident until the drag had passed through Central park and started down Fifth avenue. Then the Tantivy's glory departed. The guard blew one merry blast and fell back on his perch horrified. J. R. Roosevelt, who was proudly handling the lines blushed a little as he heard the shouts of laughter which took the place of the plaudits which should have greeted the party. The ladies laughed irreverently. So did some of their escorts. Every one on the avenue joined in the laughter, which made the finish of the Tantivy's first trip rather farcical. Edward G. Gilmore, the manager of Niblo's garden and a notorious practical joker, was at the bottom of the scheme which made Fifth avenue roar, and led all the dudes who had gathered at the Brunswick to look upon him as little short of sacrilegious.

Trotting behind the swell Tantivy on its course down the avenue were two mules—mules with extraordinary ears; mules closely clipped and with shining coats; mules meek and lowly, but arrayed in heavily-plated harness, and hitched in the most improved four-in-hand fashion to a most thoroughly English break. "Ned" Gilmore held the lines, and flourished a most gorgeously decorated coachman's whip. Two colored grooms had seats of honor behind him, and Gilmore had as his only passenger a Chicago man, who had picked up the team of mules out in Pennsylvania for a contractor, who is to use them as a fancy team at his country residence this summer. Gilmore looked proud as he drove, and the single passenger looked as if he would rather be on the sidewalk. Being a party to such a practical joke didn't appear to be wholly to his taste.

Gilmore paid no attention to the bystanders, but drove on, modesty accepting the applause bestowed. He seemed at home in his triumphal procession and perfectly happy. The Tantivy drove up to the Brunswick at precisely 5:30. Two grooms sprang out and led the horses in front of the main entrance. An instant later four mules halted in the rear, with their colored grooms at their heads. The Anglomaniacs wondered. The American contingent enjoyed the burlesque immensely. The coaching party sought the seclusion of the Brunswick parlors as quick as they could gracefully do so. So did Gilmore and his friends, but the parlor they found had a long bar and a free lunch in it.

"The only thing I regret about my first coaching trip this season," explained Gilmore as he wiped his lips, "is that it didn't take place last week. If the season had only opened then I could have had a party of chorus girls as passengers, and then I could have knocked out anything on the avenue for style.—New York Times.

A Big Exhibition in Switzerland.

Geneva, Switzerland, is to have a big exhibition in 1888. The main object of the exhibition will be to persuade people to go to Switzerland to spend their money.—Chicago Journal.

Regular Use of Oil at Sea.

It is announced that the vessels of the National line, including all the cattle steamers, have made arrangements for the regular use of oil in rough weather.—Chicago News.

A Party for the Dry Range.

The irrigationists have become strong enough in California to form a political party based on the needs of the agricultural interests of the dry range.

For Promotion of Social Purity.

An association of young men has been formed in New York for the promotion and practice of social purity. All ballets except operatic are tabooed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff, vs. ARGUS RANGE SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

J. W. P. LAIRD and RICHARD S. MINER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Argus Range Silver Mining Company (a corporation), Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover a judgment in favor of plaintiff herein and against said defendant for the sum of $2146 27 alleged to be due plaintiff from defendant for and upon certain assigned accounts, claims and demands, as follows: $98 48 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and the firm of White and Anthony, and for goods and merchandise sold and delivered to, and buckboard hired to, and money laid out for defendant at its request by said firm; also $99.71 on an account stated June 21st, 1884, between defendant and one H. Jackson for work performed by said Jackson for defendant at its request; also $298.12 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Theodore Wibbelt and for work performed by said Wibbelt for defendant at its request; also $208 86 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Henry Mettler and for work performed by said Mettler for defendant at its request; also $20 97 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and one Robert Harry and for work performed by said Harry for defendant at its request; also $80 20 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and one Joseph Feehan, and for work performed by said Feehan for defendant at its request; also $17 87 on an account stated between defendant and one P. G. Chickering, and for work performed by said Chickering for defendant at its request; also $8 37 on an account stated between defendant and one John Daly July 5th, 1884, and for work performed by said Daly for defendant at its request; also $4 14 on an account stated July 5th, 1884, between defendant and one George Hann, and for work performed by said Hann for defendant at its request; also $162,75 for work performed by one P. Valenzuela for defendant at its request; also $21 on an account stated June 28th 1884, between one Albert Roustadt and defendant and for work performed by said Roustadt for defendant at its request; also $10 90 on an account stated June 29th 1884, between one A. Roustadt and defendant and for work performed by said Roustadt for defendant at its request; also $54 49 on an account stated between one Juan Cardova and defendant June 29th, 1884, and for work performed by said Cardova for defendant at its request; also $18 12 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between one A. Sarcia and defendant, and for work performed by said Sarcia for defendant at its request; also $47 37 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Foo and defendant and for work performed by said Ah Foo for defendant at its request; also $97 on an account stated July 1st 1884, between one Con Sam and defendant and for work performed by said Con Sam for defendant at its request; also $88 83 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Fon and defendant, and for work performed by said Ah Fon for defendant at its request; and also for interest on each of said foregoing accounts from said several dates above named at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; all of said foregoing accounts and indebtedness having been contracted by defendant in Inyo County, and all of said indebtedness, and each and all of said accounts and claims above specified were before the commencement of said action, duly sold and assigned to plaintiff, who is now the owner and holder of the same; and for costs of suit and all of which fully appears in the complaint filed herein, which is hereby referred to, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2146 27; interest as aforesaid, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

[SEAL.] W. L. HUNTER, Clerk.

[Endorsement.]

No. 224

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO, CAL.

GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff, vs. ARGUS SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation) Defendant.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

RICHARD S. MINER and J. W. P. LAIRD Attorneys for Plaintiff.

Order to show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be made

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of Eleuterio Diaz, deceased.

Manuel Diaz, the administrator of the estate of Eleuterio Diaz, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of Sale of the whole or a portion of the real estate of said decedent, for the purposes therein mentioned.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Tuesday, the 3rd day of May, 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court at the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

JOHN A. HANNAH, Judge of the Superior Court.

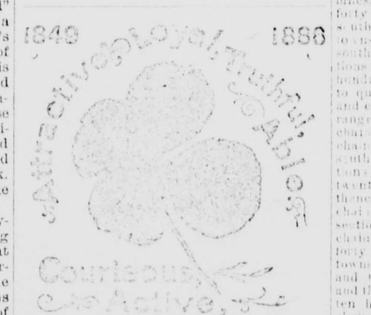
Dated April 26th, 1887. 33-4t

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

1849 1886



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The Daily Alta

The foremost newspaper of the Pacific Coast, which presents both sides of all matters of public interest. No enemies to punish or friends to pet, but fair and impartial with all.

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Presents the strongest possible claim to a family circulation. It is filled with good reading, stories, fashion notes, and pays intelligent attention to the House and Farm. Splendid premiums with the Weekly Alta.

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LOWEST PRICES,

SPOT CASH,

SQUARE DEALING.

Orders Promptly Filled

Are the elements which combined have given our Country Order Department such an onward impetus.

If it pays others will it not pay you.

Send for samples and one of our illustrated Spring Catalogues. Mailed to any address on application.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

820, 821, 823, 825 K St. and 1026 Ninth

PETITION FOR AN IRRIGATION DISTRICT

To the Honorable Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California:

Your petitioners would respectfully represent, that they and each of them are freeholders owning land within the boundaries hereinafter fully described and set forth.

That the lands within the said boundaries are the public of one mode of irrigation from a common source, to-wit, the Owens River and its tributaries; and by the same system of works.

That your petitioners are desirous of organizing an Irrigation District under the provisions of an act of the General Assembly of the State of California, entitled, "An Act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes," approved March 7, 1887, for the purposes herein before stated, and in said Act provided for.

That the lands proposed to be included in said Irrigation District are situated in the County of Inyo, State of California, and the said boundaries within which said proposed district is made, are fully described as follows, to-wit:

Beginning at the quarter section corner on the line between sections two and eleven in township No. eleven, south, of range No. thirty-four, east, M. D. M; thence south following the line in the centre of sections Nos. eleven, fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-six, four miles; thence west twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south forty chains to township line between townships eleven and twelve, south; thence south following the section line between sections two and three and ten and eleven, one hundred and twenty and ten hundredths chains to quarter corner between sections Nos. ten and eleven, in township No. twelve, south, of range No. thirty four, east; thence west twenty chains; thence south one hundred and forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains to corner common to sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty six and twenty-seven; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one mile to the centre of section No. thirty-five; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains to township line between townships Nos twelve and thirteen, south, of range No. thirty-four and thirty-five, east; thence south eighteen and ten hundredths chain; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains to section line between sections Nos. sixteen and twenty-one; thence east twenty chains to corner common to sections Nos fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one and twenty two, in township No. thirteen, south, of range No. thirty-five, east; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south two hundred and twenty and forty hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east twenty chains to centre of section No. fourteen, in township No. fourteen, south, of range No. thirty-five, east, M. D. M.; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains to section corner on township line between township No. fourteen, south, of ranges Nos. thirty-five and thirty-six, east, common to sections Nos. twenty-five, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-six; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty and twenty-one hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains to southwest corner of section No. eight, in township No. fifteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east, M. D. M; thence east forty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains to section corner common to sections Nos. sixteen, seventeen, twenty and twenty-one; thence south forty chains; thence east sixty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence east twenty chains to corner common to sections Nos. twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four in township No. fifteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east; thence south one hundred and forty and fifty one-hundredths chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south one hundred and sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains to section corner of sections Nos. thirty-four and thirty-five on south line of township No. sixteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east, M. D. M; thence east ninety-two and eighty-five one hundredths chains to the west shore of Owens Lake; thence following the shore line of Owens Lake north-easterly to the mouth of Owens River; thence following the west bank of Owens River north-westerly to the point of intersection of the section line between sections Nos. two and eleven, in township No. eleven, south, of range No. thirty-four, east, M. D. M; thence west twelve chains to the place of beginning.

We therefore pray that your Honorable Board make an order giving notice of an election to be held in said proposed District, by the qualified electors therein, for the purpose of determining whether or not said Irrigation District shall be organized under the provisions of said Act.

And we will ever pray, etc.

W. L. Hunter,	J. E. Shepherd,
F. F. Russell,	A. Stecker,
C. B. Rawson,	Arthur Tanner,
J. A. Dryer,	O. I. Mairs,
W. S. Morton,	T. Richards,
Charles Douthitt,	James Holland,
L. A. Anger,	A. C. Harvey,
Benigno Aguirre,	J. R. Turner,
Sanford A. Densmore,	Ygnaca Abachuco,
R. C. Spear,	J. H. Dodge,
T. B. Scovill,	John Lubken,
W. H. Huff,	E. J. Reynolds,
John Baxter,	John Meyer,
A. W. Krause,	Joseph Seely,
S. D. Thurston,	Manuel Silva,
J. D. Blair,	J. G. Dodge,
Lemuel Baxter,	John Shepherd,
W. S. Enos,	A. R. Conklin,
C. Mulholland,	Will H. Graham,
Robert Arnold,	John McSweeney,
James Malone,	Joseph Fernbach,
H. L. Clark,	J. Zeglar,
J. W. Symmes,	A. W. Eibeshutz,
J. H. Prince,	E. Franklin,
E. Bonnickeine,	David N. Hukill,
G. W. Parrish,	D. Wells,
James Hillyer,	Alexander Clark,
	H. Detels.

Notice is hereby given that the foregoing petition will be presented to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, at the regular session of said Board on the 2nd day of May, 1887.

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.

Independence, Cal.

MISCELALNEOUS.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11 tf

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Anyone can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE, Camp Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, STOCKLAND, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will put up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and saves as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN B. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Ist. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $100."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.

n47tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

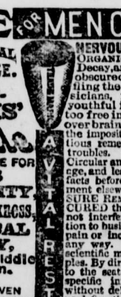
FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY.

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille

A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00



NERVOUS DEBILITY ORGANIC WEAKNESS Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physician, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., MFG CHEMISTS 306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES, Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives.

Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN, Bee Keeper.

MARVELOUS CHANGES.

What the Future Will be to those who Refuse to Believe.

Is this country unconsciously undergoing a wonderful change, is the change to take place before we are aware of the fact, and when it has taken place will we wonder why we did not see it before it was too late?

Those that see the change early avail themselves early, and thereby receive benefit.

The shrewd iron man sees the iron interest transferred from Pittsburg and Pennsylvania to Birmingham, Alabama, and in his far-sightedness sees the furnaces in Pennsylvania torn down and deserted for this new and prolific field. It is claimed by the iron men of Alabama that the low price at which iron can be produced there will revolutionize the iron interests of the world.

We have seen the grain-growing centers of this country shifted to the West. We have seen the pork-packing industry flit from Cincinnati to Chicago, and from thence to Kansas City and Omaha. Southern cotton mills undersell New England and American markets, and challenge the world.

We have seen and are seeing all this take place before our eyes, and know that other changes are taking place equally as prominent, and we wonder as we behold them. Ten years ago the insurance companies only required an analysis of the fluids when they were taking insurance for very large amounts. To-day no first-class company will insure any amount unless they have a rigid analysis of the fluids passed, and if any traces of certain disorders are apparent, the application is rejected. In their reports they show that the death of sixty of every 100 people in this country, is due either directly or indirectly to such disorders. The Brompton Hospital for Consumptives, London, England, reports that sixty of every 100 victims of consumption also have serious disorders of the kidneys.

Among scientists for the treatment of this dread malady the question is being discussed:

"Is not this disorder the real cause of consumption?"

Ten years ago the microscope was something seldom found in a physician's office; now every physician of standing has one and seldom visits his patients without calling for a sample of fluids for examination.

Why is all this? Is it possible that we of the present generation are to die of diseases caused by kindey disorders? or shall we master the cause by Warner's safe cure, the only recognized specific, and thus remove the effects? It is established beyond a doubt that a very large percentage of deaths in this country are traceable to diseased kidneys. For years the proprietors of Warner's safe cure have been insisting that there is no sound health when the kidneys are diseased, and they enthusiastically press their specific for this terrible disorder upon public attention. We are continually hearing its praises sounded.

This means wonders!

Cannot the propietors of this great remedy, who have been warning us of the danger, tell us how to avoid a disease that at first is so unimportant, and is so fatal in its termination? Are we to hope against hope, and wait without our reward?

The most significent of all changes, however, that we of to-day can note is this radical change of view to which the public has been educated: It was formerly thought that the kidneys were of very small importance; to-day, we believe, it is generally admitted that there can be no such thing as sound health in any organ if they are in the least degree deranged.

SUDDEN RICHES.

How a Clothes Peddler Brought Wealth to a Capitalist.

Gabriel Karsky rang the bell. His business was that of a second-hand clothes-dealer and the bell was that of No. 10 Liberty street, where David Cohen, a capitalist, resided. Karsky kept a little stuffy shop at 335 Sixth street and often in the pursuit of his calling he took a turn in the fresh air and gathered up old garments to be furnished up as new. Gabriel had often rang the bell at No. 10 Liberty street and when he did so this rainy afternoon, about a month ago and Mrs. Cohen came to the door she said, pleasantly, "Nothing to sell to-day, Gabriel."

"I have though" said Karsky, drawing a crumpled paper from his oocket, "I've got a Louisiana lottery ticke' here and that is a coupon of ticket 73,987 and I want to sell it." Mrs. Cohen, however, would have nothing to do with the coupon, Karsky insisted and the argument went on until Mr. Cohen impatiently shouted from the sitting-room to take the coupon, give the man a dollar and let him go. The ticket and Mrs. Cohen's dollar changed places and Gabriel pocketing the piece went on his way in the quiet contentment of small profits.

On the 16th of February the list of prizes was published in the *Chronicle*, and Mrs. Cohen, looking over it with mild curiosity, saw with amazement that ticket No. 73,987 had drawn the first capital prize, and that her coupon was worth $15,000. She collected the money through Wells, Fargo & Co's bank, and, remembering the circumstances of her purchase, sent Karsky $100.

This was not the only sudden fortune that came to San Francisco from New Orleans last month. Another tenth of the first capital prize was drawn here; $2,000 came in a lump to an old woman who held a coupon of ticket No. 14,105, and two young men with Murphy, Grant & Co. have become $5,000 richer by holding a coupon of ticket 45,151, which drew the second capital prize.—*San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, March 3.*

How Long He Would Wait.

"How long would you be willing to wait for me?" she asked, in tones so low he could scarcely catch the words.

And then she went on: "You know, George," she said: "that father has recently invested in a western silver mine, and he is going there at once, and I cannot leave mother alone. So I ask you again, George, how long would you be willing to wait for me?"

"Wait for you, my darling," repeated George with deep emotion, for his was no fleeting love, dear readers; "I will wait for you until we learn how the silver mine pans out."—Puck.

FOODS AND MILK.

Synopsis of Interesting Experiments Recently Made in Germany.

Interesting experiments have been made in Germany by Herr Neuhaus upon the effects of succulent and dry foods upon the quality of the milk. It is well known that cows fed on green forage give an abundant quantity of milk, and the pasturage being rich, the milk is of high quality. It was wished to ascertain if cows suffered in the production of milk, as to quality, by the different class of food which city cow-keepers were compeled to use.

Two chemists were employed by Herr Neuhaus, and their results are in each case the same. Supposing that a cow requires 1.30 per cent. of her weight of dry material, but, in addition, 4.30 per cent. of her weight of water, Herr Neuhaus believes that neither forage grass from irrigated meadows, or grains, both of which contain a large quantity of water, would have a bad influence upon the milk. In the first analysis made of milk from cows fed upon green forage cut from irrigated meadows, to which some lucerne was added, the results were: Fatty matters, 2.08 per cent., and dry matters, 12 per cent. Three analyses made of milk obtained from cows fed exclusively upon forage grass obtained from irrigated meadows gave the following results:

Fatty Matters.	*Dry Matters.*
3.50	12
3.95	12
3.80	13.15

It is well known that cows which are fed in the stall give milk which is richer in the evening than in the morning, and it was found to be the same in analyses of milk produced from forage-fed cows, as follows:

	Fatty Matters.	*Dry Matters.*
Milk of the Morning	2.08	11
" Midday	3	12
" Evening	3	12.5

Herr Neuhaus believes that when grains are fed rationally they are not hurtful to the cattle; but he makes a most important point when he states that it is necessary to heat them from 120 to 140 degrees in order to kill the dangerous organisms which they contain and to prevent acidulation. In how many cases in this country do dairymen use grains which are absolutely sour, and use them too every day? The danger of grain feeding is not so much in the food itself as in the condition in which it is given. The analyses of milk produced from a ration composed of grains, irrigated forage grass, and barley straw, was: Fatty matters, 3.56; dry matters, 12.05. The German writer also gives details with regard to the cream yield, and explains the differences which in some instances arise by reason of the variety of kinds and sizes of creamometers which are in use among dairymen. A proper cream tube or glass should be an inch and a half in diameter, the narrow tubes so commonly used being practically useless. At the same time it may be observed that the cream test is of no decisive value as an indication of the value of the milk.

Cream is composed of fat globules and milk, the milk being sometimes much larger in proportion than at others, and in some cases, where the size of the cream globules varies, as it does in different cows and in different races, these globules do not rise to their full extent, and consequently the cream does not indicate as it ought to do. It has long been conclusively shown that although the cream test is, roughly speaking, a near enough guide for ordinary consumers of milk, buying in small quantities, it is not a sufficient test—indeed, quite the reverse, being most misleading as an indication of the food and fat value of the milk.

It is stated that the difficulty is found in Berlin, as in London, in milk which has been transported to a distance, for the cream rises to the surface before it is delivered, and it is with difficulty again amalgamated, and in the same way it may be remarked that where dairymen send out milk in large cans and deliver it from a tap at the bottom there is a liability to hand customers a sample which is poor in consequence of the rising of the cream to the surface.

To remedy this defect a German has invented a tube which enables a retailer to deliver milk from this tap at the bottom of his can which is of proper quality so far as regards the milk which the can contains. The great object in delivering from the bottom of the can is to enable the milk retailer to lock his can, and so prevent the delivery man extracting any or adding water.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

A Reliable Fertilizer.

Unbleached wood ashes are always a good fertilizer. There is no question about that. But because they do not, in some instances, produce good crops, should farmers condemn them? Evidently not. Bone used alone may in many cases produce a paying increase in yield; in others the efficacy may not be appreciable. Does this prove any thing against bone as a fertilizer? Suppose we use both bone and ashes. In the experiments where neither have proved helpful both of them may prove of high value. When both fail we should not condemn ashes and bone as valueless. Let us add nitrogen in some form. Then we have the esential parts of farm manure. If this combination fails to increase the crops, it will be because the land is already rich, or because there is too little rainfal to render them available.—*St. Louis Republican.*

Value of a Good Name.

A Chinaman who wished to secure work on a railroad where most of the excavators were Irish, presented himself to the superintendent of the works and asked for a job. "You heap likee me work," said he.

"What do you want to do?"

"I makee lailload. I keepee wash house allee same. I no care."

"What's your name?"

"My name Patlick O'Laffaty!"

"Patrick O'Rafferty! Now, that is stealing a name."

"Welly goot name!"

"Oh, come, Hop Key, or whatever your name is, what did you give me an Irish name for?"

"If I no hab Patlick O'Laffaty faw my name, I no ketchee contlact! You see?"—Youths' Companion.

CHILDREN OF THE APACHES.

Barbaric Education of the Girls—Training Them to be Cruel.

A prominent feature of any Apache village are the children, who are unkept little savages, but are much handsomer in childhood than in mature life. The care of the male children devolves upon the man, who carefully educates them to emulation and practice in deeds of blood, including the art of scientific torturing. So well are these lessons taught that the Apache boy, at an early age, is ambitious and fitted to go on the warpath. Some of the most daring deeds in Apache warfare have been performed by boys who were emulous to earn their title to manhood,

The girl is taught the rude domestic arts and lessons of labor, but her education in barbarity is not a whit less thorough than that of the boy. The fate of the captive among the Apaches has always been most lamentable, but the greatest cruelty both to men and women have been perpetrated by the Apache females. A captive woman, made compulsorily the wife or slave of an Apache warrior, is usually, after the first cruelties of the attending capture, treated by him as well as other women in the tribe, but, in his absence, the captive will be often grievously beaten by the other wives.

The education of the Apache girl begins with her care of the younger children. She learns to carry water and to go forth to hunt roots, wild fruits and berries, worms and reptiles, and whatever else goes to make up the Apache cuisine. She is taught to prepare for eating the game or domestic animals used for food brought in by the warriors from their excursions. Much of this animal food being common property, she learns to make a vigorous fight to secure for her own household the entrails, which are the greatest luxury to the Apache. She subsists largely upon such odds and ends as she can get by stealth or after others have been satisfied, as the special household care is the providing for the wants of the warriors and boys. Under such an education she grows up strong, tough and fleet footed, accustomed to every effort of endurance, privation and hardship of Indian life.—Sunshine.

Houses in Rio Janeiro.

Is Rio built of wood, or brick, or of marble? Neither, it is, however, massively built. The walls of the buildings are concrete, formed of split stone, mortar, and an occasional layer of brick, are usually two feet thick, and in some of the older buildings are even thicker. The color of the walls is frequently white, sometimes a brilliant blue, olive green, or a light red. The roofs, four sided, of the hip style, are all covered with thick, red, oval tiles, and, there being no chimneys, their aspect is dull. To relieve this, the more genteel houses have either a balustrade or stuccoed wall around the roofs, with statues, vases or other figures on the corners. The stories and windows are high. Balconies are common, with smooth granite bottoms, sculptured underneath, being composed of large blocks extending through the thickness of the wall, and lending strength as well as ornament to the edifice.

The windows in the modern buildings open door fashion, and are well adapted to the climate. They are very securely fastened at top and bottom by simply the turn of the handle of an iron bolt. Windows in the lower stories have strong wooden folding shutters inside. In chamber windows the glass part opens inward on hinges, with blinds opening outward. The trimmings, such as window caps, door and window facings, are of smooth granite—the handsome black and white granite so abundant at Rio—often perfectly arched, and lend an aspect of durability as well as of ornament to the building. The foundation walls to the height of two feet or more are of granite. In some of the stuccoed buildings almost too much expense seems to have been devoted to outside show. Many houses are in imitation of reddish marble, and very handsome. Some of the inside shutters, of black walnut, or or those painted white, with gilt borders, show to advantage through windows of plate glass. There is not much display of curtains. The front sides of some of the older buildings are wholly or partly covered with flat porcelain tiles, generally of blue color, also like what may be seen in Lisbon.—Andrews' Brazil.

How We Taste.

Strictly speaking, with the tip of the tongue, one can't really taste at all. If you put a small drop of honey or oil of bitter almonds on that part of the mouth, you will find, no doubt to your surprise, that it produces no effect of any sort; you only taste it when it begins slowly to diffuse itself, and reaches the true tasting region in the middle distance. But if you put a little cayenne or mustard on the same part you will find that it bites you immediately—the experiment should be tried sparingly—while if you put it lower down in the mouth you will swallow it almost without noticing the pungency of the stimulant. The reason is that the tip of the tongue is supplied only with the nerves, which are really nerves of touch, not nerves of taste proper; they belong to a totally different main branch, and they go to a different center in the brain, together with the very similar threads which supply the nerve of smell for mustard and pepper. That is why the smell and taste of these pungent substances are so much alike as everybody must have noticed, a good sniff at a mustard pot producing almost the same irritating effects as an incautious mouthful.—Journal of Commerce.

How We Observe Traditions.

How did it happen that Socrates, the highest and noblest of them all, could so far countenance the popular religious belief as to ask his disciples to offer the customary sacrifice of two cocks to Æsculapius only a little while before his death? How does it happen that world wide traditions become so enrooted into the very blood and fiber that they became second nature to them. It is the kind of education people receive. People are afraid to think and be free. The great masses of the people are not educated to think for themselves. They are so busy about things in this world that they must take the facts from somebody, and they take counsel and go with the majority.—Rev. Minot J. Savage.

Going to School in Mexico.

A gentleman of an investigating turn of mind has taken the trouble to ascertain accurately how many days the children of Mexico lost from school during 1886. Here is the result: Fifty-two Sundays, twenty-six Saturdays, four national feast days, forty-five days of vacation and fifty Catholic holidays, making a total of 177 days, and having only 188 school days. When we take into consideration the fact that the most punctual child does not take advantage of every school day, we arrive at the conclusion that the children of this city do not attend school half of their time.—Two Republics (City of Mexico).

AT THE END OF THE CHUTE.

The maid had on a blanket suit;
The beau had on one, too,
As they adown the slippery chute
On their toboggan flew.

"Oh, hold me tight!" the maiden cried,
A-gasping for her breath.
"I am!" the frightened youth replied,
A-hanging on like death.

Like railway trains, like lightning hot,
Like meteors from the sky,
Like bullets from a rifle shot
Did they in terror fly.

The shrieks that maiden gave with might
Were floating far behind
As now, invisible to sight,
Down, down they went it blind.

The old toboggan humped and bumped
Along the icy glare,
Then, of a sudden, up it jumped
And slid right on the air.

On air alone it had to scud
Till, with a mighty throe
And with a soft and sickening thud,
It plunged four feet in snow.

And left four feet stuck out beside
That brought, when pulled right smart,
Two bags of snow which vainly tried
To tell themselves apart.
—H. C. Dodge in Puck.

The Passenger Who Bought a Coat.

A passenger from Springfield was telling of his purchase of an overcoat from a Hebrew merchant on South Clark street. The price was $30.

"If dot goat doan't suit you, pring it pack right avay an' ve'll gif you your monish back, subject to all fluctuations in the market. If de goat market goes up, you gets more monish as you paid vor him; if de goat market goes down, you lose de difference only, my dear, pesides havin' de use of de goat. Dot's de vay all peesiness vas done in Chicago, my vriend."

On these terms the passenger from Springfield paid over his $30 and took the coat. Next day, having examined the garment more thoroughly, he concluded that he didn't want it, and so took it back.

"Vot! Dot goat not suit you?" exclaimed the merchant. "Vell, ve take him back. Isaac, put dot goat on the sheliuf, an' gif de shendleman six tollars."

"But I paid you $30 for the coat, and want my money back."

"So, my friend, but goats haf gone down last night. I guess it vos de war news from Europe. Goats are down, an' we haf marked our whole stock at gost. Isaac, six dollars for the shendlemans. You only lose the difference, my dear, an' you had de goat all night. Dot's de way peesiness vas done in Chicago."—Chicago Herald.

Hard Work to Wind Up a Prayer.

Representative W. W. Rice, of Massachusetts, being called upon for a few feeble remarks at the end of a dinner last week, said that the presiding genius reminded him of a Methodist convert down in Maine. He had been anything but a praying man, yet when he had once joined the church the brethren thought he ought to be praying all the time. He was very slow to set about it. In fact, he positively refused in much fear and trembling. But after awhile, by dint of assiduity and dexterous tact, his near neighbor and close friend got him up in a prayer meeting one night. Once up he prayed as though he could not stop. He prayed for the universe, the world, America, the United States, the state of Maine and the county of Aroostook, not forgetting the good people of Bangor. He prayed for the church—universal, militant and triumphant, general and particular, abroad and at home. He prayed for everybody in his own congregation, present or absent, collectively and individually; he began to repeat himself. At last he turned to his friend and said in a loud whisper: "It's easy enough to pray, but it's mighty hard to peter it out right."

The Quality of Mercy.

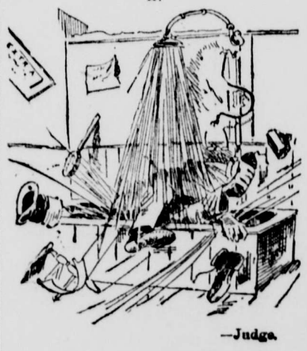
The little brindle mule in the nigh lead slipped on the icy pavement, and Mr. Bergh's best man was on the spot. "Take that mule and have him sharpened before you drive him another foot." "He is sharpened," said the driver, "rougher than a file. Look at them hind shoes—corks on 'em that 'ud wedge a hole through an ice house." The officer lifted a hoof to see, and straightway looked over the top of a four story building. Buzzingly ran the word through the telephone: "One of your men has been nearly killed by a mule." Tenderly back came the muffled order: "See if the mule is hurt, and if it is arrest the man."—Burdette.

Those City Improvements.

I.

Uncle Josh (going into extravagance on his visit to the city)—Guess while I'm peelin' off I might jest as well ring up a leetle rum'n gum ter kind'r take the chill off.

II!



—Judge.

THE DECEITFULNESS OF ALCOHOL

Millions of people, when they feel a little out of sorts, take some alcoholic drink or other, either as a beverage or as medicine. Almost at once they think they feel better. As soon as the stimulus loses its power they feel badly again, and so they again resort to the alcoholic dose because, as they thought it made them better when they first took it, it may make them better again. Doctors deceive themselves and their patients by prescribing alcoholic doses. The patients generally like it, too, and so the doctors continue on prescribing for them what they like. Few are cured and many are made tipplers to their permanent disadvantage.

Alcohol is at best nothing but a stimulant. That is not what *chronic nervous* sufferers want. They want permanent strength to throw off and resist disease. They want a real *vitalizer;* and such a vitalizer is found in Compound Oxygen. The merits of this vitalizer have for many years been abundantly tested. There is no secret about it. The history of the army of the relieved is fully on record so that all may read it. It is well worth reading, either by sick people or well. To obtain it write to Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa. It will be sent to any address free of charge.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

The songs of the woodbirds are sweet,
The wild notes, and those that are steady;
But the sweetest sound that a man doth greet,
Is, "Hubby, your dinner is ready."

A GENIAL RESTORATIVE.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are emphatically a genial restorative. The changes which this great botanic remedy produces in the disorded organization are always agreeably, though surely progressive, never abrupt, and violent. On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it initiates those processes which result in the re-establishment of healthful vigor is conspicuously shown in cases where it is taken to overcome that fruitful cause of debility, indigestion, coupled, as it usually is, with biliousness and constipation. Thorough digestion, regular evacuation and abundant secretion, are results which promptly and invariably attend its systematic use. It is, besides, the best protective against malaria, and a first rate diuretic.

"The car stove must go." So cry the papers. They are all wrong. What is wanted is to have the car stove left behind and let the car go without it.

"He who is false to present duty," says Henry Ward Beecher, "breaks a thread in the loom, and will find the flaw when he may have forgotten its cause." A case in point occurs to us. Mr. Wm. Ryder, of 87 Jefferson street, Buffalo, N. Y., recently told a reporter that, "I had a large abscess on each leg, that kept continually discharging for twenty years. Nothing did me any good except Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery.' It cured me." Here is a volume expressed in a few words. Mr. Ryder's experience is entitled to our readers' careful consideration.—*The Sun.*

Life is short, but it isn't half so short as some men are all through life.

Throat Diseases commence with a Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" give immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

PLEURISY CURED.

KINGSTON, ONTARIO, December 7, 1885.

Six years ago I caught a severe cold standing in an ice house with my coat off. I felt myself getting chilly and went to the house, where I shook for half an hour and then had high fever and terrible pain in my side and through my lungs. I put an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER on my back and one on the front of my chest, and in a short time the pain decreased and I fell asleep, and did not wake until the next morning, when I was again quite as well as ever. In telling my doctor about it, he said I had been attacked with pleurisy and, possibly, pneumonia.

E. E. DUDLEY.

General Butler has at last slipped up. And, of all things, on a Philadelphia sidewalk!

A SUDDEN DEATH

from heart disease is now quite common. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain remedy. Chronic irritation, palpitation, excessive or defective action of the heart, shortness of breath, and pain are removed by it in a short period. It also cures all the diseases relating to the liver, stomach, bowels, blood and skin.

When fires are very hot the fireman at the foot of the ladder seems to be as well off as one who has been promoted.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The mouthpiece of a telephone may be perfectly respectable, but there are a great many things said against it.

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Too much effort cannot be made to bring to the attention of suffering womanhood the great value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the diseases of women. Such an one is the wife of General Barringer of Winston, N. C., and we quote from the General's letter as follows: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham: Please allow me to add my testimony to the most excellent medicinal qualities of your Vegetable Compound. Mrs. Barringer was treated for several years for what the physician called Leucorrhœa and Prolapsus Uteri combined. I sent her to Richmond, Va., where she remained for six months under the treatment of an eminent Physician without any permanent benefit. She was induced to try your medicine and after a reasonable time commenced to improve and is now able to attend to her business and considers herself *fully relieved.*" [General Barringer is the proprietor of the American Hotel, Winston, N. C., and is widely known.]

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Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

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If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed.

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C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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BURMAH'S PEOPLES.

Interesting Data Concerning their Origin, Habits and Customs.

Mr. J. A. Bryce gives the proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society an interesting account of the country and peoples of Burmah. The various peoples who inhabit the last addition to the British Empire appear to be all of Mongolian affinities, but they differ from each other as widely as do the races of Indo-European stock. Out of the total population, which may be placed at seven millions and a quarter, the true Burmese are about one-half, the rest belonging to the races known as Karens, Kakhyens, Khyens, Shans and Talaing. The whole of these races have, in common with the remainder of the peoples who are not dominant in in Indo-China, descended at various periods either from China or from Tibet, and may be considered for the most part as more or less Sinicised aboriginal peoples who have fled southward to escape the political power of China. No two authorities seem to agree respecting the relative dates at which all these various peoples entered the peninsula. The Talaing was certainly in possession of Pegu and Arracan before the Burman, and the Talaing race still forms the bulk of the population in the delta of the Irrawadi and the Sittang. The Talaing is usually considered to be related to the Kolarian of Hindustan. In person he is smaller, plumper, fairer and less hard-featured than his Burmese conquerors.

Less seems to be known about the Karens than the Talaing, but Lacouperie believes that thay were dominant in Indo-China previous to the irruption of the various races of Shans. Mr. Bryce believes that in Burmah they post-date the Tibetans. There are at the present time two very different races within Burmese territory who bear the name of Karens. One of these is the Karennees or Red Karens, so-called from the color of their breeches—a tribe of untamable head-hunters, owning allegiance to no one; and the white Karens, a quiet and inoffensive race inhabiting some districts of Lower Burmah, especially the mountains of Tenasserim.

The Burmese proper are among the oldest people of the country. Overwhelmed by the Shans they after awhile arose again, and imposed their yoke upon their former masters. As a race they have shown great vitality; while as individuals, though habitually indolent, they are capable of great displays of energy when sufficiently aroused. The Burman is the Parisian of Asia. None can excel him in all the graces of politeness. The good-humored, hard-working but less courteous Shan appears to him a savage. In stature the Burmese are inferior to the Shan, though taller than the Talaing. The great Shan race, though less numerous in Burmah than the Burmese themselves, is now preponderant in the peninsula. The Siamese are Shan, as are the peoples to the north of them, whether paying tribute to China, Burmah, Annam or Siam. Some defect in the Shan character seems to prevent their agglomeration into large masses, and thus it has come to pass that most of their Princes are tributary, though it can not be disputed that the northern Shans of Burmah and the Laos States are the most energetic peoples of the peninsula.

The Kakhyens are a rude people, when compared with the Shans or the Burmese. They inhabit the hilly districts of Assam and northwestern Burmah, and have recently, owing to the weakness of the Burmese power, encroached toward the south. In Assam they are known as Singphos. The Khyens are settled in the mountains between Burmah and Bengal. The Burmese proper are chiefly settled in the upper part of the Irrawadi delta, in a narrow belt on each side of the Irrawadi in Upper Burmah, the upper valley of the Sittang, and the Moo valley, between the Irrawadi and its tributary, the Kyendwin.

The total area of Burmah is about 230,000 square miles, and is thus nearly equal to the State of Texas. The greater part of this area is uncultivated mountain and forest, and Mr. Bryce states that not above one-seventh even of Lower Burmah is cultivated. The lower part of the combined deltas of the Irrawadi and the Sittang receive one hundred inches of rain annually, but this is diminished one-half at the apex of the delta, and the plain of the Upper Irrawadi is deficient in rainfall, and depends for its water supply upon the river.—*N. Y. Independent.*

How the Japs Measure Time.

A party of Americans, describing a shopping tour while recently in Japan, refer among other things to the clocks shown them. Some were constructed on American models, while others were fashioned upon a principle peculiarly Japanese, and supposed to be more convenient for the registration of their singular time. The twenty-four hours are divided in Japan into twelve periods of time, six of which are appropriated to darkness and six to the light. The day being calculated from sunrise to sunset, there is a necessary variation in the length of the six day and six night hours, the latter being the longest in winter, the former in summer. The clocks are altered periodically to suit the seasons of the year.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

—Out West the people would say "he was flat on his back." The cultured Eastern press writes it: "He reposed in a position of dorsal recumbency."

—"Did you have all your lessons at school to-day, little boy?" "Yes, sir; an' more too." "More than all your lessons?" "Yes, sir—a lickin'!"

STRANGE CURIOS.

A Doctor's Experience With South American Men and Animals.

There is a big room or two up at Columbia College, in which are spread abroad more wonders than were ever dreamt of in Horatio's philosophy. Birds, beasts, fishes, plants of strange nature. Indian relics and all manner of South American wonders are here, the prizes captured in a two years' struggle with danger and suffering by an American scientific investigator. The owner of these treasures is Dr. Henry H. Rosby, of Detroit, who, January 10, 1885, left New York for a tour through Chili and Bolivia in the hope of discovering amid the fauna and flora of the Andes and the Amazon some valuable additions to the medicinal riches of the American pharmacopœia.

Dr. Rosby's adventures were many and interesting. He met the sorocho in its native lair, did battle with the Caripuna Indians and the man-eating fish and alligators of the Beni river, broiled in the stenches of La Paz, the filthiest city this side of Constantinople, took his daily doses of quinine like a little man, and saw the place where five million cinchona trees are growing, the source from which all the calisaya cocktails of the future must come. From all this he came out much the worse for wear, but still full of enthusiasm, and confident that out of the three hundred native drugs he had examined, two or three would prove superior to the similar remedies now known to the medical profession.

Dr. Rosby intended to land at Mallendo and go direct to Bolivia, but the Peruvian war prevented. General Caceras was making things lively for the authorities. So he was obliged to travel by mule from Tacma to La Paz, a seven-days' journey, going from Arica to Tacma by rail, a tough journey across a desert, without the shade of a spear of grass to relieve the monotony.

"The whole country of Arica and Tacma has been captured by the Chilians," said the doctor. "It is to be kept for ten years. At the end of that time the inhabitants will vote whether to remain in Chili or go back to Peru. The country which gets them must pay $10,000,000 for the prize. Meanwhile Chili is doing every thing possible to make things pleasant for the people with music and games. The Chillians' present purpose is to have a United States of South America, capturing the other countries little by little, and gradually adding to their strength and wealth. They are a blood-thirsty people, loving war, and extremely brutal in carrying it on. They murder men, women and children with impartial cruelty, ripping them open with big knives.

Our journey from Tacma was one of terrible suffering. It was upon a high table-land, reaching an elevation of 16,500 feet, and for five days we journeyed at an elevation of 14,500 feet. The air was so rarefied that we suffered much from sorocho, the chief symptoms of which were difficulty in breathing, prostrating muscular weakness and bleeding at the nose and ears We passed the beautiful volcano of Tacosa, which discharges across the road a river, the water of which is fatal to human life. Men often commit suicide on the table-land; they suffer so much from sorocho. There is also great danger from lightning, which is frequent and violent At one time three members of a party, in which I was, were prostrated by lightning, and a fourth was stricken blind for eleven days. The wind is so violent here that trees can not grow, and the vegetation is mat-like, closely hugging the ground.

Dr. Rosby crossed the Andes with much tribulation, and went to work among the valleys of the eastern slope. He advises investors to keep away from the old Spanish silver mines, and says that any belief that they were crudely worked is a mistake. The Spaniards did not leave much mineral richness behind in their mines. "In Bolivia," he said, "half the silver is counterfeit. A Consul, who had grown tired of making coin sold his counterfeiting machine to one of our party."

Among the wonders which the doctor met was a half-pound fish, so sensitive that it attacked any thing which caused a commotion in the water, and so fierce that it would kill horse or man in crossing a stream one hundred feet wide. He found a tribe of Indians so virtuous that they tied the unfaithful to ant-trees, and the little insects would eat them alive, stripping the bones in less than twenty-four hours. In brief, he had a great time.—*N. Y. World.*

Overfeeding Dairy Cows

A very usual cause of barrenness in cows and other domestic animals, is excessive fat. Cows of improved beef breeds are more liable to this than those having less natural tendency to lay on fat. Heifers well kept during winter, and turned on fine pastures in the spring, become fat before autumn. A thrifty heifer can be wintered in good condition on good tame hay, with a little bran or other non-fattening food. If the animal is given a warm shelter, very little grain is advisable, and the supply of hay should be regulated by actual wants. Freedom and exercise are to be given at all times when the weather is not too severe. As soon as the grass is well started in spring, heifers and cows in calf, should be turned out where they will be compeled to travel a great deal for food. In well-fed herds the barren cows are usually those which are inclined to fatten, rather than those which change their food into large quantities of milk. —*Prairie Farmer.*

Venerable but Good.

That is a good story they are now telling at the expense of the Rev. Dr. Phillips Brooks, of Boston. Here is the way it runs: The genial autocrat was fishing one day in the yacht of a well known character of East Gloucester named Capt. Cook, who follows the sea for a livelihood. In conversation Capt. Cook informed Dr. Holmes that the last fisherman who had hired his boat was Dr. Brooks. "He was very pleasant company," Capt. Cook was kind enough to say, "but he swore a good deal for a clergyman." "He did what?" inquired Dr. Holmes, aghast. "He swore," stoutly reiterated Capt. Cook. "Oh, nonsense, I don't believe it," said the doctor. "Well, what do you call this?" inquired the old fisherman. "He got a haddock on his hook and he had a great deal of trouble to get it near the boat. At last he landed him and I said, said I: 'Well, for a haddock that fish pulled d—n hard.' 'Yes, he did,' said Dr. Brooks. Now, what's that but swearing?" The only trouble about the story is that it is simply an adaptation, a revival. The original yarn upon which it was built celebrated its centennial the year that Ananias and Sapphira dissolved partnersaip. It has maintained its vitality ever since at the expense of several scores of clergymen, and is likely to run until the crack of doom unless the supply of doctors of divinity runs out.—New York Tribune.

Fine Acting.

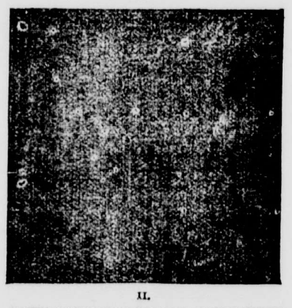
Ellen Terry once having received special courtesy from a newspaper man, offered to introduce him to Mr. Irving, but unfortunately when, shortly afterward, the opportunity of doing so presented itself, she had utterly forgotten his name, but felt that it would be an ill compliment to tell him so. Her ready wit did not forsake her in this trying emergency, and she promptly said to him: "Do you know, I've made a bet with Mr. Irving, and you can decide it. I say you spell your name one way; he says another. Write it for me." All unaware of the trick which was being played upon him, the gentleman wrote his name and handed it to the actress. She glanced at it hastily, laughed, and said gayly, "I've won the bet." It was such a realistic bit of acting that the newspaper man, although it was his business to criticise plays and players, never detected it.

How'd June Know?

"Can February March?" asked the punster, with a sickly smile. "Perhaps not," replied the quiet man; "but April May."—Detroit Free Press.

He Blew Out the Gas.

I.



II.

III. —Life.

Moneybags Hears Patti.

Her rosy mouth is just a mint
To coin her breath in golden dollars;
The higher box and parquette sell,
The higher Patti tra-la-laders.

Oh! when she sings her bosom swells,
She soars the heavens like a comet;
And every time her pearled mouth opes,
A hundred dollar note flies from it.

The soul is thrilled with wondrous song,
Which stirs a fellow up so that he
Feels his heart go pit-a-pat,
But, at the price, not pity Patti.
—Omaha World.

Protecting the Family.

"Have you an auction at your house to-day, Mr. Sly?"

"No, sir!"

"Then what's the meaning of that black and red flag flying in your front yard?"

"Smallpox, sir."

"Smallpox? Good heavens! You don't mean to tell me"——

"There—don't alarm yourself, Mr. Shiverly —I don't mind telling you. The truth of it is that my Bible class has threatened me with a surprise party, and as president of the board of health I've taken the liberty to quarantine my family."—Yonkers Gazette.

He was Delicate.

All the pretty girls in town were at Mrs. Walter Lawrence's dance, but no paper has yet found room for the colossal cheek of the dude who immortalized himself on that occasion. He had been dancing, and sat down with his partner near a window which had been opened for ventilation. The moment the air struck him he shivered, and turning to the girl, whose neck and arms were bare, said: "I cawn't stand that drawght. Would you mind changing seats with me?"—New York Star.

A Chicago Woman's Way.

A Dakota woman who wanted a fur cloak began trapping a mink and tanning the skins. These she sent to St. Paul, where they have just been made into a beautiful cloak, for which she was offered $125. A Chicago woman, it may be added, wanted a beautiful fur cloak about the same time. She began trapping, caught a single animal and now has a cloak worth $500. It wasn't a quadruped she caught, though.—Chicago Tribune.

WITTY LABOUCHERE.

Two Anecdotes Regarding the Diplomatic Career of the Famous Editor.

Henry Labouchere, M. P., editor of London *Truth*, was, for many years after the war, secretary of the English legation in Washington. He is remembered here as a very wild young man. He knew everybody and figured in society of all grades.

His abounding humor frequently developed into practical jokes.

One day a rather green member of Congress called at the legation and asked if he could see the Minister.

"You can see me, I am his secretary," said Labouchere.

"But I want to see the Minister," said the Congressman.

"The Minister is not in."

"All right, I'll wait for him."

"Certainly, sir; have a seat."

The Congressman took a chair and a newspaper, lighted a cigar and settled down for a comfortable time of it. He turned to Labouchere, who sat reading a novel and asked:

"Do you know when he will be back?"

"I do not," was the curt reply. The Congressman lighted another cigar and strolled about the office until another hour was gone.

"Do you think he will be back this evening?"

"Hardly."

"To-morrow?"

"I guess not."

"Well, when will he probably be here?"

"Really, sir, I can not tell you. The Minister sailed for England yesterday and did not indicate when he intended to return," replied Labouchere, without lifting his eyes from his book.

Labouchere was promoted from the secretaryship of the legation in Washington to a similar position with the English legation at Vienna. There he was known as the liveliest Briton at the court, and many are the tales that are told of his reckless escapades. Once, on his way to London on leave of absence, he stopped at Monaco and lost his last penny at roulette. He did not blow his brains out, as the victims of that famous establishment so often do, but retired to his elegant rooms and entertained like a lord until he could get a remittance from some friends in England. As soon as it came he threw it down on the gaming table, doubled five or six times, paid his bills and set out for home.—*Toledo Blade.*

THE FRANCS TIREURS.

Bands of Guerillas Who Flourished During the Franco-German War.

Between Laon and Rheims, I passed through Chalons and Epernay, at which places I saw, for the first time, the Francs Tireurs, or free-shooters, a corps to which I must devote a few lines by way of description. The corps was, in the most comprehensible possible meaning of the word, irregular. The men who composed it were not only irregular in every thing they did, but appeared to glory in their irregularity They seemed to have very few officers, and the few they had were seldom, if ever, to be seen on duty with the men. The latter had evidently souls above obedience, for they did very much what they liked, and in the manner they liked. They evidently hated the regular army, and the latter returned the compliment with interest. When at Epernay I witnessed a skirmish between a battalion of regular infantry and a small party of German Uhlans, who were evidently feeling their way, and trying to find out what was the strength of the French troops there. The officer commanding the French outpost behaved with great judgment, trying by retiring his men to draw on the Uhlans, and find out their numbers. He had almost succeeded in enticing the enemy to advance, and had managed to hide the strength of his detachment, when all at once a body of Francs Tireurs came up, and without waiting, or even asking for orders, they began at once to blaze away at the Germans, causing the latter to retreat. The officer commanding was very angry, and sent orders to the irregulars that they were to cease firing forthwith; but they took no notice of what was said, many of them declaring in a loud voice that the regulars were playing the game of the enemy, and did not want any of the latter to be defeated or killed. When an attempt was made to find out who was in command of the Francs Tireurs no such person could be found, and on an order being given that the commanding officer would cause an official inquiry to be made into the conduct of the irregulars the whole corps, not less than five hundred strong, vanished and dispersed, so that they could no more be found.—*All the Year Round.*

Microcosm of a Lunatic.

Some lunatics seem to live in a world of their own. An old lady once astonished and amused us by exclaiming, without any warning or prevocation. Two cats and the bird of paradise are waiting to convey you to your heavenly home, and you are to sit for nine days between the cats and the bird of paradise." Then she stopped and forgot that she had said any thing It was like an alarm clock suddenly going off, startling every one going on, and ceasing just as quietly and surprisingly. A patient lived in the bath-room and made friends with the rats, for whom shs had a great affection. They would actually do what they were told. Some one else thought she was the wife of President Buchanan, and had the hallucination that her husband frequently ran a locomotive through Washington avenue, Philadelphia, with a big bonnet in front of it, to remind her of the annoying fact that in her young days she had been a milliner.—*North American Review*

MEDICAL HINTS.

What to Do in Cases of Neuralgia, St. Vitus Dance and Convulsions.

The nurse's duty in neuralgia is to apply whatever outward application she finds will give relief. A piece of cotton dipped in laudanum laid upon the affected part and covered with oiled silk will some times give ease. A flannel wet with chloroform and applied in the same way is still more effectual; it burns like mustard and must be watched lest it blister. Painting with menthol, which is merely a preparation of oil of peppermint, occasionally relieves. Carbolic acid and glycerine, or tincture of aconite root are used as liniments. Some times a flannel bag filled with bran will quiet the pain for a time. The doctor will give some medicine, as iron, quinine and strychnia or belladonna and probably prescribe change of air. Whatever increases the strength and improves the general health will help rout the foe.

Corea, or St. Vitus' dance, is a severe form of nervous disease which generally occurs in childhood or youth. The face twitches involuntarily, and in some cases the hands are also much affected. It often arises from nervous weakness, and some times follows a sudden fright, a blow or an illness. It is generally recovered from with proper care. The child should be separated from other children, as they are sure to increase the trouble by teasing the sufferer, and by constantly imitating the movements may contract the disease. The food should be nourishing, the patient should live in the sunlight as much as possible and have plenty of fresh air and exercise in some pleasant form, like riding on horseback or working in a garden, Sea bathing is very beneficial, and change of air and scene is generally of use. The medicine ordered must be given with regularity. The attention of the invalid should never be directed to himself; his state of health should be ignored as far as possible. When it can be done without exciting suspicion the use of a mirror should not be permitted. As the strength improves the symptoms usually disappear and in a few weeks no trace of the disease is left.

Convulsions are very alarming to people who are not accustomed to them. They are rarely fatal, and with an adult the principal thing to be done is to prevent the sufferer from hurting himself. Any smooth object can be put between the teeth to avoid the tongue being bitten. The handle of a tooth-brush or of a spoon, a paper-knife or any thing of a like nature that is at hand. The clothes should be unfastened, particularly any bands confining the waist, and the sufferer laid down. If the hands are thrown about they should be held. When the fit is over the person must be put to bed and kept quiet for a time. Babies sometimes have convulsions when teething or from some derangement of the digestion. If the fit lasts for more than a moment the child should be undressed, wrapped in a blanket and put in a warm bath to relax the muscles, the head being covered with a cloth wrung out of cold water. The doctor will lance the swollen gums or prescribe a course of diet which will prevent a recurrence of the attack. It is generally not as alarming as it seems to the mother, but a physician should be consulted to discover, and, if possible, remove the cause.—*Elizabeth R. Scovil, in Good Housekeeping.*

ALL SORTS OF PIPES.

Commercial Importance of Germany's Great Meerschaum Center.

Ruhla, a mountain village of Thuringia, is the center of the pipe manufacture of Germany. Like Sheffield, it was famous in the middle ages for its arms and armor, and at a subsequent period for its knives. When the use of tobacco became common in Europe it turned its attention to iron smoking pipes Gradually, however, beginning in the seventeenth century, meerschaum and wood were adopted as more suitable materials to work upon. The first meerschaum pipe was carved in the early part of the Thirty Years' war, and Wallenstein is said to have bought it. The true clay is to be procured only at Eski-Scher in Asia Minor, where there are large deposits, and whence it is sent direct to the manufactories at Ruhla, of where there are at present forty, employing almost the whole population of the district.

The number of pipes and other articles dear to smokers turned out is enormous, the yearly average being 540,000 real meerschaums, varying in price from 3d. to £12 apiece; 500,000 imitation meerschaums at from 1s. to £1 the dozen; 9,600,000 porcelain pipe bowls, either plain white or gayly painted, rising in price from 4d. to 10s. the dozen; 5,000,000 wooden pipes of infinite variety in size, form, ornamentation and price, the common kinds being extremely cheap and those artistically carved fetching a comparatively high price; 3,000,000 bowls of clay or lava, plain at about 3d., of better kinds at 3s., the dozen; 15,000,000 pipes composed of separate parts (bowl, stick, cover, etc.), from 5d. to £25 the dozen.

There are five qualities of meerschaum used in the making of pipes; the best is known by its facile absorption of the nicotine juice of tobacco, which gradually develops into a rich brown blush upon the surface, and when this process is well advanced the pipe becomes almost invulnerable without being hard. A specimen of this kind sold at Vienna for £50, although it was not very highly carved.—*London Times.*

—The diamond is found imbedded in hard, rock-like, bluish earth, believed to be of volcanic origin.

BILL NYE'S AFFLICTION.

The Humorist Succumbs to the Attacks of Seven Hot-Headed Boils.

I am just having a highly humorous experience with boils. To others this announcement will come with no element of sadness, perhaps, but to me it brings a thrill of the keenest and most poignant anguish. A man might go all over a whole county and not find any thing more poignant than these boils seem to me.

There are seven of these little blossoms, and they hang in a ripe cluster on the back of my neck, about two inches below what the phrenologists call love of home.

I had never brought out a boil until last week, though I have led a very checkered life, but on Thursday morning I awoke to find myself the parent of seven cunning little red-headed boils about the size of pumpkin-seed.

They are small, but oh how restless they are, and how they struggle with each other for supremacy!

People who live here (Asheville, N. C.) say these boils are a result of the climate. The air here is especially calculated to bring out any thing in the line of latent humor. A man who had been running a humorous weekly paper in the far West came here and in two weeks he broke out so that his friends had to do him up in a poultice seven feet long.

I am not doing much for these boils, because I want to teach them to be self-reliant and depend upon themselves. One of them was a puny little thing at first, and I felt sorry for it when my friends told me about it. I can not see these boils, of course, as they are not in the direct line of vision, being on the back of my neck. So I get a friend—one I can trust—and I let him come and tell me how they are doing from time to time.

This little boil at first did not bid fair to hold out more than a day or two, but yesterday it began to throw aside its lethargy and to realize that life is real. It is fully abreast of the others now and has a large and very active crater to it.

For three days I put various things on the boils; among others soap, sugar, the white of an egg, ground flaxseed, bread and milk, bread and molasses, etc., etc., etc. There were other things recommended, but as the boils were all in a cluster I had to try one thing at a time. With seven boils well distributed I might have tried several remedies at once, but I did the best I could. In three days I have rendered thirteen dollars worth of groceries entirely useless to the consumer.

One great difficulty has been the unsatisfactory results of my efforts to get any sleep. Before I was overtaken by the poll-evil I used to rest on the back of my head and neck at night a good deal, but after a few experiments with my head pillowed on these seven little hot-headed boils I found that it made my head too high.

Boils visit the rich and poor alike, the humble and the exalted. They are not a mark of greatness, for boils frequently come to the obscure and the unknown. They do not come with the seeking, and they are not to be obtained by study and effort. Boils fall to the lot of many whose lives would otherwise be void of incident. To such they are indeed a great benison, or may be used as such. How many people do we know who have naught else to show us in the way of progress, but a kind Providence has bestowed a boil upon them now and then, which they can exhibit as an evidence that they are not remaining absolutely stagnant?

The felon also is a queer article, the usefulness of which has not been thoroughly made clear to my mind. There are ninety-eight different things that are good for a felon, each of which will make it ache first rate, and that seems to be the principal object both with felons and boils. Some cut the finger open in treating a felon and scrape the bone with a corncob or a wood rasp. About the only way to cure a felon is to seriously injure the finger and then cure the injury.

A lady friend of mine was once attacked by a felon, and in response to the advice of friends used to cut a small, round hole in a lemon every day and in this aperture she would insert the felon. It did not do the felon much good, but it was a great source of comfort to her young son, who crawled out of his crib every night and finished the lemon.—*Bill Nye, in Chicago News.*

Admission of a Witness.

"Were you acquainted with the murdered man?" asked the prosecuting attorney of a witness for the defense in a murder case. The willingness of the witness to say all that he could in behalf of the murderer was very apparent, by the way.

"I know'd him. He was de honestest—"

"Never mind about his honesty. You say you know him."

"Yes, sir, and I'se proud to say I nebber knowed sich a noble—"

"Nobody asked you about that. What was the condition of his health—was he not in robust health?"

"No, sah! He was de feeblest niggah I eber seed."

"He was killed by the accused, was he not?"

"I can't say so, sah. My idea am dat he was in sich bad health dat, eben ef he hadn't been killed when he was, he would hab died, anyhow, at least two days previous, sah."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Gas struck in the Big Sandy (Ky.) region is to be carried by a $1,000,000 pipe line for use in Cincinnati, 180 miles away.

THE LOT OF WOMEN.

Why Every Girl Should Acquire a Foundation on Which She Could Build a Livelihood.

The keenest sufferers to-day, the ones most liable to suffer from poverty, are those who have grown up in homes of comfort, if not luxury, and whom circumstances suddenly force into a position where they must support themselves or become objects of charity, thrown on the world without the least preparation to meet its wants or their own.

It is positively criminal for parents to allow their daughters to grow into maturity without laying a foundation on which they can build a livelihood should circumstances demand it. It costs no more time or money to educate a girl to a definite purpose, a definite object, than it does to let her saunter through her school days acquiring little or much as inclination and conscience dictate. Give a purpose to her school life by imbuing her with the desire to develop all her powers, and give her a sense of responsibility by educating her to understand the possibilities of the future, and the wisdom of preparing for that possibility. Nothing gives more dignity and poise to character than the consciousness that one can stand erect and steadfast when the occasion demands. To allow a girl strong and in the possession of her mental and physical powers to grow up without an education that can be turned into money is beyond all things cruel. It places her at an immense disadvantage. She faces the world with the consciousness that marriage is the destiny to which she is consigned by herself and friends. To miss it is to fail to reach the goal, to win the prize. So every unmarried man is viewed in the light of such unwritten hopes, unexpressed, unacknowledged thoughts. Alas! how poor the prize that some have taken!

When a girl at maturity is equipped to meet the future on her own responsibility, she has gained the wisdom to see life without the delusions and false ideas that hold and govern a girl who looks for a position that is the gift of another. When the gift of heart and possessions comes to a girl so educated, she accepts with dignity, because it is not a necessity to her future. Support, position, she could have gained for herself. And she more truly gives herself to a husband who does not need his material gifts nor his name as a mantle to cover inefficiency. Charlotte Bronte years ago said:

"Look at the numerous families of girls in this neighborhood! The brothers of these girls are every one in business or in professions; they have something to do. Their sisters have no earthly employment but household work and sewing; no earthly pleasure but an unprofitable visit, and no hope, in all their lives to come, of any thing better. The great wish, the sole aim, of every one of them is to be married, but the majority will never marry; they will die as they now live. Could men live so themselves? Would they not be very weary? Lucretia spinning at midnight among her maidens, and Solomon's virtuous women, are often quoted as patterns of what the sex ought to be; but the virtuous woman had more to do than to spin and give out portions; she was a manufacturer—she made fine linen and sold it; she was an agriculturist—she bought estates and planted vineyards. Strength and honor were her clothing; the heart of her husband safely trusted in her. She opened her mouth with wisdom; in her tongue was the law of kindness; her children rose up and called her blessed; her husband also praised her. King of Israel! your model of a woman is a worthy model! But, are we, in these days, brought up to be like her? Men of Yorkshire! do your daughters reach this lofty standard? Can they reach it? Can you help them to reach it? Can you give them a field in which their faculties may be exercised and grow? Men of England! look at your poor girls, many of them fading round you, dropping off in consumption or decline; or, what is worse, degenerating into sour old maids, or, what is worse than all, reduced to strive, by scarce modest coquetry and debasing artifice, to gain that position and consideration by marriage which to celibacy is denied."

Free every girl from the thralldom of false standard, false ideas. Let her decide her destiny unfettered by the thought of helplessness to provide for herself should necessity demand it.

The noblest, truest life for woman is that of wife and mother. But that is noblest and truest only when entered into unselfishly, reverently and for love alone, founded and rooted in deepest respect. A feeling coaxed into a semblance of love because the object bids fair to stand between future needs and the necessity of self-support is not a love born of God, or sanctified by the marriage relation. It is unjust to any girl to place her where her heart can not dictate unbiased. It is cruel to let a woman face the world unable to earn her bread if the future compels her own hands to supply the needs of life for herself and others.—*Christian Union.*

Digestibility of Cheese.

A chemical society that has experimented with some eighteen varieties of cheese makes the following report: Cheddar was digested in the shortest time, namely, four hours, while unripe, skim, Swiss cheese required ten hours for solution. There appears to be no difference in the digestibility of all sorts of hard cheese, or all soft cheese; but all fat cheeses are dissolved the most rapidly, because, being open by reason of the fat, they are the more readily attacked by the solvent. There seems to be no connection between the digestibility and the percentage of water present in the cheese, though there is some connection with the percentage of fat and the degree of ripeness. From numerous examinations which have been made of the quantity of nitrogen dissolved, it is concluded that cheese, on account of its great digestibility, is the most nourishing of all foods, meat and eggs excepted.—*N. Y. World.*

—"It will be a surprise to some to learn that there are within the United States as many as sixty-six tribes of Indians, embracing over sixty-eight thousand persons, who are still without a Christian missionary," says an exchange.—*Chicago Times.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, MAY 7.....1887.

Victims of the land swindler, Martin, are writing for information about the land he led those people to believe he had located for them in Owens Valley. The writers of these letters say they have paid Martin hundreds of dollars on his own representation that he had control of thousands of acres of the choicest land in Owens Valley. It is amazing that people can be so easily duped, and not less amazing that such swindling can be carried on with impunity. This man Martin recently wrote to the Land Office at Independence asking the Register to send him the numbers of vacant sections, in order that he might take in more victims. The information was refused. There is surely something lacking in the work of the General Land Office when such a swindler as Martin can continue his work without interruption. Some of his victims have made him return money obtained under false pretenses, but he ought to be arrested and punished like other swindlers.

MISCELLANEOUS

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

Unfailing Specific for Liver Disease.

SYMPTOMS: Bitter or bad taste in mouth; tongue coated white or covered with a brown fur; pain in the back, side or joints—often mistaken for rheumatism; sour stomach; loss of appetite; sometimes nausea and waterbrash, or indigestion; flatulency and acid eructations; bowels alternately costive and lax; headache; loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which should have been done; depression; low spirits; a thick, yellow appearance of the skin and eyes; a dry cough; fever; restlessness; the urine is scanty and high colored, and, if allowed to stand, deposits a sediment.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
(PURELY VEGETABLE)

Is generally used in the South to arouse the torpid liver to a healthy action.

Leads with extraordinary efficacy on the

LIVER, KIDNEYS, AND BOWELS.

AN EFFICIENT SPECIFIC FOR

Dyspepsia, Bowel Complaints, Dysentery, Sick Headache, Constipation, Biliousness, Kidney Affections, Jaundice, Mental Depression, Colic.

Endorsed by the use of 2 Millions of People, as

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

for Children, for Adults, and for the Aged.

ONLY GENUINE

has our Z Stamp in red on front of Wrapper.

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa., SOLE PROPRIETORS. Price, $1.50.

1849 Loyal, Truthful, Able. 1886

Attractive

Courteous, Active, Liberal.

May good fortune follow the readers of

The Daily Alta

The foremost newspaper of the Pacific Coast, which presents both sides of all matters of public interest. No enemies to punish or friends to pet, but fair and truthful with all.

The Weekly Alta

Presents the strongest possible claim to a family circulation. It is filled with good reading, stories, fashion notes, and pays intelligent attention to the House and Farm. Splendid premiums with the Weekly Alta.

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The San Francisco Weekly Alta will be sent to any address thirteen weeks on trial for 25 cents. Splendid premiums are offered to yearly subscribers.

THE WEEKLY ALTA,
San Francisco, Cal.

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

CORAL SHELLS, and other MARINE CURIOSITIES. We have agents constantly employed in securing rare specimens of the above-named articles, and offer to the public as fine a collection for ONE DOLLAR as they can procure at any regular shell store for double the amount. OUR DOLLAR CABINET, containing over TWENTY VARIETIES of Shells, Coral, etc., will please both old and young. Carefully packed, and mailed postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Address:

MARINE CURIOSITY SUPPLY CO.,
(Box 15) KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WALTER O'MALLEY, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Walter O'Malley, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at his residence in the town of Keeler, County of Inyo, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

JOHN BARNES,
Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased.
Dated May 3, 1887.

FINAL HOMESTEAD EROOF.

H. A. No. 359.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 5th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 13, 1887, viz: JUAN DIVAS, for the E ½ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 5, tp. 15 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. H. Jenkins, T. S. Hamilton, C. D. Begole, E. H. Edwards, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
m7-6t Register.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1140.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 16th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 30th, 1887, viz: AARON REYNOLDS for the W ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec. 25, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas Kehoe, Thomas Treglown, W. J. Jenkins and W. Jenkins, all of Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 471.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 18th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 31st, 1887, viz: TIMOTHY RICHARDS for the N W ¼ of Sec. 22, Tp. 15 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. H. Palmer, R. H. Runkle, C. D. Begole, W. J. Covington, all of Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1166.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 16, 1887, viz: WILLIAM H. MITCHELL for the S E ¼ of N W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 24, and N E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec. 25, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. F. Reynolds, Wm. F. Matlack, Walter James, Sr., John Willett, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD.
o-m16 Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JAMES W. SMITH, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Wm. F. Matlack, Administrator of the estate of James W. Smith, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

WM. F. MATLACK,
Administrator of the estate of James W. Smith, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Cal., April 13, 1887.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 500.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 11th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 23, 1887, viz: W. K. MILLER, for the N W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 15 S. R. 36 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. G. Dodge, I. P. Rittgers, J. A. Rittgers, G. H. Palmer, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a16-6t Register.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1169.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 16, 1887, viz: ARTHUR TANNER for the N W ¼ of Section 22, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alexander Clark, John A. Lank, Thomas Webb, A. Stecker, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-m14 Register.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 15th day of April, 1887, an assessment (No. 20) of TEN CENTS per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the First day of June, 1887, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday the 25th day of June, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.
Office, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. a30-5t

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.
Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.
Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.
Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.
Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.
Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.
Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.
Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9:15 a. m.	5:50 p. m.
Dayton	9:45 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Wabuska	11:55 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3:40 p. m.	11:40 a. m.
Luning	5:10 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6:10 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Belleville	7:45 p. m.	7:55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8:20 p. m	Lv. 7:05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7:45 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Benton	11:25 a. m.	1:15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1:40 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
Alvord	2:30 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5:00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Keeler	5:40 p. m.	7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence !. Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

P. H. MACK,
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—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
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Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

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For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.

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260 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advise—who may Marry, who not, why. Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 46 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, 64 Louis. Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

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ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

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HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
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THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

The Man
Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and reference.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments,
Italian and American
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—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 23-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees
One and One-half
Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

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NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
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Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

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SELL EXCHANGE
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The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 7.....1887.

BORN.

CASTRO—At Lone Pine, April 9, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Castro, a daughter.

Messrs. R. and D. Hessian made a visit to this locality this week.

Dr. Long and J. E. Reynolds, of Lone Pine, were in town Thursday.

A. R. Conklin has gone to San Francisco to attend a meeting of the Grand Lodge I. O. O. F.

Charley Summers was in town this week gathering up cattle to take to the Long Valley range.

A picked nine from the Altas and Damianas defeated the Greenhood & Morans at Sacramento on the 1st.

Jerry Mairs got back from Mojave on Wednesday, bringing with him a fine, new buggy for Judge Hannah.

S. D. Thurston left for Stockton on Thursday morning, having in charge an insane man named Chandler.

John Barnes was up from Keeler this week on business connected with the settling of the O'Malley estate.

The Independence Brass Band and Reub Spear's canary still continue to fill the night with soul-inspiring strains.

Mrs. Samuels came up from San Francisco this week on a visit to her mother, Mrs. Lewis, at Camp Independence.

Fruit growers in the vicinity of Lone Pine are sanguine of a large fruit crop. The frost has done no damage worth mention.

Messrs. Bulpit and Smith, of Bishop Creek, made Independence a visit this week. They report things flourishing in that section.

The County Hospital will be removed from Camp Independence to Lone Pine. Mrs. A. Stewart has the contract for the coming year.

Albert Goodman left Independence for San Francisco on Tuesday morning. During the nine months Albert was here he made many friends, who will regret his departure.

Frank Vinson came up from Keeler and spent a few days in town at the beginning of the week. He and Bob Wimberly have the Indiana mine leased for two years, and we hope to hear of them making a complete success of the undertaking.

Strawberries are reported to be in the market at Lone Pine. Doubtless strawberries and cream is a delicious dish, still one of our young men came to the conclusion that it is rather thin diet when not backed by something more substantial.

Miss Minnie Thomson returned home on Monday from Bishop Station. Miss Thomson has taught the school at this place for several terms and given the utmost satisfaction. She holds a first grade county certificate and is one of our most successful teachers.

On Monday last a little daughter of Mr. Tibbets, while around the barn, fell from a manger, dislocating her left arm at the elbow. She was brought to Independence immediately and the arm was set by Doctor Woodin. Though very painful, the accident will not result in any permanent injury.

Independence will have a grand Fourth of July celebration. There will be horse racing, a match game of base ball, foot-racing, barbecue and a grand ball in the evening. A cordial invitation is extended to every person in the county. List of purses and prizes will appear in our next issue.

A. K. Briggs passed through town on Monday with a lot of fine driving horses, which he was taking to the lower country to sell. A profitable market is being developed for our horses below, and as the stock is being greatly improved we expect to see it assume considerable proportions.

A white man in Nye county, Nevada, sold whiskey to an Indian. The Indian drank the liquor, then killed his squaw and a white man and wound up by killing himself. The man who sold the whiskey is named George Dahlstrom; he has been tried before District Judge Sabin, found guilty and sent to prison.

A ball will be given for the benefit of the 18th District Brass Band, of Independence, at Mairs' Hall, on Friday evening, May 20th. Tickets can be had at any of the business houses, prices, $1 50, admitting gentleman and ladies. The young men are earnestly endeavoring to succeed and should be encouraged.

Early on Saturday morning a barn belonging to the Diaz boys, at Lone Pine, was completely destroyed by fire. It was quite a large structure, with stalls for sixteen head of horses. There were several sets of harness and a saddle in the barn at the time, which were also destroyed. The cause of the fire is not known. There was no insurance.

The Esmeralda *News* of last Saturday contained the following: "J. H. Prince has rented his Silver Palace Saloon to Jack Downward, who will take charge tomorrow. It is with regret that we chronicle the departure of Jim Prince, and old and esteemed resident of Hawthorne. He intends leaving on or about the 5th [Thursday] for Inyo county, where he has a large tract of land."

LADIES will find relief from their Costiveness, Swimming in the Head, Colic, Sour Stomach, Headache, Kidney troubles, etc., by taking a dose of Simmons Liver Regulator after dinner or supper, so as to move the bowels once a day. Mothers will have better health and the babies will grow more robust by using the Regulator. If an infant shows signs of Colic, nothing like a few drops in water for relief. The Genuine has the red Z on front of wrapper.

A Close Observer.

Little Dot—What does Mr. Nicefellow go to your house so often for?

Little Dick—He wants to marry Nell.

"Is they engaged?"

"No."

"Did he say he wanted to marry her?"

"No."

"Then how do you know he does?"

"Oh, he acts so like a fool!"

Mining Prospects.

The feeling in mining circles is that a prosperous season is being entered upon. The prospect is better than for several years past. Mr. McKenzie has been shipping ore all winter from the New Coso mines and has a force of men now at work. A new hoisting works has been put in which will greatly facilitate matters. A force is also at work in the Defiance. The Minnietta mine, in the Lookout region is very promising indeed. Arthur Smith and others are working steadily taking out high grade ore. This is undoubtedly a valuable mine. Frank Fitzgerald is getting in coal preparatory to starting the furnace at Lookout. Messrs. Boland and Gorman are experimenting with flue dust and soft ore from the old Darwin dumps which, if it proves successful, and it is now thought it will, will afford employment to quite a number of men and become an industry that will add materially to the county's revenues. Mr. N. G. Fairman has a force of millmen and laborers at work on the mill at Panamint, there are several car loads of material at Keeler, which will be put in place as rapidly as it can be delivered. It is thought that the mill will be in running order by the 1st of July. Numerous small mines are paying good woges, enabling their owners to prospect without incurring debts. Considering that our mines are being developed without the aid of capital, and by laboring men, progress has been rapid. Men who started in without a dollar are acquiring competences, and developing their mines in the ratio of their success. A mining county that can live under such circumstances is a good one. Ours not only lives, but is making rapid strides toward becoming the richest on the Coast.

Garfield District.

The Garfield series of mines are in this county, several of which are owned by the Garfield Mining Company limited of London. This company paid its second dividend of twelve and one-half cents per share, or $12,500, on the 28th of March; the previous dividend was of the same amount, and is from the property from which the Farrington Brothers realized a "long haul." The company is encountering rich ore every day, uncovering, taking it out, milling it and constant shipments of bullion are being made.

The Hindley is also yielding rich ore. It has filled the pockets of its owners more than once with the golden twenties of "In God we Trust." Ore will soon be shipped from the Hindley to Dayton, Lyon county, for reduction.

The Ida, another very valuable mine, in which was discovered, a few weeks ago, a ledge eighteen inches wide of high grade ore, is still holding out. Considerable rich rock, which has been extracted from the vein, is now on the dump awaiting shipment.

The Abe Lincoln, of the Garfield limited company series, has on exhibition a new ledge, a recent find, assaying very high and two feet wide.—*News.*

Fruit Prospects.

In conversation with one of our principal fruit growers recently he stated that the coming season would be very productive. Now that this is so would it not be advisable for our orchardists to come to some understanding, such as is found necessary on the other side. A good market may be opened up if rightly gone about. A common complaint is that shipments are not promptly made, that days, and sometimes weeks will elapse before orders are filled. And also that the fruit is not properly packed for shipment, nor assorted carefully. All orders should be filled as soon as received as the fruit is generally required for some special occasion. A standard size of boxes should be adopted which would carry with them a scale of prices. Also fruit should be assorted in such manner that it shall be just as represented. If this is done the confidence of the consignee will be secured, and the result will be that all fruits will command good prices and the demand will exceed the supply. The facilities here for fruit growing are unsurpassed and in the near future will be one of the chief sources of income.

The Lone Pine Picnic.

Despite the disagreeableness of the weather the pic-nic at Lone Pine last Saturday was quite well attended. All the people in the immediate vicinity were present, and also a few from Independence and Georges Creek. A dance was given in the evening at the hall of Richards & Castro and proved to be very pleasant. A number of young people were present from this vicinity and they were entertained with the customary hospitality of the Lone Piners. During the evening a lunch was served, to which hearty justice was done. The general verdict was that the occasion was a complete success.

First Lot of Ore.

The first lot of ore worked by the electric system method has just been cleaned up at the Douglas mill. The saving of quicksilver is a little over two pounds to the ton over the old way of working, and the bullion return has been augmented in due proportion. The loss of quicksilver was but 3¼ pounds for the entire lot of fifteen tons of ore. All mill men know that the natural waste in handling and that which is continually escaping from the pans with the steam which arises from them will readily account for this small loss.—*Lyon County Times.*

For Sale or Rent.

A new five room dwelling with two closets and bathroom. Rooms are large and well lighted. Lot 100x130 feet. Excellent location. For further particulars apply to

J. D. BLAIR,
Independence, Cal.

One Lie Discovered.

Layfayette (playing billiards with George Washington)—You play ze fine game of beelliards, George!

Washington—Yes; but I don't begin to play as well as I did five or six years ago!

Supervisors Proceedings.

MONDAY, May 2, 1887.

On the above named day the Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock in regular session. Supervisor Robinson alone appearing the Board adjourned until 2 o'clock; Supervisor Robinson again adjourned the meeting till Tuesday, May 3d, at 10 o'clock.

TUESDAY, May 3d, 1887.

On the above named day the Board met at 10 o'clock, a. m., pursuant to adjournment. Present, J. D. Harger, chairman, presiding, J. R. Eldred, E. Robinson and Thos. Boland; absent, J. C. Eddy.

At this time A. R. Conklin appeared before the Board and presented a petition for the organization of an Irrigation District, under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the State of California, entitled, "An Act to provide for the organization and government of irrigation districts, and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes, approved March 7, 1887," and filed the necessary papers as required in said Act. The hearing of said petition and consideration of same was set for Thursday, May 5, at 10 a. m.

The minutes of the last day's regular meeting, the minutes of the special meetings of March 8th and March 24th, and minutes of Monday May 2d, were read and approved.

The following order of business was adopted by the Board:

1. Organization.
2. Minutes of preceding meeting.
3. Unfinished business.
4. Claims.
5. Reports.
6. Petitions.
7. Proposals.

Whereupon the board adjourned till 1 p. m.

At the above hour the Board reassembled, the same members being present as at the morning meeting. The Board then proceeded to consider the matter of proposals for boarding county prisoners and cars of indigent sick.

H. Levy offered to board prisoners for 70 cents per head per day, O. I. Mairs same for 75 cents. Contract was awarded to H. Levy.

The following bids were presented for care of indigent sick: Mrs. Lewis offered to care for same for $780 for the year. Mrs. Stewart, of Lone Pine, same, for $600. Contract was awarded to Mrs. Stewart.

The Board then proceeded to regular order of business. Under the head of unfinished business, the petition for a jail building at Bishop Creek came up. The consideration of petition was deferred till Thursday, May 5th, at 2 p. m.

The following bills were allowed:

Cerro Gordo Election Board	$ 30 00
Henry Strickling	15 00
John Barnes	5 00
T. McDonough	3 00
Edgar Layton	2 50
Olancha Election Board	30 00
Keeler Election Board	30 00
C. M. Green	6 00
A. Stecker	165 00
W. Weichart	192 50
Bancroft, Whitney & Co	7 25
Lincoln Election Board	30 00
Dr. I. J. Woodin	150 00
A. W. Eibeshutz	35 93
A. W. Eibashutz	3 75

Ordered that the bill of Bishop Creek election board be rejected for informality.

Ordered that the bill of Lincoln election board be rejected for want of verification.

Board adjourned till Wednesday, May 4th, at 9 a. m.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY, May 4th, 1887.

Board of Supervisors met at 10 a. m.

The Bishop Creek and Lincoln election board bills were allowed for $30 each.

Round Valley Election Board	$ 30 00
Keynot " "	18 00
Lone Pine " "	30 00
Warm Springs " "	30 00
Georges Creek " "	30 00
Big Pine " "	30 00
Independence " "	30 00
Lookout " "	30 00
Bishop Station " "	30 00
Darwin " "	30 00
S. G. Gregg	8 60
W. H. George	5 00
Daniel Crough	5 00
A. L. Bancroft & Co	23 50
A. Carlisle & Co	167 25
Chalfant & Yaney	5 00
H. Levy	48 00
J. H. Shannon	23 00
Margaret Lewis	170 00
Arthur Tanner	6 00
F. Lawrence	6 00
P. H. Mack	193 00
P. A. Chalfant	200 00
P. A. Chalfant	11 40
R. L. Peeler	12 00

Board adjourned till 1 o'clock, p. m.

The following bills were passed:

D. Stubblefield	21 00
H. G. Plumley	59 60
H. S. Crocker & Co	35 50
John Walter	20 00
W. F. Matlack	30 50
J. J. Moore	11 26
P. H. Mack	36 54
I. J. Woodin	6 00
J. H. Shannon	12 50
Nelligan and McDermott	147 75
H. P. Cartier	68 92
J. S. McGee	65 00

Report of G. W. Parish, Road Overseer, accepted and approved.

Report of Walter James, Road Overseer, accepted and approved.

Report of Thos. McLeod, Road Overseer, accepted and approved.

G. W. Parish	87 50
Walter James	53 25
Thos. McLeod	111 50

Board adjourned till Thursday, May 5th, at 9 a. m.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

THURSDAY, May 7, 1887.

On the above named day the Board met at 10 a. m.

The minutes of the preceding day were read and approved.

The Board proceeded to consider the petition for the formation of an irrigation district. Bond of said irrigation district on calling election approved. The petition was then granted and the boundaries defined. Election officers were appointed and the place for holding the polls fixed.

The regular order of business was then resumed.

The following bills were allowed:

O. I. Mairs	$ 7 50
C. Mulholland	121 76

The Board adjourned till 1 p. m., at which hour it reassembled.

The following bills were ordered paid:

J. R Eldred	$ 23 50
J. D. Blair	10 00
H. H. Howell	23 00

Petition for branch jail at Bishop Creek laid over till next regular meeting.

Doctor Woodin was appointed County Physicirn by the following vote. Ayes, Harger, Eldred and Robinson. Noes, Boland and Eddy.

Petition of Max Cohn for appointment as Constable laid over indefinitely.

Bill of J. S. McGee for safe, reconsidered and rejected.

R. L. Peeler was appointed member of the Board of Education vice G. H. Hardy.

On motion of J. C. Eddy the Darwin School District was re-established with the same boundaries as formerly.

Whereupon the Board adjourned till Friday, May 5th, at 9 a. m.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Going rapidly to the front the Country Order Department

—OF—

HALE BROS. & CO.

Spring sales have opened with a boom. Orders are coming from all parts of the West. Truly there must be some good reason for it.

Are you interested?

If so, test the system of ordering by mail.

Send for samples and our Illustrated Catalogue.

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Sacramento, Cal.

829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff, vs. ARGUS SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

J. W. P. LAIRD and RICHARD S. MINER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Argus Range Silver Mining Company (a corporation), Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover a judgment in favor of plaintiff herein and against said defendant for the sum of $2146 27 alleged to be due plaintiff from defendant for and upon certain assigned accounts, claims and demands, as follows: $698 48 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and the firm of White and Anthony and for goods and merchandise sold and delivered to, and buckboard hired to, and money laid out for defendant at its request by said firm; also $99.71 on an account stated June 21st, 1884, between defendant and one H. Jackson for work performed by said Jackson for defendant at its request; also $298.12 on an account stated June 30th 1884, between defendant and one Theodore Wibbelt and for work performed by said Wibbelt for defendant at its request; also $208 86 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Henry Mettler and for work performed by said Mettler for defendant at its request; also $20 97 on an account stated June 24th, 1884, between defendant and one Robert Harry and for work performed by said Harry for defendant at its request; also $89 20 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and one Joseph Feehan, and for work performed by said Feehan for defendant at its request; also $17 97 on an account stated between defendant and one H. G. Chickering, and for work performed by said Chickering for defendant at its request; also $8 37 on an account stated between defendant and one John Daly July 5th, 1884, and for work performed by said Daly for defendant at its request; also $4 14 on an account stated July 5th, 1884, between defendant and one George Hunn, and for work performed by said Hunn for defendant at its request; also $162,75 for work performed by one P. Valenzuela for defendant at its request; also $21 on an account stated June 28th 1884, between one Albert Roustadt and defendant and for work performed by said Roustadt for defendant at its request; also $10 90 on an account stated June 29th 1884, between one A. Roustadt and defendant and for work performed by said Roustadt for defendant at its request; also $54 49 on an account stated between one Juan Cordova and defendant June 29th, 1884, and for work performed by said Cordova for defendant at its request; also $18 12 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between one A Saredis and defendant, and for work performed by said Saredis for defendant at its request; also $97 37 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Foo and defendant and for work performed by said Ah Foo for defendant at its request; also $37 on an account stated July 1st 1884, between one Con Sam and defendant and for work performed by said Con Sam for defendant at its request; also $38 83 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Fon and defendant, and for work performed by said Ah Fon for defendant at its request; and also for interest on each of said foregoing accounts from said several dates above named at the rate of seven per cent per annum; all of said foregoing accounts and indebtedness having been contracted by defendant in Inyo County, and all of said indebtedness, and each and all of said accounts and claims above specified were before the commencement of said action, duly sold and assigned to plaintiff, who is now the owner and holder of the same; and for costs of suit all of which fully appears in the complaint filed herein, which is hereby referred to, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2146 27, interest as aforesaid, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty six.

[SEAL.] W. L. HUNTER,
Clerk.

[Endorsement.]
No. 224

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO, CAL.

GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
ARGUS SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

RICHARD S. MINER and J. W. P. LAIRD Attorneys for Plaintiff.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

Order to show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be made.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of ELUTERIO DIAZ, deceased.

Manuel Diaz, the administrator of the estate of Eleuterio Diaz, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of Sale of the whole or a portion of the real estate, of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court at the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Judge of the Superior Court.

Dated April 28th, 1887. a36-4t

Independence Hotel,

Independence - - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

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"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

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This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. M. MULHOLLAND,
Agent.

Independence, Cal.

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J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

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These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

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And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

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SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

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All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
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Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Stockmans, Mo., writes: "I stood up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Ringer and Mover that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as the Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost as much, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., Jeweler, Bismarck, Ind., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy one for $100."

I will ship a sample to three desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

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A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

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PEANUTS,
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EDWARD CHENOT,

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INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

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DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n47tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS' Supplies

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NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, Decay and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Pamphlet Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or causes pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease a specific influence is given without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating element of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

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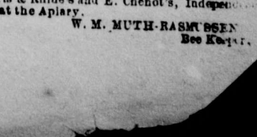

EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives.

Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale at Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence, and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN
Bee Keeper.

THE SUN'S HEAT.

A British Scientist Who Thinks It Will Last Ten Million Years Longer.

A brilliant audience filled the theater of the Royal Institution while Prof. Sir William Thomson expounded the latest dynamical theories regarding the "probable origin, total amount and possible duration of the sun's heat." During the short 3,000 years or more of which man possesses historic records there was, the learned physicist showed, no trace of variation in solar energy; and there was no distinct evidence of it even, though the earth as a whole, from being nearer the sun, received in January 6½ per cent. more heat than in July.

But in the millions of years which geology carried us back it might safely be said there must have been great changes. How had the solar fires been maintained during those ages? The scientific answer to this question was the theory of Helmholtz that the sun was a vast globe gradually cooling, but as it cooled shrinking, and that the shrinkage—which was the effect of gravity upon its mass—kept up its temperature. The total of the sun's heat was equal to that which would be required to keep up 46,000 millions of millions of millions horse-power, or about 78,000 horse-power for every square metre—a little more than a square yard—and yet the modern dynamical theory of heat shows that the sun's mass would require only to fall in or contract thirty-five metres per annum to keep up that tremendous energy. At this rate the solar radius in 2,000 years' time would be about one-hundredth per cent. less than at present.

A time would come when the temperature would fall, and it was thus inconceivable that the sun would continue to emit heat sufficient to sustain existing life on the globe for more than 10,000,000 years. Applying the same principles retrospectively, they could not suppose that the sun had existed for more 20,00,000 years—no matter what might have been its origin—whether it came into existence from the clash of worlds pre-existing or of diffused nebulous matter. There was a great clinging by geologists and biologists to vastly longer periods, but the physicist, treating it as a dynamic question with calculable elements, could come to no other conclusion materially different from what he had stated.

Sir William Thomson declined to discuss any chemical source of heat, which, whatever its effect when primeval elements first came into contact, was absolutely insignificant compared with the effects of gravity after globes like the sun and the earth had been formed. In all these speculations they were in the end driven to the ultimate elements of matter—to the question—when they thought what became of all the sun's heat—what is the luminiferous ether that fills space, and to that most wonderful form of force upon which Faraday spent so much of the thought of his later years—gravity.—*London Telegraph.*

The Ladies of Lima.

The ladies of Lima are all eyes. They have the reputation of being, as a class, the most beautiful in the world, and meeting them on the way to mass in the morning or shopping later in the day, one can see how they obtained it. But, knowing them in their homes, the opinion changes, and you conclude after calm reflection that they are not so pretty as the women of New York. It is the manta, which they wear in such a coquettish way, that gives them their reputation for beauty, for it conceals every feature except their bewitching eyes and lovely olive complexion. No matter how ugly her mouth or her nose is; no matter how high her cheek bones or large her ears; no matter whether she is as scrawny as a scarecrow or as bald as a bat, a manta will make any woman with pretty eyes look handsome, and, like charity, it covers a multitude of sins. The garment, which is peculiar to Peru, and is worn by ladies of all ages and social positions, from the president's wife to the laundress who comes after your linen, is a sort of foster sister to the mantilla of Spain. It is usually of crepe from China, and costs anywhere from $10 to $500, according to its quality.—Buenos Ayres Herald.

A Gorgeous Baron in Costume.

Baron Zedwith, the military attache of the German legation, was the most gorgous thing in regimentals there. His light blue coat, his tight white breeches and his beautiful patent leather boots made one soberly uniformed envious, and when it came to aigrettes, and loops and cords, and frogs and medals, any American bandmaster would die of envy. He carries a helmet that, with its white horse tail, is as large as a beehive, and it fills his arm like a debutante's biggest bouquet. His patent leather boots, that reach up over his knees, do not look like real warfare, or even riding academy practice, and the ferocious looking silver spurs, that ring musically every time he sets his heel down in the decisive Prussian marching step, have no points on the rowels at all, simply little round pieces of silver, that only look dangerous at a distance, and warn the wearers of tulle dresses to keep away.—Globe-Democrat.

The French Bicycle Corps.

Regularly organized bicycle corps are now attached to the French army, and in recent maneuvers they have done all such work as the carrying of orders and dispatches, and done it with more speed and punctuality than mounted troopers. In some cases bicyclists have accomplished journeys of fifty and sixty miles a day for six or eight days in succession. At this rate a bicyclist is not only more efficient than a horseman but cheaper; for a bicycle costs originally less than half the price of a cavalry horse, wears as long, is far less expensive to keep and is much less likely to be put hors du combat by a stray bullet.—Chicago Tribune.

The Emperor's Trout.

Emperor William, of Germany, has three physicians always in attendance—Von Lour, physician-in-chief of the imperial staff, Leuthold and Firman. Whenever his majesty is indisposed these three physicians hold a consultation. The emperor is fond of fish, but as sea fish is difficult of digestion he lives to a large extent on trout. In order to meet the imperial want in this respect a species of trout has been introduced from California in the river on the land of the grand duke of Baden.—Chicago Tribune.

A Patient's Gratitude.

During the cholera epidemic in Nashville, Tenn., the late Dr. Bowling attended an old blind negro, who eked out an existence by playing the flute at the street corners. He recovered, and with a heart overflowing with gratitude he took his flute and sat under the doctor's bedroom window and played it the whole night long. Of all the large fees he ever received the doctor said this was the largest.—Medical Record.

RICHMOND'S FAMOUS FIRE.

How a Great Piece of News Was Treated in the Old Days.

The editor of The Richmond Standard was present, and wrote the following account for his paper the next day:

"Last night the play house in this city was crowded with an unusual audience. There could not have been less than 600 persons in the house. Just before the conclusion of the play the scenery caught fire. The editor of this paper was in the house when the ever to be remembered deplorable accident occurred. He is informed that the scenery took fire in the back part of the house by the raising of a chandelier; that the boy who was ordered by some of the players to raise it stated that if he did so the scenery would take fire, when he was commanded in a peremptory manner to hoist it. The boy obeyed and the fire instantly communicated to the scenery. He gave the alarm in the rear of the stage and requested some of the attendants to cut the cords by which the combustible materials were suspended. The person whose duty it was to perform this became panic stricken and sought his own safety.

"The flames spread almost with the rapidity of lightning, and the fire falling from the ceiling upon the performers was the first notice the audience had of their danger. Even then many supposed it a part of the play, and were a little time restrained from flight by a cry from the stage that there was no danger. The performers and their attendants in vain endeavored to tear down the scenery. The fire flashed in every part of the house with a rapidity horrible and astonishing, and, alas! gushing tears and unspeakable anguish deprived me of utterance.

"There was but one door for the greatest part of the audience to pass. Men, women and children were pressing upon each other, while the flames were seizing upon those behind. Those nearest the windows, which were very high, were afraid to leap down, while those behind them were seen catching on fire and writhing in the greatest agony of pain and distress. . . . Imagine what cannot be described. All of those in the pit escaped, and had cleared themselves from the house before those in the boxes could get down, and the door was for some time empty. Those from above were pushing each other down the steps, when the hindermost might have got out by leaping into the pit. There would not have been the least difficulty in descending from the first boxes into the pit."—Richmond Cor. New York Sun.

Roll Call in the House.

A Washington correspondent describes a roll call in the houss of representatives: "'Roll call!' shout the pages, running about the corridors of the house wing. 'Roll call! Yeas and nays! Yeas and nays!' It reminds one of the boys about the theatres or opera singing. 'Opera books! Books of the opera! Libretto! libretto!' The effect, however, is quite different. If you are in the restaurant when an important bill is pending you will witness a stampede when the little fellows run from table to table with their 'Roll call!' Division of the house!' or 'Call of the house!' The latter is a variety, but the former signals to members occur every day. Down into the sub-basement, down into the subterranean committee rooms, into the restaurant, into the bar, along the main corridors, among the reception rooms, and even across to the 'Congressional,' the small boys with the silver badge skip with the cry: 'Roll call!' 'Roll call!' And the members who are interested in that particular measure drop knife and fork, drop gossip with the ladies, drop stories with the gentlemen, drop cocktails and courting and rush toward the hall of the house. This is managed differently from a few years ago, when every member had to be on hand and look out for himself. Now the floor may show less than a quorum when the clerk begins to read, and then before the second call begins for absentees the members have been gathered in from the rooms and corridors, and a pretty full house is recorded."—Pittsburg Dispatch.

New Tanning Substance from Coal.

A new extract of coal is being introduced in Germany for industrial purposes, especially for tanning leather and disinfection generally, to which the name "pyrofuxin" is given by the discoverer, Professor Paulus Reinsch, of Erlangen, Bavaria. Unlike the generality of such compounds, this new material is not a derivative of coal tar, or of any of the distillates of coal, but is obtained directly from coal itself. Pit or bituminous coal contains most of it, and is prepared by being broken into nuts. The crude pyrofuxin is extracted by repeated boilings in a solution of caustic soda. The pyrofuxin enters into solution and is allowed to stand for a time. It is then poured off and a carbonic acid gas is passed through it. The resultant liquor has a specific gravity of 1.025 to 1.030, and holds from ten to fifteen grammes of pyrofuxin to the liter.

In its purified form the compound is a fine, non-triturable substance, without taste or smell, non-poisonous and in appearance like catechu. Some Russian coal contains 18 per cent. of pyrofuxin. After the extraction of this material the coal remains combustible. It is described as being one of the most powerful and effective antiseptics known to science. On this account it is expected to be most valuable for tanning, as being twenty-eight times quicker in action than bark and producing a better result at decreased cost. It will be soon enough to give credence to this alleged leather tanning agent when specimens of good leather are produced.—Scientific American.

Slang in the Restaurant.

Men who write books about slang might find material in some restaurants. In Kansas City there is an abundance of it. Only in one place in St. Louis—on Morgan street—can you hear downright slang in the giving of the orders, and curious it is. If you tell the waiter you want an oyster stew, he shouts out to the kitchen: "Jesse James!" A beefsteak becomes "slaughter in a pan;" plain, black coffee is "coffee in the dark;" potatoes unpeeled are "Murphy with his coat on;" two eggs fried on one side are transformed into "sunny side up;" buckwheat cakes are spoken of in gambler fashion as "stack of reds with copper on top," and batter cakes as "stack of whites."—Waiter in Globe-Democrat.

White Malleable Iron Ore.

A writer upon the products of Arkansas says: "The most remarkable and interesting mineral of all this region is the white malleable iron ore, regarding the existence and malleability of which a great deal of skepticism is said to exist. It is found in the corner of Howard county, adjoining the frontier of Montgomery, Polk and Pike."—Exchange.

A manufacturer of Roubaix, M. Henry Buisini, has just discovered a very curious application of electricity to looms. He adopts an indicator which strikes when a thread in the warp breaks, and thus saves the warper from taking out any of his work to find the flaw, and he need not pay such close attention to the quickly moving threads, which is so injurious to the sight. The invention can be applied to power looms.

Retired List of the Navy.

The retired list of the navy is swelling. There are fifty rear admirals, fifteen commodores, fourteen captains, twelve commanders, twenty lieutenant commanders, forty-one lieutenants, forty-six surgeons, twenty paymasters and seventy-two engineers.—Brooklyn Eagle.

THE SORT OF SERVANTS WHO SEEM TO SERVE THE PUBLIC BEST.

Why One Proprietor Employs Young Women as Waiters—Another Man Prefers Colored Folks—The Virtues of Irish Waiters—The French.

Groups of dapper clerks sat around little tables in a Broadway restaurant down town the other day, while they uncovered their heads to the breeze that blew down from a row of swiftly moving fans that swung from the ceiling. Trim young women in cool dresses tripped about from table to table, took the orders of the hungry young men, and returned at intervals with plates heaped with summer viands. Every once in the while a portly baldheaded man would come in, and a trim girl would trip up to him, too, and smilingly take his order.

Behind the cashier's desk sat a gray haired man with glasses who raked in all the money that the dapper young clerks and the baldheaded men paid for their meals. He was the man who first started a restaurant in town with young women for waiters.

"Why do you employ girls?" a reporter asked.

"Because I have found from the start that the hungry public like their service best," the gray haired man instantly replied. "They are neat and clean, and they are much more polite and attentive than any male waiters that I ever came across."

"What wages do they earn?"

"With board included, from $4 to $6 a week, according to their ability to serve quickly and satisfactorily. They work for this firm from 8 in the morning until 7 at night, with recess for dinner and supper."

COLORED FOLKS.

The next day after listening to the grayhaired restaurateur's encomium of his fair waiter's the reporter dropped in for luncheon at a well known Park row dining saloon. A genial old colored man, whose face was wreathed in smiles, and who wore a long, snow-white apron, spread a napkin on the table at which he sat down, handed a bill of fare to him, and with a polite "Yes, sir, all right," hurried off to the kitchen to bring the eatables ordered. He spread the full dishes before the reporter when he came back ten minutes later, and then stood at a vacant table some distance away and behind the reporter and patiently waited until the meal was finished. Then he asked if anything else was wanted, and receiving a negative reply, handed the customer a check, bowed and retired. Behind the desk at which the reporter paid the check sat a man who had been over a quarter of a century in the business of catering to the whims and wants of hungry business men who are always in a hurry.

"Why do I keep colored waiters?" he said. "Why, because I wouldn't have any others. My customers like them, and want them. I have waiters here who came to work for me before the war My experience is that colored waiters are by far the best in the market.

They are more amenable to discipline than white men, and they certainly are more civil and attentive. They don't make life a burden to a guest if he doesn't choose to fee them. Who ever heard of a strike where colored waiters were employed and treated as they ought to be? Their pay varies according to their ability, but as a rule it averages $8 a week and board. Here the waiters treat us well and we treat them likewise. When they are sick they draw half pay regularly until they are well again."

NEAT IRISHMEN.

The reporter sauntered later on over to the famous rotunda of another down town inn. Business men sat in shoals around the lunch counter propped upon high stools. Neat Irishmen with white aprons scurried back and forth between the invisible kitchen and the counters, bringing all sorts of hot and cold dainties. For three hours the procession back and forth was kept up, and for three hours the shoals of business men shot the food down their throats with that heroic indifference to dyspepsia and that wild and awful haste that are the peculiar characteristics of the down town business man. The jingle of coin on the lunch counter frequently mingled with the clatter of dishes, and bespoke the welcome fee to the waiter. Upstairs in the manager's office the manager paused a long time, as if wrestling with a problem, when he was asked why he preferred white waiters.

"Well," he replied at length, "they have been in the house ever since the days when Charles Dickens was a guest here. As far as I am able to judge, the white waiters are the most expeditious in service, and therefore the most satisfactory to the guests and ourselves. We have a large custom daily, and it is an object to get the customers served and let them depart quickly. Delay would mean a loss of 33⅓ per cent. of income, which is a big item when the noon trade climbs up into the thousands. The Irish waiters handle the rush of orders so that we have no loss at all. We have colored help for hall boys and find that as such they are without an equal. In the dining room proper, where things go more leisurely than in the rotunda, we have French waiters, and they probably are the best for that sort of service. The Irish waiters get from $8 to $9 a week and board, and the French about the same with the perquisites of fees, which are sometimes something handsome."—NewYork Sun.

A Bitter Experience.

If there is one thing that, more than any other, tends to make life bitter, it is to have a story or a joke at whose birth one has personally presided stigmatized as a "chestnut." There is one odd instance that came under my notice the other day. A gentleman returning home one very clear night lately with his little girl was pointed by her to the Pleaides. "Look!" she exclaimed. "See those little stars all cuddled close together to keep warm!" A pretty story, isn't it? Naturally, the father told it proudly to the first person he met, who happened to be a young woman who writes for the press, a circumstance of which he was not aware. The next day but one the gentleman, meeting an acquaintance, told him the story of the little girl and the stars. "Chestnut!" said the acquaintance; "I saw that story in the papers." The father was aghast and indignant. To have his own little story, which he knew was as new and original as could be, pronounced an old one, borrowed from the papers! It was a fact, nevertheless, for he discovered presently that the story had appeared in one of the daily papers on the very day after he related it to the young lady. Nobody could blame her. But the father's exclusive property in his daughter's odd saying had "ceased and determined" at a very early stage in its career.—Boston Post.

Lightning and the Cocoanut.

Sir Emerson Tennent long ago called attention to the power of the cocoanut palm to conduct lightning, and the subject is again called up by a Ceylon paper. Five hundred of these trees were struck on a single plantation during a succession of thunder storms in April, 1869. But the trees suffer terribly from the effects, for, however slightly they may be touched, they are sure to die. Even if only the edges of the leaves are singed, or only a few of them turned brown, the tree will in the end wither gradually and perish.—Chicago Times.

DEATH IN THE WATER.

IS THE ELEMENT WE DRINK DECIMATING THE PEOPLE?

How a Universal Menace to Health May Be Disarmed.

A few years ago the people in a certain section in one of the leading cities of the State were prostrated with a malignant disease, and upon investigation it was found that only those who used water from a famous old well were the victims.

Professor S. A. Lattimore, analyst of the New York State Board of Health, upon analyzing water from this well, found it more deadly than the city sewage!

The filling up of the old well stopped the ravages of the disease.

Not long since the writer noticed while some men were making an excavation for a large building, a stratum of dark colored earth running from near the surface to hard pan. There it took another course toward a well near at hand. The water from this well had for years been tainted with the drainings from a receiving vault, the percolations of which had discolored the earth!

A similar condition of things exists in every village and city where well water is used, and though the filtering which the fluids receive in passing through the earth may give them a clear appearance, yet the poison and disease remains, though the water may look never so clear.

It is still worse with the farmer, for the drainage from the barn-yard and the slops from the kitchen eventually find their way into the family well!

The same condition of things exists in our large cities, whose water supplies are rivers fed by little streams that carry off the filth and drainage from houses. This "water" is eventually drunk by rich and poor alike with great evil.

Some cautious people resort to the filter for purifying this water, but even the filter does not remove this poison, for water of the most deadly character may pass through this filter and become clear, yet the poison disguised is there.

They who use filters know that they must be renewed at regular periods, for even though they do not take out all the impurity, they soon become foul.

Now in like manner the human kidneys act as a filter for the blood, and if they are filled up with impurities and become foul, like the filter, all the blood in the system coursing through them becomes bad, for it is now a conceded fact that the kidneys are the chief means whereby the blood is purified. These organs are filled with thousands of *hair like tubes* which drain the impurities from the blood as the sewer pipes drain impurities from our houses.

If a sewer pipe breaks under the house, the sewage escapes into the earth and fills the house with poisonous gas; so if any of the thousand and one little hair-like sewer tubes of the kidneys break down, the entire body is affected by this awful poison.

It is a scientific fact that the kidneys have few nerves of sensation; and, consequently, disease may exist in these organs for a long time and not be suspected by the individual. It is impossible to filter or take the death out of the blood when the least derangement exists in these organs, and if the blood is not filtered then the uric acid, or kidney poison, removable only by Warner's safe cure, accumulates in the system and attacks any organ, producing nine out of ten ailments, just as sewer gas and bad drainage produce so many fatal disorders.

Kidney disease may be known to exist if there is any marked departure from ordinary health without apparent known cause, and it should be understood by all that the greatest peril exists, and is intensified, if there is the least neglect to treat it promptly with that great specific, Warner's safe cure, a remedy that has received the highest recognition by scientific men who have thoroughly investigated the character of kidney derangements.

They may not tell us that the cause of so many diseases in this organ is the impure water or any other one thing but this poisonous water with its impurities coursing constantly through these delicate organs undoubtedly does produce much of the decay and disease which eventually terminate in the fatal Bright's disease, for this disease, alike among the drinking men, prohibitionists, the tobacco slave, the laborer, the merchant and the tramp, works terrible devastation every year.

It is well known that the liver which is so easily thrown "out of gear," as they say, very readily disturbs the action of the kidneys. That organ when deranged, *immediately* announces the fact by sallow skin, constipated bowels, coated tongue, and headaches, but the kidney when diseased, struggles on for a long time, and the fact of its disease can only be discovered by the aid of the microscope or by the physician who is skillful enough to trace the most indirect effects in the system to the derangement of these organs, as the prime cause.

The public is learning much on this subject and when it comes to understand that the kidneys are the real health regulators, as they are the real blood purifiers of the system, they will escape an infinite amount of unnecessary suffering, and add length of days and happiness to their lot.

OAT MEAL

Two carloads Choice Steel Cut Eastern Oat Meal sold for freight and advances on account of failure of consignee. We have the entire lot and offer

Barrels of 200 lbs. net	**$4.50**
100 lbs. in strong sacks	**2.50**
50 " " "	**1.25**
25 " " "	**.75**

Warranted to give satisfaction. Small discount to the trade in large lots. It will not be long on hand—order promptly. All meals for table use at reduced prices. Send for full list now ready. Sample copy free Address the greatest bargain house in the world.

SMITH'S CASH STORE

115 & 117 Clay St., S. F., Cal.

STEINWAY KRANICH & BACH Gabler, Roenish Pianos; Burdett Organs, band instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books Bands supplied at Eastern prices. M. GRAY, 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

A BOON TO WOMEN

A WOMAN'S GRATITUDE. Mrs. F. Oats, of *Shumway, Ill.*, writes: "When I had used Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' one week, I could walk all over the door-yard, and I could get into a wagon and ride two miles to see my neighbors. I had not been able to walk out in the door-yard for six months. After using the 'Favorite Prescription' two weeks, I rode in a wagon ten miles; my neighbors were all surprised to see me up and going about and helping to do my housework, **after doctoring with thirteen of the best physicians we could get**—and the last one told my husband that I would never be able to do my housework any more. I am thankful to my God that I wrote to you, for I had suffered from 'Female Weakness' until I had almost given up in despair."

TERRIBLE PAIN. Mrs. F. E. Wilcox, *Friendship, N. Y.*, writes: "For five or six years I had been badly troubled with female weakness and terrible pains across the small of my back and pit of the stomach. Three bottles of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' acted like a charm, and cured me completely, to my great joy."

MARVELOUS BENEFITS. Rev. Sidney C. Davis, *Galien, Michigan*, writes: "I wish, in this letter, to express my gratitude for Mrs. Davis and myself for the great good which has been accomplished in her case by the use of your proprietary medicines. When she began to take them, in January last, she could not endure the least jar, could walk but a very few steps at a time, and could stay up only about thirty minutes at a time. Now she not only sits up almost the entire day, but can walk around, call on her neighbors, two and three blocks away, and not feel any injurious effects at all. When we consider that she had kept her bed the greater part of the time for fourteen months, and would lose repeatedly the advance she had made, her progess now seems marvelous. We had almost lost confidence in medical practitioners, and advertised remedies, but have found in your Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets' the properties needed, and which we believe will bring about a complete and final recovery."

BED-FAST FOR MONTHS.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call upon their family physicians, one with dyspepsia, another with palpitation, another with backache, or nervousness, another with pain here and there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all symptoms caused by some uterine disorder. While the physician is ignorant of the cause of suffering, he encourages his practice until large bills are made, when the suffering patient is no better, but probably worse for the delay, treatment, and other complications made. A proper medicine directed to the cause would perhaps have entirely removed the disease, thereby instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

DOCTORS FAIL. **"Female Weakness" Cured.**—Mrs. Sarah A. Lovely, *Greenfield, Adair Co., Iowa*, writes: R. V. Pierce, M. D. *Dear Sir*—"Having been ill a number of years, and having tried in vain almost every advertised remedy, as well as having paid nearly a hundred dollars to our local physicians, without benefit, I was finally induced to consult you. You advised me to send for your medicines I accordingly sent for your 'Medical Adviser,' six bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' six of your 'Favorite Prescription,' and six vials of your 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' When I first began using these I could not stand on my feet. In ninety days I could walk a mile, and do light housework; whilst in six months I was completely cured, and my health has remained perfect ever since. I recommend you and your medicines wherever I go and loan your 'Adviser' to my friends. Two of our most prominent physicians who have read your great work 'The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser,' pronounce it the best family doctor book they have ever seen."

"DO LIKEWISE." Mrs. E. F. Morgan, of *Newcastle, Lincoln Co., Maine*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and inclosing a stamped envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

A THOUSAND THANKS. Mrs. Caroline Byers, *corner Duke and Argyle Streets, Halifax, N. S.*, writes: "Dr. R. V. Pierce, I thank God, and thank you a thousand times, for the relief that your valuable medicines, the 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Pellets' have given me. I am perfectly cured of a chronic sickness that had troubled me for years. How my heart is overflowed with joy and gratitude towards you, my tongue can never express."

DOCTOR'S MISTAKE. Mrs. Henry Patterson, of *New York City*, writes: "I had been under an eminent physician's care for eight months for what he called 'spinal disease.' I became worse during all this time, when, chancing to see a copy of Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser at the residence of a friend, I read that part devoted to 'Woman and her Diseases.' I soon became convinced that my disease was a uterine affection, which, as you say, caused *sympathetic* backache, inward fever, nervousness, and general debility. I commenced the use of Dr. Pierce's 'Favorite Prescription' and 'Golden Medical Discovery,' applying also the local treatment which he recommends in the *Adviser*, and in three months I was well and strong."

"ALL RUN DOWN." Mrs. V. H. Peterson, of *Lockport, N. Y.*, had suffered for three years from "female weakness," was greatly emaciated and "all run down" as she expressed it, and Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" and "Golden Medical Discovery" promptly cured her, as they have thousands of similar cases.

OVER-WORKED WOMEN.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, dress-makers, general housekeepers, and over-worked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics.

NOT A "CURE-ALL." Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. It is a powerful, general as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system.

It promptly cures nausea and weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, eructations of gas, nervous prostration, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. "Favorite Prescription" is sold by druggists under **our positive guarantee.** For conditions, see wrapper around bottle. **Price Reduced to $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.**

EVERY INVALID LADY should send for "The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser," in which over fifty pages are devoted to the consideration of diseases peculiar to women. Illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates. It will be sent, post-paid, to any address for **$1.50.** A large pamphlet, treatise on Diseases of Women, profusely illustrated with colored plates and numerous wood-cuts, will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps. Address,

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE. G. W. Lotz, *Trudhomme, La.*, writes: "For four years I suffered from liver complaint and attacks of bilious fever; loss of appetite, nausea, constipation, sometimes diarrhœa, pain in the back of the head, right side and under the shoulder-blades, fullness after eating, general debility, restless nights, tongue coated, etc. After taking four bottles of 'Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' I find I am as well as I ever was.

A BAD CASE. Samantha Gaines, *Lockport, N. Y.*, writes: "For six or eight years previous to 1880, I had been troubled with a severe pain in the small of my back, also across my shoulder-blades, with considerable bloating of the stomach from wind; was so nervous at times I could hardly sleep; also troubled with dizziness and hard breathing spells. I was induced by my step-daughter, Mrs. Warner, of Olean, N. Y., to try the 'Golden Medical Discovery.' The effects were marvelous. After taking three bottles I was entirely cured."

GENERAL DEBILITY. S. L. Fisher, *Sidney Plains, N. Y.*, writes: "Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. *Dear Sir*—My wife suffered for several years from general debility. She had become a confirmed invalid. The physicians who attended her failed to help her, and it seemed as if she must die. On reading one of your Memorandum Books, it occurred to me that your 'Golden Medical Discovery' might help her. I procured a bottle, and, after its use, a change for the better was noticeable, and after using five bottles, she was a well woman. I have recommended it to several, and in every case, it has produced good results. I can never feel too grateful to you for the saving of my wife's life."

GIVEN UP TO DIE. **Liver Disease.**—Merrit Street, Esq., Druggist, of *Bluff Springs, Ala.*, writes: "Miss Eliza Glenn, of this place, had been sick for more than a year with a severe affection of the liver, but when she was at the lowest, she bought three bottles of 'Golden Medical Discovery' from me, and, although before using the medicine she was given up to die by all the attending physicians, her father assures me that she has now fully recovered."

MALARIAL FEVER. Mrs. Caroline Simmonds, *Medina, N. Y.*, writes: "I have been troubled with symptoms of malaria, with fever, for three years, but after using three bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets,' I am happy to say that I am entirely cured, and to-day I am perfectly well and able to do my own work."

DYSPEPSIA CURED. **Dyspepsia.**—Lucy A. Wood, *Taylor's Store, Va.*, writes: "After many years of great suffering from the evils of dyspepsia, I was induced to try your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and I cannot express the gratitude I feel for the great good it has done me. I do not suffer any pain from eating, and I enjoy life as well as anybody can wish."

DIARRHEA AND COUGH. Mrs. Curtis Bogue, *West Enosburg, Vt.*, writes: "Two bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured my cough and chronic diarrhœa. It has worked like a charm in my case. It is truly wonderful. I walked over a mile last week to recommend your medicines."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, vital strength, and soundness of constitution will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

ABSCESS OF LIVER. Isaac Gibson, *Kenwood, Pa.*, writes: "My wife is getting well fast. When she began to use your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' our best doctors in Indiana County said she would die. They said your medicine would do her no good; that she had an ulcer on her liver as large as half a loaf of bread. Well, sir, to our surprise, when she began using your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' she commenced spitting up phlegm for some two weeks, and then commenced spitting up corruption and blood (it looked like what comes out of a blood boil) for some ten days. She now has been well for weeks."

SCROFULOUS SORES. Mrs. A. L. Cory, *Hadley, Crawford Co., Kansas*, writes: "My son, aged fifteen years, was taken down last January with swellings on his right shoulder, left hip and knee. He lay helpless for five months, when great abscesses formed, four of which continued to discharge at the time he commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery' under your advice. Now, after having used four bottles of the 'Discovery,' he is almost well and walks three-fourths of a mile to school every day. A scrofulous sore on his arm, which ran constantly for two years, has healed completely under the influence of the remedy named."

Boils and Carbuncles.—J. Adams, Esq., *Toledo, Ohio*, writes: "I have used nine bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and the result is I am to-day free from boils and carbuncles for the first time in many years."

"Fever-Sores."—Mrs. A. H. Crawford, *Linn Grove, Buena Vista Co., Iowa*, writes: "I am the person who wrote to you two years ago for advice respecting fever-sores on my leg. I took six bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and was cured."

Constipation and Ulcers.—Mrs. A. D. Johnson, *Georgetown, Ky.*, writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' relieved me at once. I had a very bad sore on the back of my left hand for five months, and it cured that, as well as constipation and indigestion, from which I was suffering very much."

Scrofulous Tumor and Sore Eyes.—Mrs. S. E. Graydon, of *Greenwood, S. C.*, writes: "My daughter has been entirely cured of scrofulous sore eyes and a large tumor on her neck, by the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I have great faith in all your medicines."

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

Golden Medical Discovery cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

The nutritive properties of cod-liver oil are trifling when compared with those possessed by Golden Medical Discovery. It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

LUNG DISEASE. **A Wonderful Cure.**—Daniel Fletcher, Esq., *Gloucester, Mass.*, writes: "Nearly five years ago, I was taken sick with a disease regarding which the three physicians who attended me were unable to agree. One of the foremost physicians in Boston called it a tumor of the stomach, and treated me for that, nearly killing me with physic; another, a homœopathic physician, thought I had consumption. When taken sick, I weighed 157 pounds. I suffered from a heavy cough, night-sweats, kidney troubles, etc., and was reduced so rapidly that my physicians gave me up. They were unable to help me in the least. At that time I weighed but ninety pounds, and had not been able to lie down, but had to sit up in order to breathe. I had been confined to my room for six months, expecting to die. I was so bad at times that I could not allow any one to come into my room, as I could not talk; nor was I able to walk. I picked up one of your memorandum books on the floor of the hotel where I was boarding, and after reading it I began taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and the first bottle brought me around so that I could walk around the room all day. I soon began to build up, and gained so rapidly that it astonished me. I have taken no other medicine since then, and have used perhaps twenty bottles in all of this medicine. I stopped taking it in August, one year ago. I feel that it has saved my life. I now weigh about 160 pounds, and I think, and my friends with me, that this medicine saved my life. It certainly is worth its weight in gold, and I consider it a wonderful remedy from its effect in curing all my ailments."

SAVED HIS LIFE.

REDUCED TO A SKELETON. **Consumption Cured.**—W. J. Hartley, *Vera Cruz, Ala.*, writes: "I met with an old friend of mine not long since, and he told me of the very low state of health he had been in and he applied to our best doctor, but gradually grew worse under his treatment; was reduced to a skeleton, had a fearful cough and was thought to have consumption. While in this low state he made a visit to see his relations, and while in a distant town, he purchased a bottle of medicine called, 'Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery,' and took it, and by the time it was used he was as well as he ever had been. When I saw him, he looked to be in the bloom of health. His statement caused a great deal of inquiry, as he is a man of high standing."

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS. Joseph F. McFarland, *Athens, La.*, writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

Consumption Cured.—J. Anthony Swink, *Dongola, Ills.*, writes: "For five years I suffered very much from a terrible cough and debility. More than a year since I commenced to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has completely cured me. I thank you for the splendid health I have since enjoyed."

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

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No. 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

The OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD is Probably Dr. Isaac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. **John L. Thompson, Sons & Co.**, TROY, N. Y.

S F. N. U (First Series) No. 250.

The "Tansill's Punch" 5c cigars are booming. Never sold so many in so short a time. Will try and give you another order this month. P. & A. L. Millard, Ellisburg, N. Y. Your "Tansill's Punch" 5-cent cigar is a good seller W. D. Craig, Druggist, Alledo, Ill. Address **G. B. Corwin & Co.**, Agents for Pacific Coast, 925 Market St., San Francisco.

LADIES, ATTENTION!

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....MAY 14, 1887.

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HOME AND FARM.

—Don't compel your horses to eat musty hay. It will produce fatal lung trouble, and, in any event, heaves.

—In sweeping carpets use wet newspapers wrung nearly dry and torn to pieces. The paper collects the dust, but does not soil the carpet.

—A pail or tub of fresh, cold water, renewed several times in the course of twenty-four hours, will absorb all the evil odor of fresh paint in a day or two. The taste of the water after an hour will prove the thoroughness of its work.

—To clean silver: Wet a flannel cloth in kerosene oil, dip in dry whiting, and thoroughly rub the plated or silverware; throw into a dish of scalding soapsuds, wipe with a soft flannel, and polish with a chamois skin.

—Biscuit: One quart flour, one tablespoonful shortening, half a teaspoon salt and two of baking powder. Mix well together, add sufficient milk or water to form a very soft dough, as soft as can be rolled. Bake in a quick oven.

—In trimming a hedge something else should be considered as well as the matter of cutting off the extra growth. A proper shape should be given it. There is nothing so attractive or ornamental as a shapely, well-kept hedge, and it adds value to the farm.

—The Ohio Agricultural College states as the results of experiments there in soiling cattle that half the number of acres will feed the same amount of stock and keep them in better condition if the product be cut and placed before them. Nevertheless soiling is not everywhere profitable.

—Italian Rice Pudding: A teacupful of rice, the yelks of four eggs, the whites of three, beaten separately, two ounces pounded sugar, two ounces raisins, one-quarter pound suet, chopped very fine; flavoring of ratafia or vanilla; put these ingredients into a mold and boil an hour and a half. Serve with brandy or sweet sauce.—*Chicago Herald.*

—Sponge Jelly Roll: Four eggs, one cup and a half sugar, one tablespoonful baking-powder; beat the whites separately, and the sugar and the yolks together till very light, then add part of the whites, then a cup of flour, then beat good, then a little more flour, then the rest of the whites and stir easy; put in and bake. Spread and roll as quick as you can. It is very good.—*Good Housekeeping.*

—Ivory may be cleaned by scrubbing with a new soft tooth brush, soap and tepid water, then dry the ivory and brush well, dip the latter in alcohol and polish the ivory until it has regained its former sheen. If the water gives the ivory a yellowish tint dry the object in a heated place. If age has yellowed it, place the object under a bell-jar with a small vessel containing lime and muriatic acid, set the whole in the sunshine.

—If an apple-tree has a sound trunk and roots it is a pity, says the *American Cultivator*, to destroy it under most circumstances. It takes many years to get a young tree into bearing, and when it does bear it will not furnish nearly so much fruit as one fully grown. By grafting with the Northern Spy and liberally manuring an old apple tree may be made much more certainly productive than young trees of this variety, which are usually shy and tardy bearers.

LIMA BEAN CULTURE.

Directions for Obtaining a Large Crop of the Best Quality.

The Lima bean requires a warm, loose soil, well drained, and if the ground is ridged up well in the fall in five-foot beds, so much the better. Then, as soon as the soil will work nicely, clean out the furrows which have been left to carry off the water, with a plow, going up and back on each one. If the place is where celery was grown the year before, so much the better. Then, on the bottom, lay along, at a liberal thickness, some coarse cornstalks from the cow-yard. Then fold a furrow over them from each side. Then put a liberal sprinkling of good mixed barnyard manure on top. Then, with a garden rake, get on the opposite side and pull the best soft soil to the center. Let the sun into it a few days. Then sprinkle on some wood-ashes, chicken manure, or any thing of a good fertilizing character which practical men well know puts life and vim into the product; and when the soil is well warmed up, run two light, thin furrows with a hand cultivator, double rows, in the center of the bed, just over where the cornstalks are, about a foot deep and five feet apart. Drop the Lima bean seeds a foot apart, and cover one and one-half to two inches deep with very fine soil, raked over lightly.

After they are up, say five inches high, and just as they are breaking out to run, take a one-horse plow and plow a good furrow deep, away from each side of the double row. Then take some good flat pea-brush and push it down in each furrow, so that it leans a little to the center, and making the two rows go along together, inter-bind them, and when the rows are stuck through, turn the furrows back, plowing up against the sticks as close as the horse can walk; then press with the foot, having a hoe in hand, careful to handle the beans inside and give each a good chance.

One season of this treatment will convince the grower that the ten-foot bean pole, where a ladder or chair is needed to gather them, has gone out of date; and, beside, all the blossoms that hang in the shade are not so likely to fall off by the action of the sun, wind and rain, as those exposed to the weather by the pole system.—*Joseph Cobb, in Country Gentleman.*

MONUMENT FOR THE STOVE PIPES.

A Story of Pioneer Life in Early California Days.

Yes, there are many, a great many, good stories told by pioneers, some more excellent than true. A few years after our occupation of the state I was stationed in southern California, near Los Angeles, and one afternoon I strolled out to the scene of the Los Angeles massacre, in which a friend of mine, a young officer, and some enlisted men had been killed by the Mexicans some time before. While endeavoring to get a good idea of the position occupied by our troops I accidentally stirred up the earth with my shoe, and looking down I saw something glisten like gold in the sun. I picked it up and found it to be a human finger bone, and still on it the West Point class ring of my dead friend, marked with his name and the date of his graduation. I had visited his family in New England, so I wrote to them, inclosing their boy's ring and explaining how it had come into my possession. In the course of time I received a very grateful answer, requesting me, if I could identify the young man's remains, to have them disinterred and sent home. I found the remains and shipped them, nicely boxed, to the depot quartermaster, then in San Francisco, requesting him to hold them, as I would come along in a month myself and reship them. In due time I received another kind letter announcing the arrival of the remains, and the family seemed not able to thank me enough for what had been no trouble to me at all. Later on, having been granted a leave of absence, which I was spending in the east, I found myself in New York city and I received an invitation to visit the family again. So one Saturday morning I started and reached the lovely old homestead, which was beautifully situated in a New England town. I was hospitably received. On the following morning, Sunday, I was taken to the little cemetery and shown my friend's grave, over which had been erected a beautiful marble monument, inscribed with his name, military history, and the date and manner of his death. After a delightful visit I left, and my leave being up, I received orders to proceed to San Francisco to report for duty as depot quartermaster. In those days quartermasters when relieving each other, were very careful to see that all public property receipted for, even to the last bolt, was there in the store house before touching a pen to the receipts relieving the other from responsibility. The amount of property was great, and it took me four days to verify it according to the invoices.

On the invoices were some original boxes of stovepipes—that is to say, some which had never been opened. While going around with the quartermaster sergeant, on the afternoon of the fourth day, we came to the boxes of stovepipes. Being original packages, I did not order them to be opened, but satisfied myself by moving them slightly in order to see if they were of the proper weight. I had moved sixteen or seventeen of them, when one seemed to be unusually light, and I directed the sergeant to open it. He did so; raised the lid of the box slightly, and looked in. I noticed him quickly drop the lid and start back with a frightened look on his face, and I said:

"What's the matter, sergeant; isn't it all right?"

"No, sir; there's no stovepipes in there," he half gasped out.

I said: "What is there in the box?"

He said: "There's bones—human bones, sir. I saw a skull."

The truth then flashed across my mind. I had made a mistake and shipped the wrong stovepipe box to the old homestead in New England. I paid the government the price of one box of stovepipes, gave the old quartermaster a full receipt, had the remains nicely buried in San Francisco and until this moment I have never breathed it. But a lovely white marble monument in that pretty little New England town marks the last resting place of my box of stovepipes.—New York Times.

A Tale of Socrates.

Alcibiades, having cut off his dog's tail, met Socrates in his market place, and was rebuked for his folly.

"Tell me, O Alcibiades, why in the name of Jupiter didst thou chop off thy dog's tail?"

"Because it was too long, Socrates. Is not that reason enough?"

"The reason thou givest is no reason, fool. For if thou sayest truly, there is as much argument for cutting off the end of thy nose. Answer me again, Alcibiades, why didst thou chop off thy dog's tail?"

Again I say, O Socrates, the tail of the dog was too long. And now that thou hast chided me with words that sting like the fangs of scorpions, let me prove to thee, by the logic of the sacred academy, that thou art the greater fool."

"Make good thy boast, Alcibiades, or leave me in peace."

"Hear me then, O Socrates. Thou art the greater fool because thou hast not cut off thine own tales. By Jupiter, they are much too long."—Tid Bits.

A Glimpse Into the Future.

He—I saw a lady at the theatre last night with her bonnet on.

She—You don't mean it! What could she have been thinking of? How everybody must have stared at her!

He—Yes; she was the cynosure of all eyes. She was on the stage, you know, and her part called for a bonnet.

She—Oh, you great tease! How you frightened me! I didn't know but that that odious custom of wearing one's bonnet at the theatre was coming in fashion again.—Boston Transcript.

Adapting the Means to the End.

A certain German was very much blamed by the owner of a vicious dog which the former had shot.

"Why didn't you keep the dog off with the butt end of your gun instead of shooting him?" exclaimed the irate owner of the defunct canine.

"Ven dot tog comes at me tail first, den I pushes him away mit de butt end of my gun; but ven he comes at me mit his biting end first, den I shoots him mit ter biting end of dot gun."—Texas Siftings.

BEAUTIFY THE FARM.

Trees the Cheapest as Well as the Finest Ornaments in a Prairie Country.

After farmers have improved their places so as to render them productive they generally seek to beautify them. They erect buildings, on which they expend considerable money by way of ornamentation. They build ornamental fences about their house yards, and sometimes in front of their farms. They substitute well-made gates for bars in the openings in fences, and lay out walks through their grounds. The old-fashioned well-sweep gives place to a tasty pump, and a trough provided with a waste-pipe is substituted for the unsightly half-hogshead. Not unfrequently ornamental bridges are built over creeks and streams, and the ditches by the side of the road are properly sloped and kept free from sticks and stones. More attention is given to keeping all the fields and pastures in good order, so they will present an attractive appearance. In most cases paint is applied to buildings and fences with no sparing hand. The expenditure of time and money in "fixing up" the place so as to render it beautiful is often quite large, and if the results obtained are not the best possible they are after all very good, as taste and skill in decoration are only obtained by careful study and practice.

Creditable as are the attempts of farmers to beautify their places, it must after all be acknowledged that they could be directed in other ways to much better advantage. Trees are the cheapest as well as the most beautiful ornaments of country as well as of town places. The original cost of them is generally very small, and they are self-sustaining after they are once established in their new positions. A large sum is annually required to keep ornamental buildings, bridges and fences in repair. Paint wears off in a few years, wooden fences rot and wooden bridges fall. Even brick crumbles and most kinds of stone disintegrate. A well-constructed walk calls for constant care and labor to keep it in good condition. A road ditch requires attention to prevent it from becoming unsightly. But trees ordinarily repair the injuries that are done to them. They grow while other things decay. Their beauty increases while that of most objects diminishes. No protection is required for their trunks and branches. Their foliage presents fresh colors every spring far more beautiful and varied than any painter can apply. In most cases it changes in the fall to be in harmony with the other objects that comprise the landscape. That of evergreens does not change, as it is one of which the eye never tires. The beautiful green needles of the pine, fir, spruce and hemlock stand out 'mid the sunshine of June, the darkness of December and the gloom of March. There is no occasion for changing the perfection of beauty.

Deciduous trees give a charm to places even when their branches are denuded of foliage. Each variety has some distinctive characteristic which heightens the beauty of others both by co-operation and by contrast. The oak, ash, hickory and walnut are always grand and stately, while the elm, birch and willow are always graceful. Trees form the most lasting attractions of any place. They are the delight of childhood, the joy of middle life and the solace of old age. The memory of them is carried to distant lands, and it is always a pleasant one. A tree is beautiful in every stage of its growth, and it constantly grows in beauty from the time the seed-sprout appears above ground till its branches are stretched over roods of land. The most charming places in city or country are those that are beautified by trees. The roads on which people most delight to ride are those that are bordered by stately trees. The most beautiful landscape is the one that affords a view of the finest trees. A solitary tree serves to break the monotony of a prairie farm. A grove on it is what a fine picture is to a room. A fine shelter belt is like an ornamental border to a vegetable garden. Trees attract song-birds, which furnish constant music during the summer months. The greater variety of trees on a place, the greater will be the variety of birds that will seek them for the purpose of building nests and rearing their young.

The best way to fit up a place with a view of selling it at a large price is to set out beautiful trees in suitable places. Trees are wanted by every would-be purchaser. It is impossible to erect or ornament buildings that will please the taste or satisfy the wants of all persons. Every person has his own ideas about a house, barn and other farm buildings. If they buy a farm they are quite likely, if they have the means, to make alterations in all the buildings among the first things they do. They will remove partitions and erect new ones. They will stop up some of the doors, and put in new windows. They may change the construction of the barn, tear down the pig-pen, and move the granary; but there are some things they will not disturb or wish to change. They will leave the row of elms along the roadside, the shelter belt of Norway spruces, the great sycamore that shades the spring, the cluster of maples in the sheep pasture, the flowering hawthorn by the path to the well and the group of firs in the front yard. These were attractions that drew them to the place, and caused them to pay a goodly price for it. They do not lose their charms like other things, but hold them while they become more charming every season.—*Chicago Times.*

EDITOR GRADY AT HOME.

What a Reporter Saw In and About the Sanctum.

In May last a Memphis reporter, who was swinging around the southern circuit in search of a newspaper that could not exist without his services, chanced to visit Atlanta and called upon Mr. Grady.

He says: "It was not exactly a friendly call, as Mr. Grady had not the honor of my acquaintance. My mission was one of business exclusively, and the social amenities of journalism were lost sight of in the hope of getting a job at almost anything a week. In front of The Constitution building I saw three reporters standing and gazing reverentially up at the third floor corner window. I knew them to be reporters by their fashionable attire and intellectual foreheads. I asked them in what part of the building Mr. Grady might be found. They simply pointed with jeweled forefingers in the direction they were looking, and resumed their orisons. The elevator boy was startled when told that I wished to be set down on Mr. Grady's floor. He evidently considered me rash. At the second floor we took on several compositors. I knew they were compositors, because they were careless in raiment and bore themselves as men who carry the earth in a typestick.

"I remarked to one of them that I wished to see Mr. Grady.

"'Rather it was you than me,' he replied, with a sympathy that was a little puzzling to me then. It didn't puzzle me ten minutes later.

"On reaching the third floor the elevator boy pointed me silently down a spacious hall lined with rare plants and adorned here and there with costly works of art in bronze and marble. At the further end was a massive door of carved oak. In the center of the middle panel was a round hole about the size of a half dollar and just below this a silver bell pull. I gave the knob a twist and in a moment a mellow tenor voice was heard through the opening asking who was there. I told my name and business.

"'Beg pardon for standing you off,' said the owner of the voice, opening the door. 'I thought you were a congressman; we're so pestered with 'em here.'

"I entered a luxuriously appointed anteroom and confronted a handsome young man wearing a priceless diamond ring and a delicate bang.

"'Wait here until I seek the Presence,' he said, solemnly, and disappeared through an inner door.

"By this time nerve was as scarce about my person as the price of board.

"Presently the handsome young man returned and said, 'He will see you.'

"I followed him and found myself in Mr. Grady's audience chamber. It was furnished with oriental splendor. There were four persons in the room—the governor of the state, a United States senator, a stenographer and the man I was seeking. The great journalist was seated on a rich divan, dictating to the stenographer, while the others hung breathlessly upon his words. I took him to be about 40 years old. He is thickset and has the appearance of a man whose stomach never gets left, if he knows it. His head is round and covered with a short growth of black hair, his face sallow, smooth shaven and lighted by a pair of cold, piercing black eyes. His voice is well modulated, but penetrating. It went through me like a knitting needle and stuck in the wall beyond.

"'Tell him,' he said to the shorthand man, 'I have my eye upon you, and if Gordon does not get a majority of the delegation from your county—Well, sir,' suddenly discovering me, 'what do you want?'

"'I thought Uncle Remus was here,' I stammered out. Nothing else occurred to me. I was paralyzed.

"'You'll find him down at Miss Sally's,' replied Mr. Grady, and somehow in about a minute I found myself on the pavement outside.

"Everybody in Atlanta seems to regard Mr. Grady as the greatest product of Georgia, and the awful reverence with which he is treated is not confined to the employes of The Constitution. He is the king bee in that jug town and beyond all compare is the most overpowering journalistic magnate I ever encountered."—Memphis Avalanche.

Culture's Progress.

"That gurrul of mine'll be affther decoratin' ivirything purty soon. There goes me hoi an' shovel, bless her sowl! She's not ter blame fur the janyous that runs in ther family."—Judge.

Why Were the Witnesses Not Produced?

In a will case before a court and a rustic jury, Jere Black appeared as counsel for the youngest of three sisters, and sought to break the will on the ground that the two elder sisters had, with the assistance of his learned brother, the counsel on the other side, cajoled and coerced the dead father during his dying hours into signing a will giving them all his property and leaving the youngest daughter out in the cold. Black, who was young then, made a great speech to the jury, in which "King Lear" very naturally appeared.

"Goneril was at that bedside, gentlemen of the jury," he exclaimed. "Regan was there. But where was Cordelia?"

The jury remained out for some time. At last they came in, but the foreman reported that they could not agree. All of them except one man were in favor of the youngest sister, but the one man was not satisfied and could not be satisfied about what he thought a flaw in the evidence.

"What is it?" asked the court of the obstinate juror.

"Why, your honor," said the fellow, "if Mr. Goneril and Mr. Regan were present, as that lawyer said, why didn't he put them in the witness box?"—Philadelphia Record

A Hopeless Case.

In a certain city in Connecticut there lived a very small boy with a liberal share of small "original sins." It is charged that one day he was playing in front of the house and overheard some street gamin using slang expressions profusely. "Mamma, mamma, what's a gone sucker?" Now, mamma did not in the least know, but as her son had been disobeying her that morning she took the advantage of the opportunity to point a good moral. "A gone sucker, my son? Why, it means a naughty little boy who doesn't mind his mother." That night, as Johnnie was saying his prayers, the full measure of his sin seemed to occur to him with awful significance, and stopping short the usual petition he cried out in the abandonment of his remorse, "O Lord, I'm a gone sucker!"—Harper's Monthly.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—There are three thousand men employed in drift-mining in California, and the product is $5,000,000 a year.

—Experiments tried with a new electrical device for use in feeding sheets of paper to printing presses prove quite successful. It is automatic, and notice of any trouble is signalled at once by ringing a bell.

—During the past ten years the Baldwin locomotive works have made over four thousand locomotives, of which they have exported about nine hundred. Of these, fully seven hundred have gone to South America. They not only furnish engines to South America, but have supplanted English locomotives in New Zealand. They have sent many to Australia and to New South Wales.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Prof. J. Emerick, of William and Mary College, has been studying a meteroite which fell in that neighborhood a year ago, weighing about two hundred tons. Its composition was found to be chromium, nickel, aluminum, copper, magnesium, tin, and other metals and metalloids. It contained eighty-seven per cent. of iron in a metallic state. Its specific gravity was 7.412.

—Railroads are now giving preference to "sawed" ties when obtainable. They can be transported and handled at less expense, and make a smoother track, with less labor and less time. Sawed ties can be made from timber that can not be utilized for other purposes. This branch of industry is proving profitable, as the demand for railroad ties is increasing and the prices are advancing.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—While agreeing in general with the theory that comets have their origin beyond the limits of the solar system, Prof. Daniel Kirkwood finds proof that some of those of short period are minor planets, whose orbits in the asteroid zone have been changed through the perturbing influence of the large planets. The third comet of 1884, for instance, seems to have been drawn from the Asteroids by Jupiter in May, 1875.—*Boston Budget.*

—A new kind of nail, for attaching mouldings and other light lumber, which leaves no nail holes, is made with a point at each end, and with an outwardly-projecting head or shoulder midway between the points. The nail is first driven into the wood by means of a punch, which straddles the protruding point and bears on the head. When enough have been driven in the moulding is placed over the nails and driven down.—*Boston Bulletin.*

—A well-known firm of Berlin engineers is now making a device for signaling the passage of a train by means of mercury. The deflection of one rail of the line caused by the passing of a train is caused to press upon the elastic diaphragm of a vessel fixed under the rail, and containing mercury. The mercury is forced up a side tube so as to complete an electrical circuit and ring a bell or work some other indicator.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—The office-boy remarked to us that the city seemed to be less coaled every day while the thermometer went lower. He has been discharged.—*New Haven News.*

—A Boston contemporary undertakes to say that the latest thing out is a night-key. Now everybody who has "been there" knows that the night-key invariably goes in before the chap who carries it.—*St. Albans Messenger.*

—The Buenos Ayres *Herald* says "The ladies of Lima are all eyes." We shall expect to hear of a general exodus of spectacle-venders to Lima forthwith. There should be a fortune there for the entire profession.

—A literary critic says of Browning: "He has been writing poetry for nearly half a century, and still lives." Poets should not presume upon this, however. They may not meet with such lenient people.—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—A young lady having read a very long paper at a missionary meeting showing the triumphs of the Gospel, the minister gave out the hymn beginning "Hallelujah, 'tis done." He wondered why everybody smiled.

—"How is Jim Bullard getting on?" asked a stranger at the railway station of a Western town. "Jim kermitted suicide 'bout a month ago," replied a native. "Committed suicide! How did he commit suicide?" "He called me a liar, stranger."

—A good healthy mince pie for supper is cheaper than going to the menagerie, and you know all about the animals just the same, particularly when you awake in the middle of the night to shake the baby hippopotamus off your chest.—*Fall River Advocate.*

—A cultured gentleman from Connecticut settled in a frontier town and started a school. One day he asked a bright little boy: "I've got $9 in my pocket and your father lends me six more; what have I got then?" "What have you got if my father lends you $6?" "Yes, Johnny, what have I got?" "You've got to pay pa back his $6 when he asks for them, or he will shoot the top of your head off."—*Texas Siftings.*

—A local correspondent vouches for the truth of the following: Two ladies called at a house on Main street. After two rings at the bell, a dear little girl appeared and inspected the visitors with undisguised interest. "Ah, my dear," said one lady, "will you please tell your mother that Mrs. —— and Miss —— are here, and would like to see her?" The little dear said she would, and went up stairs. After a while she returned, sat down and silently watched the two strangers. "Well," said one at length, 'and what did mamma say, little one?" 'She said, 'O, dear! I don't want to, but I s'pose I must.'"—*Buffalo Courier.*

FOUL IN THE FOOT.

A Remedy and Treatment Which Effect a Rapid and Thorough Cure.

Among the minor things to be looked after by cattle-breeders in fall and spring is the condition of the feet of their stock. Cattle can not be kept in the stable all the time, as they need exercise to keep them in good health. Notwithstanding all the care possible, they will get into the mud, more or less, and this is better for them than to have their feet always dry, if the feet are not allowed to become sore. There will be pellets or rolls of mud between the hoofs, which, if allowed to remain, eventually irritate the thin skin there, and produce what is called "foul in the foot." This does not often occur, it is true, but there is always a possibility that it may happen. If the cattle are not allowed considerable daily exercise, the hoofs are liable to grow long and make the animal lame. Bulls which, of necessity, are kept in the stable all the time, are often troubled in this way, and their feet have to be trimmed occasionally, which is a rather hard job. Cattle which run a portion of each day in a yard or lane, where the soil is gravelly or stony, are never troubled in this way. During muddy weather, however, they sometimes get sore feet, on account of continued irritation, caused by hard, foreign substances between the hoofs.

"Fouls," or foul in the foot, is an ulcerous inflammation of the delicate skin and flesh between the claws of the hoof, and is communicable by contact of the pus or matter of a sore foot with the clean skin of a healthy foot, yielding readily to remedial measure at the outset, but difficult to cure after it becomes deep-seated and spreads throughout the adjacent tissues. There are numerous remedies in general use, some of them uselessly painful and caustic. All that is really needed is to clean the affected surfaces from pus and decayed animal tissues, and then apply a remedy which will destroy any germs of decay that may be left, and at the same time lubricate and heal the tender parts. Too much or too severe caustic only adds to the irritation, preventing rapid healing, and adding to the animal's suffering. If the feet are watched, as they should be, and the hard lumps of mud are removed before the feet become sore, no remedy is needed, as there will be no disease. The "ounce of prevention" is much the cheaper.

The worst part of the business is to clean the affected foot. The animal naturally objects to having it touched, and the cleaning, if thorough, as it must be, is very painful. Consequently, it is necessary to secure the animal in some way, so that it can not struggle. Some tie a rope to the leg, the foot of which is affected, while the animal is tied in its stall, and draw the foot up and back, tying the rope to some convenient timber or stud. This will do if the animal will stand still, but it is sure not to do this, and there is much difficulty in working at the foot, and there is great danger of injury resulting from the struggles of the animal. The better way is to throw the animal flat on the ground, and then securely fasten his feet, so that he can not struggle. Any one who has ever seen a horse thrown by the Rarey or a similar method, can easily manage to "cast" an animal without injuring it. Then, with a spattula of wood, or a dull butcher's knife, the diseased foot can be scraped clean without causing the blood to flow, and then the foot can be well washed with warm water. The other feet should also be cleaned and washed.

As soon as dry, a caustic ointment should be spread all over the diseased surfaces. Any caustic, like butter of antimony, or diluted sulphuric acid, will be effectual, but these are productive of much pain, and are liable to be washed or rubbed off in a short time. Blue vitriol, pulverized to an almost impalpable powder, and mixed thoroughly with an equal weight of lard, makes an ointment which does not wash or rub off readily, is not severe, and is entirely effectual. In fact for foul in the foot in cattle and foot-rot in sheep, we think there is no remedy equal to this for effectiveness, cheapness, and ease of application. Usually, one application completes the cure, and it does always if the cleansing has been perfect. Otherwise a second application may be needed in four or five days.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

A Warning for Tea-Topers.

A friend who for many years was a terrible sufferer from periodical attacks of nervous headache, was telling me recently that he had discovered the cause of his trouble to be the use of tea. Since he had stopped drinking it, some months ago, his general health had much improved, and there had been no symptoms during that time of a return of the old disorder. Knowing that one man's food is another man's poison, I concluded that what my friend found hurtful was still a blessing to the remainder of mankind, but yesterday I met another acquaintance who told me the same story of himself. No reformed drunkard is more zealous in urging his comrades to abandon the cup than is this gentleman in depicting to his friends the misery and pain that are caused by China's enervating beverage. The physical and mental inferiority of the Chinese to European races is entirely owing, he urges, to their immoderate use of tea, and if the Caucasians are to maintain their present supremacy in the world they will have to smash the tea-pot—*Chicago Journal.*

—Cranberry jelly mixed with cold water makes a refreshing drink for the sick.

RUSSIAN DETECTIVES.

How Two of Them Scoured America for the Exiled Prince Dolgorouki.

A recent dispatch from the Indian Territory stated that a quiet, refined, cultured gentleman, who has taken up his residence there, proves to be Prince Dolgorouki, brother of the Princess Dolgorouki, morganatic wife of the late Czar, who had been exiled to Siberia for Nihilistic sentiments. While in exile he was condemned to work in deep mines that prove the death of so many of the unhappy exiles. He availed himself of his skill as an engraver and cut a passport on stone, which he subsequently printed, and by means of this he made his escape from the mines and from Siberia. After living in China he went to South America, and thence to California. He finally made his way to the Indian Territory, where he has felt safe enough to reveal his identity. The publication of this dispatch recalled to a gentleman who read it a conversation he had about two years ago with a Pole named Tolsti in Philadelphia, and led him to tell the story to a reporter. Tolsti was himself an exile from Siberia, where he had felt the weight of Russian severity, and bore upon his person the marks of the treatment the officials mete out to prisoners. He was engaged at the time the gentleman met him in a mercantile pursuit that caused him to travel from one part of the country to another. After telling how he escaped, he said, although he knew he was safe now, being in a free country, yet he was always on the alert for any signs of detectives, and always paid close attention to any Russians with whom he came in contact. One night he took a sleeper on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroad, bound from Chicago to New York. After the cars were well under way, and the passengers were getting into their berths for the night, he was considerably agitated at hearing two men in adjoining berths talking to each other in Russian. Peering over the top of the partition he saw that one was leaning over the edge of an upper berth talking to his companion below. As they had no reason to suppose anybody within hearing distance was acquainted with the Russian language, they spoke in an ordinary tone of voice. Tolsti's heart was in his mouth, for he soon discovered they were detectives. He feared they were on his track. His mind was soon at rest on that score, as he found they had been in search of some other escaped exile, and he at once decided to follow the detectives, as they were not following him.

He listened intently as they talked. They had traced an exile, and like bloodhounds had taken his trail from the starting point, followed it to the sea, and sailing down the Kamschatka Sea had entered China, where they had found out all about his life there. They had then followed the trail to South America, and then gone to California. The rehearsal of the route was interspersed with computations of expense, and it was evident the two were getting together in their minds the rough frame work of a report to their chief. As Tolsti, when the cars reached Jersey City, had not discovered whom the detectives had been after, nor had they reached the end of the story, he concluded to follow them. They went to the most secluded places they could find, taking up their quarters in a Cherry street boarding hotel. Tolsti also took rooms there, and made it a point to take his meals with them. They were entirely unsuspicious of Tolsti, who spoke English with remarkable purity, and so their talk, which was really a discussion, proceeded with entire freedom. The chief insisted that the object of their journey had been accomplished, while his companion interjected doubts occasionally, which, however, as promptly yielded to the more emphatic expressions of the leader. They had stayed for some time in California, but at last struck the trail of their man, and had followed him until they came to a place on the Central Pacific railroad among the mountains, where there had been an accident and a man had been killed. Upon his person had been found some papers that seemed to the detectives to be what they wanted, and the elder, after purchasing them of the coroner, was satisfied they had run their man to earth, and that the world had closed over him. And yet the detectives had missed the object of their search after all. They took the next Red Star steamer that left the port, but the object of their long hunt now turns up alive and well in the Indian Territory. For it was Dolgorouki they were after. This name came up in their talk at frequent intervals, but it was always coupled with the name of the Princess, and Tolsti was puzzled, as he had heard of the Prince and knew he was confined in Siberia, but had not heard of his escape. As near as he could gather from their talk, their object was to secure some paper, either in possession of the Prince, or to procure his signature to some document. When they reported to their chief at St. Petersburg they undoubtedly satisfied him that Prince Dolgorouki was dead and buried in an obscure grave in the Rocky mountains, and he will read of Dolgorouki's reappearance in the Indian Territory with great surprise.—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

—The opera mills in Europe must have been running on full time last year. The records show thirty-seven new operas produced in Italy, twenty-eight in Germany, a dozen or so in France and half a dozen or less in England. From present appearances only one—Goldmark's "Merlin"—will live, and a long existence even of that is doubtful.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, MAY 14.....1887.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff, v. ARGUS RANGE SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

J. W. P. LAIRD and RICHARD S. MINER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Argus Range Silver Mining Company (a corporation), Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above-named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover a judgment in favor of plaintiff herein and against said defendant for the sum of $2146 27 alleged to be due plaintiff from defendant for and upon certain assigned accounts, claims and demands, as follows: $698 48 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and the firm of White and Anthony, and for goods and merchandise sold and delivered to, and buckboard hired to, and money laid out for defendant at its request by said firm; also $99.71 on an account stated June 21st, 1884, between defendant and one H. Jackson for work performed by said Jackson for defendant at its request; also $298.12 on an account stated June 30th 1884, between defendant and one Theodore Wibbelt and for work performed by said Wibbelt for defendant at its request; also $208.86 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Henry Mutter and for work performed by said Mutter for defendant at its request; also $20.97 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and one Robert Harry and for work performed by said Harry for defendant at its request; also $89.20 on an account stated June 20th, 1884, between defendant and one Joseph Feehan, and for work performed by said Feehan for defendant at its request; also $17.97 on an account stated between defendant and one H. G. Chickering, and for work performed by said Chickering for defendant at its request; also $8.37 on an account stated between defendant and one John Daly July 5th, 1884, and for work performed by said Daly for defendant at its request; also $4.14 on an account stated July 5th, 1884, between defendant and one George Hann, and for work performed by said Hand for defendant at its request; also $162,75 for work performed by one P. Valenzuela for defendant at its request; also $21 on an account stated June 28th 1884, between one Albert Roustadt and defendant and for work performed by said Roustadt for defendant at its request; also $10.90 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between one A. Roustadt and defendant and for work performed by said Roustadt for defendant at its request; also $54.49 on an account stated between one Juan Cardova and defendant June 29th, 1884, and for work performed by said Cardova for defendant at its request; also $189 12 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between one A. Saredia and defendant, and for work performed by said Saredia for defendant at its request; also $97 37 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Foo and defendant and for work performed by said Ah Foo for defendant at its request; also $97 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Con Sam and defendant and for work performed by said Con Sam for defendant at its request; also $88 83 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Fon and defendant, and for work performed by said Ah Fon for defendant at its request; and also for interest on each of said foregoing accounts from said several dates above named at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; all of said foregoing accounts and indebtedness having been contracted by defendant in Inyo County, and all of said indebtedness, and each and all of said accounts and claims above specified were before the commencement of said action, duly sold and assigned to plaintiff, who is now the owner and holder of the same; and for costs of suit all of which fully appears in the complaint filed herein, which is hereby referred to, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2146 27, interest as aforesaid, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty six.

[SEAL.] W. L. HUNTER, Clerk,

[Endorsement.]
No. 224.
SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO, CAL.
GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
ARGUS SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.
ALIAS SUMMONS.
RICHARD S. MINER and J. W. P. LAIRD Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of SHERMAN STEVENS, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administrator of the estate of SHERMAN STEVENS, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within Four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at his residence in the Town of Lone Pine, the same being the place for the transaction of business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

AUGUSTUS C. STEVENS,
Administrator of the estate of Sherman Stevens, deceased.
Dated this 10th day of May, 1887.

Order to show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be made.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of ELUTERIO DIAZ, deceased.

Manuel Diaz, the administrator of the estate of Eleuterio Diaz, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of Sale of the whole or a portion of the real estate, of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court at the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Judge of the Superior Court.
Dated April 28th, 1887. a30-4t

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMMES.
On the Ranch.
Independence, May 7, 1887.

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WALTER O'MALLEY, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Walter O'Malley, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at his residence in the town of Keeler, County of Inyo, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

JOHN BARNES,
Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased.
Dated May 3, 1887.

FINAL HOMESTEAD EROOF.

H. A. No. 359.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. May 5th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 13, 1887, viz: JUAN DIVAR, for the E ½ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 5, tp. 15 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. H. Jenkins, T. S. Hamilton, C. D. Begole, E. H. Edwards, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
m7-6t Register.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1140.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 16th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 30th, 1887, viz: AARON REYNOLDS for the W ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec. 25, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas Kehoe, Thomas Treglown, W. J. Jenkins and W. Jenkins, all of Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 471.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 18th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 31st, 1887, viz: TIMOTHY RICHARDS for the N W ¼ of Sec. 22, Tp. 15 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. H. Palmer, R. H. Runkle, C. D. Begole, W. J. Covington, all of Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1166.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 16, 1887, viz: WILLIAM H. MITCHELL for the S E ¼ of N W ¼ and E ½ of S W ¼ of Sec. 24, and N E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec. 25, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. F. Reynolds, Wm. F. Matlack, Walter James, Sr., John Willett, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-m16 Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of JAMES W. SMITH, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Wm. F. Matlack, Administrator of the estate of James W. Smith, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo State of California.

WM. F. MATLACK,
Administrator of the estate of James W Smith, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Cal., April 13, 1887.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 500.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 11th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 23, 1887, viz: W. K. MILLER, for the N W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 15 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. G. Dodge, I. P. Rittgers, J. A. Rittgers, G. H. Palmer, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a16-6t Register.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1169.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 16, 1887, viz: ARTHUR TANNER for the N W ¼ of Section 22, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Alexander Clark, John A Lank, Thomas Webb, A. Stecker, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o m14 Register.

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 15th day of April, 1887, an assessment (No. 20) of TEN CENTS per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the First day of June, 1887, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday the 25th day of June, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.
Office, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. a30-5t

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a. m	5 50 p. m
Dayton	9 45 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	11 55 a. m.	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p. m.	11 40 a. m.
Luning	5 10 p. m.	9 00 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6 10 p. m.	8 10 a. m.
Belleville	7 45 p. m.	7 55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p. m.	Lv. 7 05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrive—
Belleville	7 45 a. m	5 00 p. m.
Benton	11 25 a. m	1 15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	7 40 p. m.	11 20 p. m.
Alvord	2 50 p. m.	10 10 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	5 40 p. m.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. & R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence ¦. Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnishee in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12-f

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City,
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis. Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:

HAWTHORNE NEV.

BRANCHES:

Wabuska, Nev.,
CORSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.
AGENCIES:
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
U. S. STAGE CO.,
HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co.'s.
au25-f

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

The Man Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and reference.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.

W. NDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

oct 23-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2.50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Lone Pine, Cal.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12-tf

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees One and One-half Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1030 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau.
10 Spruce Street, New York.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE,

INYO CO., CAL.,

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n252m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - - $10,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 356 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 14.....1887.

BORN.

BAXTER—At Independence, May 9, 1887, to the wife of John Baxter, a daughter.

MARRIED.

SAINZ—ROMERO—At Independence, May 7, 1887, by Hon. John A. Hannah, Amando Saiqz to Miss Adella Romero, both of Lone Pine.

The Fair Directors meet to-day.

Brass Band ball on Friday next.

By the way, who owns the ulster?

M. E. Gilmore departed for the Lower Country on Thursday.

Pat Keys is working a rich ledge in the White Hill district.

An effort is being made to provide a bell for the new M. E. church at this place.

Better grounds for a racetrack could not be had than those offered by Mr. Robinson.

The band boys' ball next Friday is sure to be a success. See their ad. in another column.

It is reported that the Candelaria B. B. C. will compete for the purse at Independence on the Fourth.

J. A. Lank returned home on Wednesday from a visit to the lower country. He has been in poor health.

The rates on the Greenly toll road to Deep Springs were fixed by the Board of Supervisors the same as last year.

Work is to be commenced on the new pavilion soon. It is expected to be in condition to hold the Fourth of July ball in it.

Mr. H. H. Russell, of Benton, and Mr. W. J. Beren, of San Francisco, were at Independence this week on mining business.

Messrs. Shepherd and Holbert have gone to the lower country with a band of horses and mules. They expect to be gone about three weeks.

Dr. Woodin, as County Physician, makes regular trips to the Hospital at Lone Pine. He intends opening an office and having regular office hours at that place.

Excursion trains will be run on the Fourth to Independence. Arrangements are being made to make this the grandest affair of the kind ever held in the valley.

Mr. W. Hampton, of Davisville, arrived at Independence on Wednesday. He will make this place his home, being engaged as clerk in the store of A. W. Eibeshutz.

A purse of $50 will be run for here on the Fourth. Distance, 100 yards, winner to take purse and entrance money. Entries to close July 1st with the Secretary.

A prize of $100 will be given for the best baseball nine at Independence on July 4th. Clubs who intend competing will please notify the Secretary, B. Rhine, at an early date.

Doctor George, of Bishop Creek, and Mr. C. Parsons, of Round Valley, were at Independence last Saturday on business connected with the new Masonic Lodge at Bishop Creek.

An order has been made requiring the County Officers to furnish a schedule at each meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the amount of supplies needed for the ensuing quarter.

Rev. J. M. De La Matyr has returned from his trip to Reno. Services will from henceforth be held regularly at the Methodist Church, at Independence, at 11 o'clock A. M. Sunday-school at 11:45. All are cordially invited to attend.

Barna Peeler, of Bishop Creek, had a leg badly fractured on Wednesday. He was driving some cattle when his horse fell on him. The same leg was broken before and had but just got well. Deputy Clerk Peeler went up to visit his father on Thursday.

Mr. E. Robinson will donate five acres of land near town for a site upon which to erect a pavilion for the Fair and also sufficient ground for a racetrack and stables. Mr. Rhine will furnish all the pipe needed to put water upon the grounds. This is by all means the best selection that could be made.

Having in our official capacity as members of the Plymouth, Pa., Hospital Committee, been asked to test and prove the offective of many different articles to be used as disinfectants in sick-rooms and as preventives of infectious fevers, report that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent Typhoid epidemic in this place. It proved most efficacious in staying the spread of the Fever.

F. H. Armstrong, S. M. Davenport, J. A. Opp, O. M. Lance, Thos. Kerr, James Lee, Jr.

Messrs. Reed, Benoit and StJacques, of Yolo county, arrived at Independence last week. They are now looking around with a view to buy improved land. Mr. Reed is an old resident of Yolo county; he came from Tennessee, crossing the plains in the early days. Few people have done more to populate the State than Mr. and Mrs. Reed; they are now hale and hearty, the parents of sixteen children, all of whom lived to be men and women. The descendents of this vigorous couple now number over ninety persons. Mr. Reed says he is highly pleased with Owens Valley; we hope the thrifty stock may be established among us.

The Supervisors at their recent meeting granted the petition for an election on the formation of an irrigation district. The election is ordered to be held on the 2nd day of July. The ditch for the proposed district has been fully surveyed and will carry water to irrigate about forty-five thousand acres of land. Much of this tract is as well suited to orchard and vineyard, and also to general farming, as any land in the State. The town of Independence is near the middle of the proposed district from north to south, but just outside the line of the district on the west. All of the land in the district slopes gently to the east and will be very easy to irrigate; it will be not less easy to clear and prepare for cultivation.

A GROSS SWINDLE.

Every day or two other victims of Martin, the San Francisco land swindler, are heard from. A late case is that of a party in the State of New York, who wrote to the Land Office at Independence stating that he had paid to Martin quite a sum of money for a tract of land in Owens Valley. The numbers of the tract were given and on referring to the records the Recorder found that other parties had been granted United States patents for the land years ago. If prosecuted for this one crime alone Martin would certainly go to State Prison. Another party arrived at Independence last Monday to settle upon land which Martin had been paid for locating. This party had been assured that a canal was already built from which the land could be irrigated. He found that the land is above any canal built or projected, and that Martin had most grossly swindled him. A poor old minister in Nebraska was heard from a few days ago; he wrote that he had paid Martin $350 in full confidence that he had secured a home, where he expected soon to go, as he is now too old to continue in the active duties of his profession. He is but one more of the victims of this unscupulous swindler. No person should come to Owens Valley on the representations of Martin; all who have land locations made for them by Martin should write to Independence before coming here, give the numbers of the locations alleged to have been made, and ascertain if the land is fit for immediate settlement. If this is done bitter disappointment and serious loss may be averted. It is amazing that such a gross fraud as the "International Immigrant Union, which is only an alias for W. H. Martin, could go on so long in a career of swindling and no effort be made to put a stop to it.

A Business Proposition.

When the vote on the formation of our new irrigation district shall be taken, and the district formed, as it certainly will be, the next object will be to sell the bonds and get money to build the canal. Next in importance to this great improvement will be the completion of rail communication with Los Angeles. There need be very little doubt that a good share of the irrigation bonds could be placed in Los Angeles; the security will be gilt-edged and the investment a good one. In connection with an effort to place some of the bonds in Los Angeles, a display should be made there of all the productions of Inyo county, the minerals as well as the products of the farm, the orchard and vineyard. With such a display, and a clear statement of the amount of land available for settlement, the abundance of water supply, the pleasant climate, the excellent market for all kinds of products, in short, all the excellent inducements the country offers for settlement and investment of money, a railway would speedily be built and a tide of prosperity set in such as few can now atall anticipate.

Resolutions of Sympathy.

WHEREAS, It has pleased and all-wise and Divine Providence to take from our midst our beloved Brother, Abraham Parker, and

WHEREAS, we recognized in him a true and tried Odd Fellow, who scrupulously adhered to and practiced the divine principles of friedds hip, love and truth,

Resolved, That we sincerely mourn the loss of our dear Brother, and look forward with fond hope to the time when we may meet him in the Grand Lodge on high, not made with hands, where death nor sorrow cannot enter.

That we tender our sincere sympathies and condolence to his bereaved friends and relatives, and recommend that the charter and regalia of this Lodge be draped in mourning for thirty days.

J. E. SHEPHERD,
P. W. FORBES,
E. ROBINSON.

For Sale or Rent.

A new five room dwelling with two closets and bathroom. Rooms are large and well lighted. Lot 100x130 feet. Excellent location. For further particulars apply to
J. D. BLAIR,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Notice of an Election.

State of California, County of Inyo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors office.

Whereas, the Board of Supervisors did, at a regular meeting held in said County and State on May 5th, 1887, establish an Irrigation District No. 1, of Inyo County, and fix the boundaries of the same according to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of California, entitled, "An Act to provide for the organization and government of Irrigation Districts and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes," approved March 7th, 1887, and directing the Clerk thereof to give notice as in said Act provided:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the boundaries of said district are as follows:

Beginning at the quarter section corner on the line between sections two and eleven in township No. eleven, south, of range No. thirty-four, east, M. D. M; thence south following the line in the centre of sections Nos. eleven, fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-six, four miles; thence west twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south forty chains to township line between townships eleven and twelve, south; thence south following the section line between sections two and three and ten and eleven, one hundred and twenty and ten hundredths chains to quarter corner between sections Nos. ten and eleven, in township No. twelve, south, of range No. thirty four, east; thence west twenty chains; thence south one hundred and forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains to corner common to sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty six and twenty-seven; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one mile to the centre of section No. thirty-five; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains to township line between townships Nos. twelve and thirteen, south, of range No. thirty-four and thirty-five, east; thence south nineteen and ten hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains to section line between sections Nos. sixteen and twenty-one; thence east twenty chains to corner common to sections Nos. fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one and twenty-two, in township No. thirteen, south, of range No. thirty-five, east; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south two hundred and twenty and forty hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains to section corner on township line between township No. fourteen, south, of ranges Nos. thirty-five and thirty-six, east, common to sections Nos. twenty-five, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-six; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty and twenty-one hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains to southwest corner of section No. eight, in township No. fifteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east, M. D. M; thence east forty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains to section corner common to sections Nos. sixteen, seventeen, twenty and twenty-one; thence south forty chains; thence east sixty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence east twenty chains to corner common to sections Nos. twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four in township No. fifteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east; thence south one hundred and forty and fifty one-hundredths chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one hundred chains; thence east forty chains; thence south one hundred and sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains to section corner of sections Nos. thirty-four and thirty-five, on south line of township No. sixteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east, M. D. M; thence east ninety-two and eighty-five one hundredths chains to the west shore of Owens Lake; thence following the shore line of Owens Lake north-easterly to the mouth of Owens River; thence following the west bank of Owens River north-westerly to the point of intersection of the section line between sections Nos. two and eleven, in township No. eleven, south, of range No. thirty-four, east, M. D. M; thence west twelve chains to the place of beginning.

Excepting and reserving from the lands described as included in said district, the following, to-wit:

Those certain lands owned by the estate of C. B. White, deceased, and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section No. twelve, the south half of the southeast quarter of section No. twelve, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section No. thirteen, all in township No. twelve, south, of range No. thirty-four, east.

Also, the west half of the east half and the west half of section No. oze; and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of section No. two; the north half, the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of of section No. twelve; the east half, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section No. thirteen, and the northeast quarter, the north half of the southeast quarter of section No. twenty-four, all in township No. fourteen south, of range No. thirty-five, east.

Also, the east half of the southwest quarter of section No. seven, the west half of section No. eighteen, and the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section No. nineteen, all in township No. fourteen south, of range No. thirty-six, east.

Also, the west half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the west half of section No. eleven, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section No. fourteen, in township No. thirteen, south, of range thirty-five east, base and meridian Mount Diablo.

Also, the southwest quarter of section No. twenty-seven and the southwest quarter of section No. thirty-four, township fifteen, south, range thirty-six east, M. D. M.

The said District shall be known as "Irrigation District No. One of Inyo County," divided into five divisions, as follows:

DIVISION NUMBER ONE.

Commencing at the north line of said district and running thence south to the section line between sections numbers six and seven, in township number twelve, south, of range number 34 east, and extending to the Owens river on the east.

DIVISION NUMBER TWO.

Commencing at the south line of division number one running thence south to the section line between sections Nos. six and seven, in township number thirteen south, of range number thirty-five east, on the west and extending to the Owens River on the east.

DIVISION NUMBER THREE.

Commencing at the south line of division number two and running thence south to the township line between townships Nos. thirteen and fourteen, south, and running east to the Owens river.

DIVISION NUMBER FOUR.

Commencing at the south line of division number three and running thence south to the township line between townships Nos. fourteen and fifteen, south, to the Owens river on the east.

DIVISION NUMBER FIVE.

Commencing at the south line of division number four and running thence south to the township line between townships Nos. sixteen and seventeen south, thence east to Owens Lake, thence following northerly the west shore of Owens Lake to the mouth of the Owens River and thence following the west shore of Owens River to the township line between townships Nos. fourteen and fifteen, south, of range number thirty-six, east.

Also, That an election will be held in such district on Saturday, July 2nd, 1887, for the purpose of determining whether or not the said district shall be organized under the provisions of said Act and also at which said election one director for each division shall be elected in said district.

That the Clerk of said Board give notice of such election by publication for at least three weeks prior to said day on which the said election shall be held in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in Inyo county, and said notice shall require the electors of said district to cast ballots which shall contain the words: "Irrigation District—Yes" or "Irrigation District—No," or words equivalent thereto, and which said notice shall require said electors to elect one Director for their respective divisions, as also the following officers for the district at large, to-wit: One Assessor, one collector and one Treasurer.

For the purpose of holding and conducting such election the following voting places are hereby established and the following officers are hereby appointed, to-wit:

First Division—At the residence of W. S. Morton. Inspector, W. S. Morton; Judges, J. A. Dryer and David N. Hukill.

Second Division—At the residence of S. A. Densmore. Inspector, S. A. Densmore; Judges, I. A. Anger and Benigno Aguirre.

Third Division—At the residence of H. I. Clark. Inspector, H. L. Clark; Judges, J. Zeglar and James Hillyer.

Fourth Division—At the Half-way House. Inspector, G. W. Parrish; Judges, John Meyer and J. E. Shepherd.

Fifth Division—At the residence of A. C. Harvey. Inspector, A. C. Harvey; Judges, R. C. Spear and T. Richards.

No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held under the provisions of said Act unless he shall possess all the qualifications required of electors under the general election laws of this State.

Polls will be open from one hour after sunrise until sunset.

Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.
m14 4t

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE electors of Independence School District, in the County of Inyo and State of California, that in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880 to and including Section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the 18th day of June, A. D. 1887, at the Public School house in the Town of Independence, in said Independence School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing the Bonds of the District and selling the same for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in said District and furnishing the same.

The polls will be open and the election held at the School House in the Town of Independence, in Independence School District, on the 18th day of June, 1887, and the polls will be open from twelve o'clock M. of said day until seven o'clock P. M. of said day. Thomas Parker, G. W. Brady and John A. Lank, will act as Judges of said Election to conduct the same.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is Five Thousand dollars, of the denomination of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum. The number of years which said Bonds are to run is ten years. Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
E. ROBINSON,
WM. F. MATLACK,
District School Trustees.

Dated at Independence School District, Inyo County, California, May 7th, 1887.
m14-4t

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Going Rapidly to the Front - - The Country Order Department of

HALE BROS. & CO.

Spring Sales Have Opened With a Boom. Orders are Coming From all Parts of the West. Truly There must be Some Good Reason for it. Are You Interested? If so, **Test the System of Ordering By Mail.** Send for SAMPLES and Our Illustrated CATALOGUE.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

SOCIAL HOP!

—AT—

MAIRS' HALL,

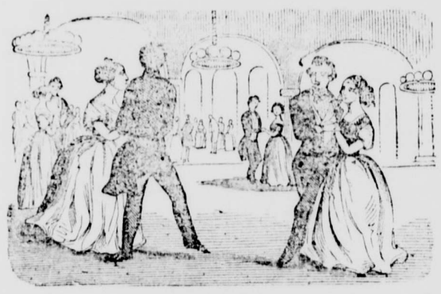
ON

Friday Evening, May 20th, 1887,

UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE

EIGHTEENTH

District Band.



Inyo's favorite violinist, C. W. Ober, has been engaged for the occasion.

TICKETS - - - $1.50

EVERYBODY IS INVITED.

BASE BALL!

A Purse of $100 will be given for the

BEST NINE

At Independence on the

FOURTH.

Entries to close with the Secretary on or before June 15th.

B. RHINE, Sec.

Independence Hotel,

Independence - - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1-86

MISCELALNEOUS.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11 tf

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just comes money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, SPRINGFIELD, MO., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor out of men as this Washer takes of the women, and save as much money as it does and cost as more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the fashers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, ILL., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Let it be the best machine ever invented by man. Yet. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. Yet. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $100."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1719 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.;

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 20, 1864.
n476tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

NERVOUS DEBILITY: ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for the troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. A SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease a specific influence is given without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful, rapidly gains flesh, strength and sexual vigor.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT. One Month, - $3.00. Two Months, - 5.00. Three Months, 7.00.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS, 3003½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. WE GIVE THE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, PURE Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives.

Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale at Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence, and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN
Bee Keeper.

BILL NYE.

The "Bolony Retina"—Advice to His Son on How to Run a Newspaper.

MY DEAR SON—Your first letter written since you started your paper at New Bolony was received yesterday. We felt glad to hear that you were located in a business for yourself, and it made me feel proud to get a copy of the paper which you call The Retina. I do not know why you call it The Retina. Still The Bolony Retina sounds kind of fulsome and didactic.

Retina, I always supposed, was kind of a medical term, and I would be just fool enough if I started a paper to call it The Sciatica or The Polypus at Work. It's wonderful how people run to new names these days, and a plain man with a common school education has to go groping along through the world the best he can. I presume that, with your thorough and florid education, such a word as Retina don't stump you for a minute, but with me it's different. I am a rough, hard working man and always been busy all my life. One of the neighbors asked me night before last why I hadn't joined the Knights of Labor, and I told him that I'd always been too busy.

It's a fact, too. I've always been so constantly employed that I couldn't belong to a labor organization and give it the attention it ought to have.

I like the tone of your editorial piece, on the inside of your paper, which is entitled, "Salutatory." I like it where it goes on to say as follows:

"We shall strive, in season and out of season, to advocate the resources and liabilities of New Bolony as a health resort and county seat. Our voice will ever be heard in clarion tones, putting its shoulder to the wheel of progress and tramping on oppression with both feet.

"We shall send The Retina to every quarter of the globe, so that New Bolony, with its wealth of picturesque valley, hill and dale, together with its new court house and health giving atmosphere, will be known of wherever the English language is spoke.

"It is true that the editor of this paper has just emerged from college, and is still young; but he has had some experience in writing for a college paper, and he knows what the needs and the wants of the people are. He is aware that the class of readers who will peruse The Retina will not be so refined or cultivated, perhaps, as his college readers were; but he will try to make himself understood, and we think we will be successful.

"We shall constantly improve The Retina, as growing business and patronage may warrant, so that in a few years our readers will look back on this first copy with ill-concealed mirth. We are already figuring on a dark blue job press and a rubber door mat for the office, bearing the legend 'Welcome' in large gothic extended letters.

"We shall espouse the cause of no party or faction for the present, preferring to remain neutral for the time being, hopping on to the erroneous, ever and anon, however, as circumstances may arise which will seem to call on us for a word of reproof, admonition or encouragement. We shall not make any boasts or fill the air with bombast at this time, but when hydra headed wrong emerges from its hole the casual observer will see us knock seventeen distinct varieties of tar out of said hydra headed wrong, and those who carefully observe our course while conducting The Retina will notice that there are no flies on it.

"We have quite a number of our best essays and orations prepared while we were attending school and college, which will appear from time to time in these columns. They are carefully and exhaustively written, and entirely cover the ground. Among these we may name the following titles:

"The American Indian—His Glorious Past and Opaque Future.
"The Care and Discipline of Children from an Unpartisan Standpoint.
"The Disagreeable Results of Crime—Necessity for Exercise Among the Laboring Classes.
"Demosthenes as an Off Hand Speaker.
"How to Reclaim Giddy Parents—Where is Your Parent To-Night?
"Criticisms on the Present Imperfect Plan of Salvation.
"Duty of Wives—What Constitutes a Good Wife.
"George Washington and the Misery He Entailed Upon the Youth of America by Telling the Truth and Afterward Becoming the Father of His Country.

"All these essays are well written, and would be highly ornamental to any first class magazine in the land, but we are here to give satisfaction in our new field, and the best we have ever written is none too good for the people of New Bolony. We aim to please.

"With regard to prohibition, we shall be outspoken at all times. As for ourself we can use prohibition or we can let it alone. For the present we prefer to touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing. We favor a high license with low retail prices. This gradually busts up the dealer and finally wipes this curse from the face of the earth with the besom of statutory wrath. Besoms of statutory wrath carefully printed at this office on short notice.

"In closing we will state that The Retina starts out with a liberal patronage and has come to stay. We use this last term with the permission of the man who made it.

"We expect our new navy blue jobber in a few weeks, and little boys in town who wish to see how a newspaper is made, and who would like to contribute a thumb or two out of their little collection, may come and monkey with the new press at any time. We will return their thumbs to them at the end of the week."

I like the tone of this piece as a general thing, though I am sorry to hear you allude to your liberal patronage and by the same mail get a request for more funds. I will send you what money I can spare, hoping that you will soon get on your feet again.

I suppose you will be running for congress the next thing, and then you will forget all about your old father, and borrow money of people who haven't felt near the interest in you that I have.

Send the paper for one year and charge me with the subscription price. You may also put a piece in your paper stating as follows:

FOR SALE.

Owing to ill health I will sell at my residence in town 29, range 18, west, according to government survey, one crushed raspberry colored cow, aged 6 years. She is a good milkster, and is not afraid of the cars—or anything else. She is a cow of undaunted courage and gives milk frequently. To a man who does not fear death in any form she would be a great boon. She is very much attached to her home at present, by means of a trace chain, but she will be sold to any one who will agree to treat her right. She is one-fourth shorthorn and three-fourths hyena. Purchaser need not be identified. I will also throw in a double barrel shotgun which goes with her. In May she generally goes away somewhere for a week or two and returns with a tall, red calf, with long, wabbly legs. Her name is Rose, and I would prefer to sell her to a non resident.

You may keep this notice in your paper till you sell the cow. We are all pretty well, and hope your paper will be self-sustaining.

If I had four or five boys all engaged in running newspapers that had liberal patronage I don't believe I'd have money enough to pay my poll tax. But I must now close by saying so-long, as the feller says. Your father.—Bill Nye in Chicago News.

—Countryman—"What have you got?" Waiter—"All the delicacies of the season." Countryman—"Well, bring me a plate of pan-cakes."—*Tid-Bits.*

—It has been held in three different courts that a marriage by telegraph is not legal. It is too sudden.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—An Alabama inventor has produced a machine that will cut bolts for fifteen thousand shingles in a day.

WONDERFUL TOWERS.

Some of the Most Remarkable Structures of the Kind in the World.

The ancient city of Pisa, Italy, is famous for its lofty and magnificent structures, some of which have very interesting stories. None of them, however, is so wonderful as the celebrated leaning tower. This building was commenced in 1174 by a Pisan architect, named Bonanna, by William of Innspruck. It is of cylindrical form, one hundred and seventy-nine feet high, fifty feet in diameter, and leans twelve feet nine inches from the perpendicular. It consists of eight stories, each of which has an outside gallery projecting from it. From the summit, which is reached by several hundred steps, a beautiful and extensive view may be had of the surrounding country. The misconstruction was discovered before the tower was finished, and the upper tiers were so shaped as to partly counteract the arcutation. At the top of the tower seven immense bells were so placed, as by their weight, to counterbalance the leaning of the tower.

The highest tower in the world is at Cremona, in Northern Italy; it is three hundred and ninety-six feet high. It was begun in 1223, and the bells which are in it were cast in 1578. An astronomical clock, made in the year 1594, is placed in the third story.

The Florentine campanile was commenced in 1334, by Giotto, the great painter, architect and sculptor. He commenced the erection of the tower with the determination to surpass all the ancient structures of this kind, both in height and in richness of design. But Giotto, having died in 1336, the tower was completed by Taddeo Gaddi. Its height is two hundred and seventy-six feet, and it is divided into four tiers. It is of equal dimensions from bottom to top, and is built on the Italian Gothic style. On the basement floor there are two rows of tablets in relief; they are the work of Giotto. There are also many beautiful statues on the upper tier. It was the original design of Giotto to have a spire surmount the present tower, and the columns which were to support it may still be seen on the top of the building.

The famous tower known as Giralda, is situated at Seville, Spain. This tower when originally built by Phillip Guevara, the Moor, was only two hundred and fifty feet high. But in 1568 a magnificent belfry one hundred feet high was added, and it is now the second highest in the world.

The campanile was called Giralda, because of the brazen weathercock in its top story. Although the figure weighs a ton and a half, it is easily turned by the wind. It is said that a very fine campanile was situated at Salisbury, England. It is supposed to have been two hundred feet high, and was probably destroyed by Sir Thomas Wyatt, the younger, while leading an insurrectionary mob.—*Louisville (Ky.) Outlook.*

Some Mitigating Circumstances.

"See here, Jones, I want to talk to you a moment," said an Austin philanthropist; "don't you know you are not doing your duty by your children in not sending them to school? That's not the way a fond father should treat his children."

"Well, now, I don't know about that," replied Jones. "I don't believe you fully realize what you are talking about. Now, I have a brother whose oldest son was sent up for two years for horse-stealing, and the judge, in sentencing him, said that his ignorance and lack of early education were strong mitigating circumstances in the case; and instead of making the sentence ten years, which he would have done had the boy never received any education, he would only make it two. Now, do you suppose I am going to rob my boys of those mitigating circumstances that have already been such a bonanza in the family? No, sir; before I do, I hope my right arm will cleave to the roof of my mouth!"—*Texas Siftings.*

Toothsome Boiled Bread.

A writer in a housekeeping journal affirms that bread can be boiled instead of baking it and with far less heat of the range. The new method consists mainly in steaming the dough instead of cooking it in the oven. It is claimed that this is a great invention, as it saves the time and experience necessary to get the oven to the right heat for baking, which has always proved the great obstacle to baking at home. The utensils required are simply these: First a tin mould, or camp-kettle, in which the dough is placed after it has been mixed with the usual ingredients—water, yeast, sugar and salt—and secondly, a larger tin saucepan, into which the mould fits. The water in the outer saucepan is allowed to boil around the tin mould for two or three hours, the lids of both utensils being kept closely down and at the end of that time the loaf may be turned out. It will be found firm, solid and palatable, with all the qualities of good bread.—*N. Y. World.*

—The Presbyterian General Assembly, of England, have forwarded a petition to Queen Victoria praying for protection to their mission work in the New Hebrides. It is pointed out that the missionaries have been successful in civilizing a large portion of the people of the New Hebrides. Nearly £180,000 has been expended in carrying on the work, in which sixteen missionaries and over one hundred native teachers and evangelists are engaged. The mission has made 9,000 converts to Christianity while 50,000 natives had been more or less civilized.

—How inconsistent most persons are! You shoot off a pun, a brand-new one possibly, and you are threatened with instant annihilation, but the same man who thus objects will spend a dollar and a half and three hours at the theater listening to the most archaic of word-twisting, laugh uproariously at every pun, and next day retail all he can remember to his friends and acquaintances. As Colonel Ingersoll once remarked, there's something wrong somewhere.—*Philadelphia Press.*

THE HUMAN HAND.

A Nice Little Lecture for Boys and Girls and Some Old Folks, Too.

Young people have a great deal of trouble with their hands, and commit many faults with them. When they go upon the platform to speak a piece, they know not what to do with those troublesome and superfluous appendages, unless some good teacher of elocution has told them; and then it is hard to obey his injunction to "let them alone."

Just to let them hang quietly and naturally by the side most of the time, is very difficult for a tyro. A boy's impulse is to get hold of his coat, fumble with his watch-chain, or make gestures which add no force to his words. An old teacher of elocution has given this excellent rule: "When your hands have nothing to do, do nothing with them; let them hang."

Some boys, yes, and some girls, too, have a world of trouble in keeping their hands clean. Probably, on this very day, in the United States, one hundred thousand mothers have spoken words like these, in various tones: "Johnny, what dreadful hands to come to the table with! Go and wash them, sir, at once!" Johnny gazes ruefully at what his elder sister calls his "horrid paws," and wonders how they could have acquired their dismal hue. It is a mystery. He started clean in the morning; at least, he thought he did, and he has only been to school. Yet look at his hands! Black as a charcoal dealer's, with nails fearful to behold. Many boys wonder, naturally enough, how grown people keep their hands clean all day without taking much trouble about it. Boys handle every thing, whether clean or dirty, and half of them do not know how to wash their hands, or how to wipe them dry. Hands well-washed and perfectly dried will keep clean four times as long as hands half-washed and half-dried. Nails, too, are much more easily kept in good order if they are attended to frequently and with care and thoroughness.

Many, indeed, are the faults of the hands. One of the worst is pointing the finger of scorn at the faults of others. Biting the thumb was the Italian method of expressing contempt in the days of Romeo and Juliet, the tragedy of whose lives began with their servants biting their thumbs at one another. It is with the hands that boys pinch, scratch, fight and steal. Hamlet called his hands "pickers and stealers."

But, then, what beautiful and wonderful things the human hand can do! what lovely pictures it can paint; what enchanting music it can play; what valiant deeds it can do; what kind acts it can perform! Best of all, it can lift up the fallen, and welcome back to hope and new effort the repentent wanderer from the path of rectitude. We said the other week, that knowing teachers often judge of the quality of their pupils by looking at their mouths. But the hands, too, have a tale to tell and sometimes they tell very plainly.—*Youth's Companion.*

SMUT IN CORN.

Its Prevention Effected by Soaking the Seed in a Copper Sulphate Solution.

Smut in corn is fast becoming a prevailing evil, injuring the crops and poisoning the fodder and the cattle which consume it. Its nature is worth study, so that some remedy can be found for it. It is a pure parasitic disease, no doubt, which affects every part of the plant and is as liable to infect the seed and the soil as the plant itself. In fact the evidence goes to show that every part of the plant is infected, for the outburst of the seed of the fungus appears in every part, the roots, stem, leaves, flowers and seed being all more or less affected. The soil can not help but be infected by the large quantity of smut left upon it in the debris of the crop and that brought by the winds and washed down by the rains from the air in which it floats. The smut of corn is precisely like that of wheat or oats in its prominent characteristics and differs from the latter in some invisible points only, and the means for evading this which are used with effect with the smaller grains may be used equally with corn. We have been experimenting with corn smut for some years and have found the soaking of seed in a solution of sulphate of copper or one of chloride of potash—the common muriate of potash used as a fertilizer—has the same effect in preventing smut in the crop as it has with wheat and oats.

THE FAD OF THE DAY.

How Washington Statesmen Supply Themselves With a Stock of Electricity.

"I think I'll take my electricity," said a member of Congress as he came out of the House into the lobby. "I feel all worn out; that last speech has almost exhausted me. Won't you come along?" he asked of a fellow-member.

"I don't mind," the second Congressman replied. "I think a little will do me good, too."

The two members got on the elevator and went down to the basement to take their electricity. It is quite the "fad" nowadays for the members to take electricity. An electric apparatus has been fixed up in the engine-room in the basement, and daily the members avail themselves of the opportunity to get freshened up. A board, with a tooth piece of copper, is placed beneath the great belt of the large engine wheel, and the electricity thus generated is carried off by a wire attached to the board, which is long enough to be grasped by one who sits in a chair near by. The circuit is completed by the person holding the wire grasping a small brass chain attached to the railing around the engine's wheel. The system is thus filled quietly with electricity. The members say it is splendid after they have been out to receptions and suppers all night, or they have exhausted their brain power by speech-making or listening. A great many members take electricity, and some go to the basement of the capitol for it every day during the session.—*Cor. Baltimore American.*

—A Frenchman estimates that in a life of fifty years a man sleeps away six thousand days, walks eight hundred days, and the rest of the time feeds and fusses.

NOT A DRUG.

Compound Oxygen is not a drug. It does not introduce an enemy into the system, but a kind and gracious healer. It does not assault or depress nature, as is always the case when crude drugs are taken, but comes to her assistance and restores her weakened vital forces. All of its effects are gentle, pervading, and vitalizing. If you are suffering from any disease which your physician has failed to cure, send to Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, for their pamphlet, and learn all about this wonderful treatment.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Matthews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

There is a rich man in the Black Hills, says the Bismarck *Times*, who dates the beginning of his fortune from the day when he sold his wife for $4,000.

A SUGGESTION TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Tourists, emigrants and mariners find that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicinal safeguard against unhealthful influences, upon which they can implicitly rely, since it prevents the effects of vitiated atmosphere, unaccustomed or unwholesome diet, bad water, or other conditions unfavorable to health. On long voyages, or journeys in latitudes adjacent to the equator, it is especially useful as a preventive of the febrile complaints and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are apt to attack natives of the temperate zone sojourning or traveling in such regions, and it is an excellent protection against the influence of extreme cold, sudden changes of temperature, exposure to damp or extreme fatigue. It not only prevents intermittent and remittent fever, and other diseases of a malarial type, but eradicates them, a fact which has been notorious for years past in North and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, Australia, and other countries.

Ash ejected from Cotopaxi in July, 1885, has yielded two-fifths of a troy ounce of silver to the ton. The metal has hitherto been unknown among volcanic products.

"SWEET MAUD MULLER."

Whittier's beautiful ballad contains a touching allusion to the many cares and sorrows which wear upon the "heart and brain" of a wife and mother. Thousands of weary suffering women have found Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" a marvellous recuperator of wasted strength, and of sovereign efficacy in all those derangements and maladies peculiar to their sex, by reason of which the vitality is gradually sapped, and the check robbed prematurely of its bloom. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Nowadays only well-to-do ladies can afford to have maids to help them dress, but in the olden times every housewife had a dresser.

"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthama, Catarrh, and Throat Diseases.

DYSPEPSIA AND CONSTIPATION.

Henry B. Archer, Receiver of Taxes of the City of Yonkers, N. Y., says of BRANDRETH'S PILLS:

For the past ten years I have been using BRANDRETH'S PILLS for self and family. We find them a sovereign remedy for indigestion and constipation, taking one or two every night for ten days. They are also admirable blood purifiers, perfectly harmless but exceedingly effective as a cathartic. I first used them myself, particularly for biliousness and dyspepsia. They relieved me in two weeks. I cheerfully recommend them.

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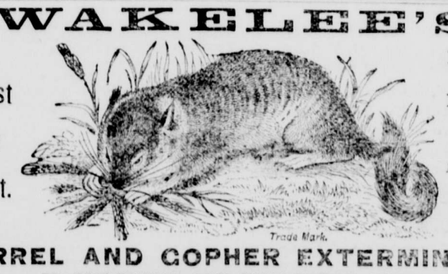

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....MAY 21, 1887.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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BUYING FERTILIZERS.

Why It Pays to Purchase Them in the Shape of Feed for Live-Stock.

Ordinarily the average farmer can not afford to buy feed, nor can he to any great extent afford to purchase manure. If the farm has been allowed to run down through continued cropping without manuring or rotating so that the field has run down below a profitable margin, it may do to purchase commercial fertilizers in order to increase the yield. The principal dependence of the farmers must be upon barnyard manure and rotation.

If by using commercial fertillizers you can increase the yield of the crops so that more stock can be kept, and thereby increase your supply of farm-made manure, there may be many Western farmers who can make the investment profitable. So feed. If you have a good supply of corn fodder, wheat or oat straw, timothy and clover hay, you can buy bran and oil meal generally and feed with profits. For this reason, wheat or oat straw in themselves are not a complete feed. In fact they are of considerable less value of either of the others. But by taking clover, wheat, or oat straw and bran or meal, say in a feed of twenty-five pounds, you can give eleven each of clover and wheat or oat straw and three pounds of bran, and you have a feed equal to or nearly so to twenty-five pounds of good timothy hay—by combining you make the straw nearly equal in value with hay—because it supplies what the clover and bran lacks and then makes up what is deficient in the other. This, of course, greatly reduces the cost of feeding and in many cases considerably increases the supply. Profitable feeding implies having good stock and then feeding so as to secure the largest gain at the smallest expense. It does not pay to feed stock unless you can secure a steady gain from the start. But at the same time the expenses should be made as light as possible in order to increase the profits; under such circumstances feed can be purchased and fed out with profit.

If properly managed securing a large crop should enable us to feed an increased number of stock. Then if fed under good shelter, using all necessary precautions to make and save all the manure possible, we can secure a larger amount of manure, and with good management this ought to increase the yield of the crops again.

In order to secure a start of this kind you can purchase fertilizers and often you can purchase feed with profit. If your farm is ordinarily rich, and is not cropped out by following one crop with the same year after year until all the plant food required for that variety of crops is nearly or quite exhausted. By adopting a plan of rotation and economical feeding the fertility can be gradually increased. More stock fed and marketed and your profits will be increased accordingly.

I buy bran for milk cows the year round because the larger flow of milk and the increased value of the manure is sufficient to give me a good profit. Good clover hay and bran as a staple food is one of the best and cheapest feeds for milk cows I can obtain, and the quality of the manure is considerably increased by this combination. I do not mean to imply that every farmer will find these his cheapest feeds, only give my experience. Bran in nearly all cases increases the value of the manure and in a run-down farm can nearly always be used in combination with other foods profitably. And it is good economy when you are attempting to build up the farm to take advantage of each combination as can be done profitably that will enable you to feed more stock and secure more manure.—*N. J. Shepherd, in Des Moines (Io.) Leader.*

JEWELRY NOVELTIES.

Some of the Charming Articles to Be Worn the Coming Season.

White or colored enamel flowers are popular in silver.

An ivy leaf in plain Roman gold, with veins distinctly marked, makes a chaste pin.

Silver-handled riding whips begin to appear, in readiness for the season of outdoor recreation.

Large, hollow-wire curved-link bracelets of silver are becoming popular in both satin and oxidized finish.

Large intaglio sards, encircled with openwork or enameled-flower designs, have recently appeared as pins.

A brisk demand for silver glove pungents, ornamented with gold applied work or in chased finish, is expected this season.

The large ball ear-rings, in plain Roman gold now in vogue, frequently have small diamonds or other stones imbedded in them.

A novel pin recently consisted of a crescent of graduated daisies, embracing between its horns a fine enamel painting.

Large pansies carved out of amethyst and set with pearls or diamonds are used as pins, pendants and hairpins combined.

A heavy double ring was recently seen, one shank of which bore an antique crest while its companion was set with a diamond.

Broad woven-wire, or figure 8 bracelets, as they are termed, are worn both in silver and gold, and have the merit of flexibility.

A triple cluster ring, consisting of a row of emeralds, sapphires or rubies circled with diamonds, is a pleasing novelty in this line.—*Jewelers' Weekly.*

—Hundreds of antiers of the elk are shipped every year from Oregon and Washington Territory to England, where they grace ancestral halls as ornaments.

BOWSER AND THE BABY.

The Mother of the Little Cherub Relates Some of Her Trials and Tribulations.

I may have heretofore mentioned the fact that Mr. Bowser and I do not exactly agree as to how a baby should be brought up. I think he is a very unreasonable father in various instances. He came home one day when baby was only three months old and found him crying.

"Mrs. Bowser, that baby's got corns!" exclaimed Mr. Bowser, as he hung up his hat.

"Corns?"

"Yes, corns! You act as if you never heard of corns. Put him down while I examine his feet."

"The idea! Who ever heard of a baby three months old having corns?"

"There's a good deal in this world you never heard of, Mrs. Bowser. Put the young'un down."

He examined the baby's feet, pulled his toes apart, and of course he didn't find any corns. I knew he wouldn't.

"Then what is he bawling about?" he persisted.

"Babies always cry more or less."

"They do, eh? Well, if this one doesn't cry less I'll find some way to make him! I shall hold him responsible from this day out."

Our baby had the hives, as every other baby has. Mr. Bowser came home and found me holding the child and mother preparing some warm drink. There were the blotches and pimples, but baby wasn't even fretting.

"What's the matter of that young monkey now?" demanded Mr. Bowser, as he caught sight of the pimples.

"Only the hives, my dear."

"Only! Have you had the doctor?"

"Why, no, There is no need of a doctor."

"Isn't there! Mrs. Bowser, that may be hives, and it may be small-pox! It looks more like the latter disease to me. If that young un has gone and brought the small-pox into this house I warn him to look out for himself! I'm a loving husband and fond father and all that, but I propose to draw a line with my children. I shall draw it at small-pox.

"Mr. Bowser" said my mother, "you should not get unduly excited. This is only a case of the hives. This child has yet to go through with measles, chicken-pox, whooping-cough and several other kindred diseases or ailments.

"He has, eh! He proposes to keep this house upset for the next eight or ten years, does he? Never! I'll lug him out this very night and lay him on somebody's door-step!"

Baby was five months old before Mr. Bowser suddenly discovered that he was bald-headed. He was holding the child at the time, and he rolled him into the crib and called me from the foot of the stairs:

"Mrs. Bowser, for Heaven's sake come down here as fast as you can!"

"What is it?" I asked as I hurried down.

"Why, this infernal young un's bald-headed!"

"Is that all? Why, I thought you had dropped him!"

"Is that all! Isn't that enough? He might as well die at once. Think of the ridicule that will be heaped upon my child from the very hour he is able to toddle to the door! Grown people will take him for some little old man who was sawed off for a dwarf, and children will yell: 'Bald-headed Bowser!' at him. Imagine our feelings as we hear the street gamins shout: 'Old Bowser, where's your bald-head!' And it has come to this!"

"Give the baby a chance, my dear."

"Chance! Chance! Haven't I give him every possible show since he was born? Hasen't he been the direct and only cause of my losing fifteen pounds weight in four months?"

"But his hair will come out, He'll have a good head of hair when he's a year old."

"Oh, he will! Yes, if he knows what's good for him he will. He's my child, of course I have got the feeling of a father, but sooner than have him grow up a bald-head, I'd abandon and disown him!"

One day soon after I found baby's scalp red and irritated, and the cook informed me that she saw Mr. Bowser fussing around the crib. I called him in from the back yard and charged him with sinister designs, and I know from his guilty manners that he had been trying some of his nostrums warranted to make hair grow.

On another occasion, when I was giving baby a bath, Mr. Bowser happened in, and it wasn't a minute before Mr. Bowser had made up his mind that the child's feet were too large.

"Nonsense, Mr. Bowser! His feet are all right. See how chubby and healthy they are."

"Yes, and gaze upon their size! I tell you, he was cut out for a giant! In two years my boots won't fit him!"

"Pshaw!"

"You may pshaw all you will, but he's going to be a monstrosity! It won't be five years before you'll see an advertisement in the papers reading:

"GREATEST WONDER
"OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY!
"Big-Footed Bowser, son of Old Man and Old Woman Bowser, of Detroit.
"Biggest Hoofs of any Human Being in this World!
"No. 21's don't come within a Mile of Fitting him!
"Fat, Happy and 10c pays the bill.

"Yes, that's what you'll see, Mrs. Bowser, and you'll grin and tickle over it and deadhead your way in every afternoon. I won't! The disgrace will have put me under the sod. Wash away, Mrs. Bowser, but don't you dare to let that young 'un know I'm the slightest relation to him—not the slightest!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

COURTSHIP IN MEXICO.

The Way in Which Lovers Are Compelled to Woo the Fair Senoritas.

Mexican ladies seldom go out without some one of the family or a servant. They do not have gentlemen visitors. There is no chance for a gallant youth to burn the midnight oil or gas at his prospective father-in-law's expense. If a young man has been acquainted with a girl from childhood, or by some accident is allowed to visit the family and becomes a lover, he is immediately forbidden the house, and must continue his courting as best he can. It is then the balcony is of service. A signal is agreed upon, and the senorita with ears alert hears it, and appears upon the balcony and converses with her lover below in the street. Notes are secretly exchanged, but never through the mail. To give you an idea of Mexican courtship and how Cupid breaks down the barriers made by ignorance and superstition, I will explain what is here termed "playing the bear." This is a very popular game—at least it seems so among the Mexicans. It is played by two persons, a lady and a gentleman. Both are usually young—in their teens as it were—though there are instances of the game being played by couples who had passed that period by several years.

A young man becomes smitten with a fair charmer at the opera or at church. He follows the lady to her home. Having that located, he makes it his business to be in that neighborhood as much as possible. He will stroll by the house with his eyes expressive of the state of his heart, and if he should catch a glimpse of his fair one he is happy. If he receives a smile he becomes intoxicated with love and is ready to play the "bear" for an indefinite period of time. If the lady is seated on the balcony when Romeo arrives upon the scene she usually withdraws, after exchanging glances with him. This programme is kept up for months. At last he receives a smile from fair Juliet. From smiles they get to exchanging a few words. There have been actual cases where the bear has frolicked about for a year or two before the fickle maid would exchange a word with him. Very often there are two or three bears casting longing eyes in the same direction. This frequently causes bad blood. As soon as the couple begin to know each other's voices matters progress rapidly. After they arrive at an understanding the persevering lover hastens to the padre. The kind priest finding that there is no reason for objection on either side, proceeds to intercede with the girl's parents and gain him admission to the domicile of his lady love. As soon as a young man enters the house he is considered engaged to the daughter. A wedding quickly follows, and there is no more "playing the bear" so far as that young man is concerned.

A great deal depends on the girl in this game. She can make it a long or a short game. There has been a case brought to my notice of a young man who has never missed an evening for nearly three years, and he is still only in the first stage of the game, posing or walking up and down in front of the senorita's home hoping to receive a smile. Close observers say that, so far, she only condescends to let him see the least bit of her white dress through the half-closed French windows that open on the balcony. He was asked why he played the bear so long when he met with so little encouragement His reply was:

"Oh, I love her so dearly! And she is so rich!" I passed by a house a few evenings since and saw a lover standing in the shadow of a friendly doorway. He had a guitar. I moved in the shadow to see the by-play. As the soft notes broke the quietude of the evening I saw a window open in a house adjoining and a senorita step out on the balcony. The music continued for a few moments and then ceased. I saw the fair one drop something over the balcony. The lover caught it and retired into the shadow again. I strolled up the street, crossed over, and went toward them. I saw he was holding something to his ear, and I knew telephone communications was perfect between these two loving hearts.

There is no such thing as being introduced, even though the lover be accompanied by a relation. Should the parties meet on the promenade and the relative desires to speak with his fair relative he excuses himself and joins her, leaving the lover out in the cold, as it were, until he gains admittance to her parents' house through the intercession of the priest. If while walking in the Alameda or Zocolo he meets the object of his affections he keeps at a respectful distance, hoping that his presence may be noticed by her. If while riding he sees her in a carriage, he places himself as near as possible and feels rewarded for his trouble if he catch a glimpse of her face at each turning or receives a sly glance of recognition. An engagement broken in Mexico is considered a serious matter. The lady is looked upon as disgraced and seldom has another suitor. —*San Francisco Chronicle.*

—Mail Carrier Rigney, of North Carolina, was stopped the other day on the Blue Ridge by highwaymen, who demanded the mail bag or his life. He gave up neither, but by skillful argument and shrewd persuasion convinced the robbers that the pouch contained nothing of value, and they let him go on unrobbed. Afterward he had them arrested.

—A little girl was jailed at Santa Rosa, Cal., a few days ago, for throwing stones into a neighbor's yard.

Little Laugas.

"Does everything happen for the best?" Don't know. If I get a chance to try those things that don't happen I'll find out."—St. Louis Critic.

A young man in Covelo recently thrashed a clergyman because the church would not receive his mother as a member.—San Francisco Chronicle.

Rev. Robert Hall, when asked how many sermons a preacher could prepare in a week, replied: "If he is a man of pre-eminent ability, one; if he is a man ordinary ability, two; if he is an ass, six."

"Now, darling, kiss my eyelids down!" said the poet who wrote "Going to Sleep." If she were anything of a darling, and wanted money that was in his vest pocket, she would not kiss his eyelids up.—New Orleans Picayune.

She was decorating her room with pictures, and she perched her husband's photo on the topmost nail. Then she sat down to admire her work, and remarked quietly: "Now everything is lovely, and the goose hangs high.—New York Sunday Mercury.

Mr. Fourstar's little girl was there. I must tell you of one of her old little sayings. Her father has a small round bald spot on the top of his head, and kissing him at bedtime she remarked, "Stoop down, papsy dear, I want to kiss the place where the lining shows."—London Truth.

A naturalist notes that daring the mating season the male birds do nothing but try to show off before the females. After marriage, however, the female has to watch her best while the male goes about and has a good time. Darwin must have been crazy when he got the notion that men developed from animals.—Omaha World.

Senator (indignantly)—The report going about that I am one of the best poker players in the country is doing me a great deal of harm. Senator's Wife (soothingly)—I don't see why it should, my dear. People pay very little attention to such idle tales. How does it harm you? Senator—I can't get anybody to play with me.—New York Sun.

A Dixeyfication.

To avoid the embrace of the fair Mrs. Case,
Young English, you know, Will English, you know,
Took a tug out to sea, resolved to be free.
'Twas English, young English, you know!
—New York World.

A Texas Editor Rises to Explain.

The Standard wishes to correct a false impression in reference to the "firing" of the editor's wife and mother-in-law from the Methodist church. They were not put out of the building, as some suppose, but merely had their names erased from the roll of membership. The editor is not the kind of a man to quietly submit to having his wife and her mother "fired" bodily from a church or elsewhere. He is not built that way; neither is his mother-in-law.—Belleville Standard.

Didn't See the Joke.

"Yes, my hands are soft," said a dudish and conceited young fellow the other night in a small company, as he admiringly looked at those useless appendages that had never done a day's work. "Do you know how I do it?" he exclaimed proudly. "I wear gloves on my hands every night to sleep in."

"Do you sleep with your hat on also?" asked a pert young woman.

And the young fellow replied in the negative and looked wonderingly because the company smiled.—Hebrew Standard.

Capt. Blazier's Great Feat.

"Even our gallant commander was somewhat disconcerted at the idea of sailing up a cataract, but being a man of infinite resource, he reached down into the cabin of his craft, and much to the surprise of the party, dragged forth a pair of telegraph pole slippers, donning which he ascended the frozen column of the Hippowatomie Geyser with all the agility of one accustomed to any or all climes."—Vol. IV, cap. 4, Life's Canoe Expedition to Pike's Peak.

"American News."

During a trial at Tazewell Court House, Va., which took place recently, a counsel accused a witness of perjury; the witness immediately retorted that the counsel not only made an invariable practice of walking round the truth, but at times told lies that would have shocked Ananias. At this juncture both gentlemen drew revolvers and had a high old time of it with the six shooters. On the first shot being fired, the judge promptly disappeared under his desk. Crack! crack! crack! echoed through the court till the shooting irons were emptied. Then five stretchers were brought in, and five wounded men were carried out. One was the learned counsel. After their removal the judge cautiously crept from his place of shelter, mounted the bench, rebuked the witness and the trial was resumed.—London Judy.

Not Pure Latin.

A bright, mischievous city schoolboy, who liked fooling better than study, recently fooled his teacher by asking her if these words were Latin or not. She could not give a direct answer, but promised to investigate and report. These were the mysterious words:

Infirtarisinoaknoneis.
Inmudeelis Inclaynoneis.

Translated:

In fir, tar is. In oak, none is.
In mud, eel is. In clay, none is.
—Boston Budget.

The Right Password, but the Wrong Smell.

A Good Templar in Chico, Cal., got full and went up to the lodge room in that condition. He knocked at the inner door and gave the password to the guardian, who was a Milesian and who had, with the mother wit of his race, placed his nose to the wicket instead of his ear. He repeated the word "Abstinence" the second time and asked: "Dennis, why doncher open 'er door? Hain't I got the right password?" "Yis, sor," bawled Dennis, within hearing of the whole lodge, "you do be having the right password intirely, but, be jabers, sor, yez hav the wrong shmell."—Portland (Ore.) Mercury.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Historical and Statistical Facts Relating to Chicago's Marvelous Growth.

"Born, at Vandalia, Ill., Saturday, March 4, 1837, the City of Chicago." Historic words are these. The birth of a city but half a century ago, having at the time of incorporation but 4,000 inhabitants. This year that babe records her fiftieth anniversary as a city with a population of 750,000 people. Enterprise and thrift were her parents, natural resources her succor, and she was clothed by the indomitable will and perseverance of honest hearts, strong hands, and clear heads, and a situation unsurpassed. What a history is this! A city born out of swamp lands and odorous wild-onion beds. Grown to be a mighty metropolis in thirty-four short years, destroyed almost in a day by a demon of fire, and within a period of another sixteen years entirely rebuilt with a grandeur and stability almost beyond the comprehension of those not familiar with the city's history.

August 10, 1833, the young village of Chicago was incorporated as a town. The event was talked of with pride by the few hardy settlers living in the vicinity, for then the wily savage built his wigwam unmolested within a stone's throw of every inhabitable building in the fort, and the adventurous settler, amid continued hardships, cultivated a small portion of the fertile prairies far away from the every-day comforts of civilization, and tilling a soil which he called his own only by virtue of a "squatter's claim." The county of Cook, named in honor of the Hon. Daniel P. Cook, had been portioned off from Peoria county but two years before—in 1831—when the village of Chicago was incorporated into a town by an almost unanimous vote, 12 voting in favor and 1 against the change. The following year—1834—the poll-list had but 111 names registered as voting, and the total tax receipts amounting to but $18.90, a sum insufficient to meet current expenditures and necessitating a loan of $60 for street improvements. Gradually the tide of emigration drifted westward, and many stopped at that point, coming by boat or horseback around the lake by way of Detroit and along the lake shore. New buildings sprang up like mushrooms to accommodate the newcomers, and by 1836 luxuries as well as the necessities of life were among the imports of the "merchants" doing business here. The uncertainty of title to lands vested in the Government by the Indians caused urgent appeals to be made for relief, and in July, 1836, the first sale of canal lands was held here and the titles given by the canal trustees to purchasers.

From this time an unhealthy period of speculation began; values were very unsteady and varied greatly from week to week, resulting in a financial crash the following year. A branch of the Second State Bank, the first to do a general banking business, was located here in 1836, and went down with the rest in the eventful year of '37. On November 18, 1836, the board of trustees for the "town" of Chicago held a meeting and ordered "that the president invite the citizens of each of the three districts (north, south and west) of the town to meet in their respective districts and select three suitable persons to meet with the board of trustees on Thursday evening next and consult together with them on the expediency of applying to the Legislature of the State for a city charter and adopting a draft to accompany such application."

All the provisions of a city were finally agreed upon and the board of town trustees sent a messenger by the stage-coach with it to Vandalia, about seventy-five miles below Springfield, where the Legislature was in session. The act of the incorporation of the city was approved March 4, 1837.

The first census taken after the incorporation was July 1, 1837, and showed a total population of 4,179, divided as follows:

WARD.	Under 5 years of age.		Over 5, under 21 years.		21 years and over.		Colored.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
First	57	39	109	135	444	218	10	7
Second	76	74	120	148	630	262	13	18
Third	11	16	33	19	70	46	.....	..
Fourth	15	15	31	27	101	42	5	2
Fifth	32	37	26	20	135	70	.....	..
Sixth	53	65	72	101	420	207	13	9
Totals	244	269	381	450	1,800	845	41	36

White, 3,989; black, 77; sailors on vessels owned here, 113—total, 4,179.

It was also shown by this census that there existed, July 1, 4 warehouses, 398 dwellings, 29 dry-goods stores, 5 hardware, 3 druggists, 19 grocery and provisions, 10 taverns, 26 groceries, 17 lawyers' offices, and 5 churches.—*Chicago News.*

Be Sure to Beware of

Corn doctors who don't extricate corns.

Ear doctors who advertise sure cures for deafness.

Lotteries of all descriptions, which are a delusion and a snare.

Lawyers who volunteer their services from "charitable motives."

Appliances which are advertised to cure all physical infirmities, from disordered brain to a sore foot.

Brokers and bankers who send you printed circulars guaranteeing fortunes if you invest small margins through them.

Bogus detective agencies whose representatives work for a small consideration, and are as liable to betray you as to serve you.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

—A woman in Wolf Pit Township, N. C., angry at her husband, threw the poker at him as he sat holding their baby in his arms, and it hit the little one on the head and killed it.

TURKISH BEGGARS.

How Mendicants and Bearers of Burdens Are Organized in Constantinople.

Generally the eye first rests upon one of the numerous beggars, who are always at hand, muttering their words of praise to the donor of a penny, or their curses to the unheeding passenger. The majority are blind, or pretend to be so, and each one has his preferred spot, where he sits in his rags, perfectly oblivious to all but his own wants. Others are hideously maimed and the offensive part is always held up to view in the hope of exciting pity. These are mostly men. The women and children have their beaten track, over which they follow people and implore alms. They seem to go no further, and often by the emphatic repetition of "hiddy git" we rid ourselves of them sooner. We seldom see them rewarded, except by Turkish subjects, and it is said that they give freely, as the Koran requires it of them. They are particularly generous on all days of special religious observance. At such times these beggars congregate in the most attractive places, and doubtless make large sums. We learn that many of these pitiable-looking creatures are in reality very well off, and only don their poverty for the sake of trade. They have meetings, and there decide where to take up their positions and how to divide their spoils.

The peculiar tread of a man's heavy feet excites our wonder, and we look only to be horrified at seeing a human being bowed under a load that would make a horse groan. Often, too, three or four of these "hamals" work together, carrying their burdens by means of long poles. They have their resting-place about half way across the bridge, and to us it is a great relief to see them there having a little breathing spell, and what an immense relief it must be to them. People here consider them not much more than beasts of burden, and thus their life is so much the more pitiable. They dress in a very clumsy manner in coarse loose clothes and the weight of their great flat leather shoes must be something astonishing, while their leather-cushioned pack saddles alone would be heavy enough for an ordinary person. Each locality has its company of hamals, and they all live together off a common fund and hence work into each other's hands. For instance, we can not get just one of them to draw water because the others want to carry it from a distance and have us pay them by the load. If we wish two hamals to work for us they make a great fuss and want the whole company to come and bother, for the wages are to be divided no matter how many or how few do the work. They have one head man who does all the managing.

They are not allowed to bring their families from the interior, and they seem to lose all their individuality living huddled together so, without any of the comforts or pleasures of a home. We can not imagine harder physical work than they do, and yet their pay seems to be in the inverse ratio, for it is very little each one gets when a whole company shares it. Articles that are too bulky for them to handle are transported on the backs of horses and donkeys. What would we in America think of seeing bricks, sticks of wood and even long pieces of lumber tied together and carried this way instead of in wagons? I have seen a donkey so covered with boxes that the animal itself was entirely hidden. The venders of bread, meat, fruit, etc., carry their wares on their heads or on donkeys, according to the quantity they have to dispose of. Their cries can be heard almost from one end of the bridge to the other, but one must know what they sell before their monotone can be guessed. The most picturesque of these venders is the Persian, with his long, fur-lined cloak and one shoulder covered with his rugs and skins which are always so attractive.—*Constantinople Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

DEVOTED TO CATS.

The Peculiar Craze Which Has Beggared a Once Wealthy Countess.

All mankind has heard of the Countess de La Torre, of London, who is crazy on the subject of cats. She has a whole string of cats following her wherever she goes, and her house is occupied by cats from garret to cellar. It has never yet been definitely settled just how many cats the Countess does possess. She sometimes goes to visit her friends, and is invariably accompanied by a feline coterie. Her fortune has been exhausted in various freaks of disordered fancy, and she is now almost a beggar. She went recently to visit a lady at Hammersmith, and, as she took a whole tribe of cats with her, she became such an intolerable nuisance that her hostess, after many hints in vain to get her away, in a fit of despair went to Police Judge Paget, of the district, and made a complaint. Among the questions propounded by the justice in his monotonous inquiry was: "How many cats had the Countess with her?" The complainant did not know, but the inspector of nuisances declared that he had come along the day before and removed twelve. Mr. Justice Paget said that he had heard of the Countess before. He expressed great sympathy for the complainant, but said that the only way for her to get rid of her troublesome guest and her cats, since they had come into her house by invitation, was to put them out by force, if they would not go by moral suasion. The lady returned home and had the Countess and the remnant of her visiting contingent of cats ejected.—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

—The brooch pin is said to be preferred to the bar at the present time.

EARLY STEAMBOATING.

How the Captain of a River Boat Killed a Pilot to Save His Vessel.

One of the bravest, as well as the most notable river men who ever navigated the Ohio is Captain David M. Dryden, who now lives in Ballard County. Captain Dryden is seventy-five years of age, and spent sixty years of his life on the river. He is widely known, and a more competent man never turned a wheel. Recently he was in Louisville, and was recounting some of his remembrances of river life. In 1836 he was pilot on the Swiftsure, a mail line packet plying between this city and Cincinnati. The Paul Jones also ran in the same trade, and a great rivalry existed between the two boats. Each boasted of superior speed. One cold day in January, 1836, both boats puffed out of this harbor, and the captain of each resolved that his boat should be the first to land at Cincinnati. Pine knots, coal oil, bacon and every thing that would make a blaze were thrown into the furnaces, and the engineers received orders to turn her wide open. For some miles they were exactly side by side, and although both engines were doing their utmost, neither had the advantage. The captains and crews were greatly excited, and the boats quivered under the immense steam pressure. Finally the Swiftsure began slowly to forge ahead of its rival. Sylvester Edwards, pilot of the Jones, saw the race was lost, and instantly resolved that if he could not distance the Swiftsure he would sink her. He accordingly turned his bow toward the side of the other boat. Captain Dryden whistled and shouted to him to keep off, but he did not heed the signals, and in a few moments the sharp iron-covered bows of the Jones were nearly against the Swiftsure. Captain Dryden realized at once that unless something was done his boat would be sunk and his passengers drowned. Hastily snatching a rifle from the floor he fired through the window, and, the ball striking Edwards in the center of the forehead, killed him instantly. The Jones then veered off, and the collision was averted. Captain Dryden was tried in Burlington, Boone County, and acquitted.

During the war Captain Dryden commanded the Monarch, one of the most successful rams belonging to the Government. The conquests of that gallant cruiser are familiar to every one. He also was the commander of the Chillicothe, an iron-clad with two guns, that was fitted out at Jeffersonville in 1862. Its adventurous career is also a matter of history. For many years he was a falls pilot, and was at the wheel of the ill-fated Niles when she went to pieces on the rocks, in 1854. The boat had safely passed the rocks at the dam and plunged into the channel of the falls. Suddenly she struck and filled rapidly. By the time the crew and passengers were all taken off, Captain Dryden found himself on the wrecked vessel alone. Before the rescuing party could reach him the boat turned over. Captain Dryden clung to the woodwork and climbed on top. By the means of an improvised tiller he steered the hull over the falls and landed her at New Albany.—*Louisville Times.*

HINTS TO PARENTS.

Why Home Should Be Made Attractive in Every Possible Way.

Mothers and fathers who have sons and daughters growing up do not always realize as they should the great necessity of making home not only a place where their children eat, sleep and are clothed, but one in which they find positive happiness and enjoyment. In nine cases out of ten where you see a wild youth or giddy girl, go to their homes; you will find them cheerless, unattractive, or perhaps actually disagreeable.

The nature of youth is excessively restless; it has a longing for action and excitement, ambitions more or less vain, and always the irrepressible desire to know a broader life. Repress these natural instincts, and you will be sure to throw them into any society that in a measure will gratify their longings. Your sons do not go to the public bar-rooms at first for the taste of the liquor which they have not as yet acquired; they go for the gay companions they find there. The influence for good or evil that a mother has over her sons, the control that she exercises over their destinies, is a grave responsibility. Throw open your best room to the children in the evenings. Have books and a magazine or two, even if you put away less money. Stimulate their ambition and invent occupations and amusement for your children. Give them games and endear yourself to them by sharing their joys and plays. Encourage them to be affectionate. Do not with formal coldness starve them for want of caresses. One of the loveliest young men we have ever known, although he is over six feet, and nearly twenty, never fails to kiss his parents at night, and yet he is not a milksop, but occupies (for so young a man) a high position.—*American Agriculturist.*

—A man purchased two old pictures from a second-hand furniture dealer in Nashville, Tenn., recently for one dollar each. After cleaning them up he discovered they were famous pictures by Carle Vernet. He sold them for fourteen thousand dollars to a collector, who has sent them to Paris.

—A Vienna writing master has written forty French words on a grain of wheat that are said to be easily legible for good eyes. It has been placed in a glass case and presented to the French Academy of Sciences.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, MAY 21.....1887.

The name of William T. Coleman, of San Francisco, continues to be mentioned as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for President. Though Mr. Coleman has long refused to be a candidate for public office, yet he has given the best of all proof that he possesses very great talent for office. Only a very few men have shown at an early age such ability for the conduct of very great affairs as made them the leaders in times of great emergency. Among such men are Caesar, Warren Hastings and William Pitt. Mr. Coleman, at the age of thirty-one years, showed that he possessed the same kind of executive and administrative ability for which these great men were distinguished. It is true that Mr. Coleman had not so extensive a field for the display of his ability as they had; but so far as opportunity called for the exercise of his powers his conduct of affairs was such as to warrant the confident assurance that he would have been equally successful in dealing with great national concerns. He is a great man who is always equal to the occasion, and Mr. Coleman has been equal to the most trying emergencies. Now at the ripe age of about sixty-one years, with matured judgment, a strong man in body and mind, he would make such a chief magistrate as a free people might well be proud of.

In one particular Mr. Coleman proved himself a greater man than either Pitt or Hastings. Clothed with great power in times of great emergency, ambition prompt these men to use their power for selfish ends. But when Coleman had secured the public safety he at once laid down the extraordinary powers that had been conferred upon him and returned to the station and duties of a plain citizen. In this particular he showed that his character was akin to the highest order of patriotism.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff, v. ARGUS RANGE SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the compaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

J. W. P. Laird and Richard S. Miner, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Argus Range Silver Mining Company (a corporation), Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover a judement in favor of plaintiff herein and against said defendant for the sum of $146 27 alleged to be due plaintiff from defendant for and upon court on assigned accounts, claims and demands, as follows: $98 48 on an account stated June 29th 1884, between defendant and the firm of White and Anthony, and for goods and merchandise sold and delivered to, and buoboxes hired by, and money loaned for defendant at its request by said firm; also $9.71 on an account stated June 21st, 1884 between defendant and one H. Jackson for work performed by said Jackson for defendant at its request; also $295.12 on an account stated June 30th 1884, between defendant and one theodore Wilbelt and for work performed by said Wibbelt for defendant at its request; also $2 05 86 on an account stated June 30th 1884, between defendant and one Henry Mettler and for work performed by said Mettler for defendant at its request; also $20.97 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and one Robert Harry and for work performed by said Harry for defendant at its request; also $89 2 on an account stated June 29th 1884, between defendant and one Joseph Fechan, and for work performed by said Fechan for defendant at its request; also $17 97 on an account stated between defendant and one H. G. Chickering, and for work performed by said Chickering for defendant at its request; also $8 37 on an account stated between defendant and one John Daly July 5th, 1884, and for work performed by said Daly for defendant at its request; also $4.14 on an account stated July 5th, 1884 between defendant and one George Hannond for work performed by said Hand for defendant at its request; also $152,75 for work performed by one P. Vellenzuela for defendant at its request; also $21 on an account stated June 28th 1884, between one Robert Rousdadt and defendant and for work performed by said Roustadt for defendant at its request; also $ 0 90 on an account stated June 29th 1884, between one A. Roustadt and defendant and for work performed by said Roustadt for defendant at its request; also $54 49 on an account stated between one Juan Cardova and defendant June 29th, 1884, and for work performed by said Cardova for defendant at its request; also $18 12 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between one A. Saredis and defendant, and for work performed by said Saredis for defendant at its request; also $97 37 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Foo and defendant and for work performed by said Ah Foo for defendant at its request; also $47 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Con Sam and defendant and for work performed by said Con Sam for defendant at its request; also $88 83 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Fong and defendant, and for work performed by said Ah Fong for defendant at its request, and also for interest on each of said foregoing accounts from said several dates above named at the rate of seven per cent per annum; all of said foregoing accounts and indebtedness having been contracted by defendant in Inyo County, and all of said indebtedness and each and all of said accounts and claims above specified were before the commencement of said action, duly sold and assigned to plaintiff, who is now the owner and holder of the same; and for costs of suit all of which fully appears in the complaint filed herein, which is hereby referred to a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $146 27, interest as aforesaid, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty six.

[SEAL.] W. L. HUNTER, Clerk,

(Endorsement.)
No. 224.
SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO, CAL.
GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
ARGUS SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.
ALIAS SUMMONS.
RICHARD S. MINER and J. W. P. LAIRD Attorneys for Plaintiff.

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMONS,
On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of ABRAHAM PARKER, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Wm. F. Matlack, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Parker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

WM. F. MATLACK,
Administrator of the estate of Abraham Parker, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Cal., May 17, 1887.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of SHERMAN STEVENS, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Sherman Stevens, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within Four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at his residence in the Town of Lone Pine, the same being the place for the transaction of business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

AUGUSTUS C. STEVENS,
Administrator of the estate of Sherman Stevens, deceased.
Dated this 10th day of May, 1887.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WALTER O'MALLEY, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Walter O'Malley, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at his residence in the town of Keeler, County of Inyo, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

JOHN BARNES,
Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased.
Dated May 3, 1887.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 359.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 5th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 13, 1887, viz: JUAN DIVAS, for the E ½ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 5, tp. 15 S. R 36 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. H. Jenkins, T. S. Hamilton, C. D. Begole, E. H. Edwards, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
m7-6t Register.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1140.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 16th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 30th, 1887, viz: AARON REYNOLDS for the W ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼ Sec. 29, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E., M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas Kehoe, Thomas Treglown, W. J. Jenkins and W. Jenkins, all of Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 471.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 18th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 31st, 1887, viz: TIMOTHY RICHARDS for the N W ¼ of Sec. 22, Tp. 15 S, R 36 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. H. Palmer, R. H. Buskile, C. D. Begole, W. J. Covington, all of Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 500.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 11th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 23, 1887, viz: W. K. MILLER, for the N W ¼ of Sec. 34, Tp. 15 S R 36 E. M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: J. G. Dodge, I. P. Rutgers, J. A. Rutgers, G. H. Palmer, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a16-6t Register.

Order to show Cause why Order of Sale of Real Estate Should not be made.

In the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

In the Matter of the Estate of ELEUTERIO DIAZ, deceased.

Manuel Diaz, the administrator of the estate of Eleuterio Diaz, deceased, having filed his petition herein praying for an order of Sale of the whole or a portion of the real estate, of said decedent, for the purposes therein set forth.

It is therefore ordered by the Judge of said Court, that all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, appear before the said Superior Court on Tuesday, the 31st day of May, 1887, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court Room of said Superior Court at the Court House in Independence, County of Inyo, to show cause why an order should not be granted to the said administrator to sell so much of the real estate of the said deceased at private sale as shall be necessary.

And that a copy of this order be published at least four successive weeks in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said Inyo county.

JOHN A. HANNAH,
Judge of the Superior Court.
Dated April 28th, 1887. a30-4t

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 15th day of April, 1887, an assessment (No. 20) of TEN CENTS per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the First day of June, 1887, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday the 25th day of June, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.
Office, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. a30-5t

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1. Leave—	To Mound House. No. 2. Arrive—
Mound House	9 15 a m	5 50 p m
Layton	9 45 a m	5 20 p m
Wabuska	11 55 a m	3 15 p m
Hawthorne	3 40 p m	11 40 a m
Luning	5 10 p m	9 50 a m
Sodа Springs	6 10 p m	9 0 a m
Belleville	7 45 p m	7 5 a m
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p m	Lv. 7 05 a m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrive—
Belleville	7 45 a m	5 00 p m
Benton	11 25 a m	1 15 p m
Bishop Creek	1 40 p m	11 20 p m
Alkali	2 30 p m	10 10 p m
Independence	4 10 p m	8 30 p m
Lone Pine	5 00 p m	7 45 a m
Keeler	5 40 p m	7 00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (37 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Diamondville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City,
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains all the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why. Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful FEN PICTURES, introduce life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER St. Louis Mo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well-known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs nothing to send us your address and find out: if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL.

Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Lone Pine, Cal.

NORMAN HOUSE.

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12-f

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees One and One-half Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.,

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

—

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

—

NATHAN RHINE.
n252-tf

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

—

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England.

BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany.

—

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL KINDS

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

—

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geferligt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

Wells, Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL

And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital - - - $11,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept. each year. 256 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 21.....1887.

Mrs. Horner left for Los Angeles on Tuesday, going by way of Mojave.

Mrs. Clark, of Marysville, is at Independence. She is looking around with a view to invest in land.

S. D. Thurston, Under-Sheriff, got back last Wednesday from Stockton, where he had taken an insane man.

The property offered for sale by J. W. Symmes is one of the most desirable in Owens Valley. See his advertisement.

Johnny Lewis met with an accident at Keeler this week which incapacitated him for work, compelling him to return home.

Mr. Lasky is having a new store fitted up at Lone Pine, and will remove his stock of goods into the new quarters within a few weeks.

Charles Levy offers a fine farm for sale near the town of Bishop Creek. It is excellent land, well improved, with a good water right and title perfect.

A. R. Conklin Esq., accompanied by Miss M. Conklin, who has been making an extended visit to San Francisco, arrived on Wednesday.

The Leak Glove Manufacturing Co. are not afraid to advertise and call their gloves the best. Any man who drives knows how hard it is to get a good pair of gloves. Try their brand and see.

C. D. Fitch, of Virginia City, arrived at Independence at the beginning of the week. He made but a short stay in town and went on to Darwin and Panamint, where he proposes to engage in mining.

In levying the assessment of the county for the present year about sixty thousand acres of newly settled lands are entered up to March 1st. These new settlements have all been made in Owens Valley.

It is very gratifying to note how steadily the county indebtedness is being reduced. The report of the County Auditor, published in another column, shows that the debt at present amounts to no more than $57,302 20.

Mr. Frank C. Parker, son of the late Abraham Parker has been at Independence the past week or two, looking after the settlement of his father's estate. Mr Parker is a man of middle age. His home is at Baldwin, Maine.

A new bell will be put in place in the M. E. Church soon. No sweeter music was ever heard than the sound of bells floating out on the calm air of a Sunday morning or evening. No other sounds will so forcibly recall scenes of early life.

Never before was there such a prospect for a fine fruit crop around Independence as at present. Apricots and nectarines are already nearly as large as hen's eggs; apples pears, peaches and plums are of good size and all tree are heavily laden. Densmore, Baxter, Robinson, Symmes and other fruit growers all make like reports.

In real newspaper enterprise, the collection of interesting news as distinguished from mere trash, the San Francisco *Call* has no superior on the Pacific Coast, if indeed it has an equal. There is not a part of the world within reach of the telegraph from which the *Call* does not present its readers with the latest and most interesting information, and yet it does not fill its columns with every sensational and scandalous rumor. No paper in the State has lately shown more improvement than the *Call*.

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY,
Bishop Creek.

Having in our official capacity as members of the Plymouth, Pa., Hospital Committee, been asked to test and prove the effective of many different articles to be used as disinfectants in sick-rooms and as preventives of infectious fevers, report that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent Typhoid epidemic in this place. It proved most efficacious in staying the spread of the Fever.

F. H. Armstrong, S. M. Davenport,
J. A. Opp, O. M. Lance,
Thos. Kerr, James Lee, Jr.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The Sunday School meets every Sunday at the M. E. Church just after the close of the forenoon service.

DIVINE SERVICE.—To-morrow Rev. J. M. De La Matyr will preach in the M. E. Church at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 8 o'clock p. m. Everybody is invited to attend.

NEW COUNTY HOSPITAL.—What was formerly known as the Lone Pine Hotel has been fitted up as a County Hospital. Mrs. Stewart, former landlady of the Whitney House, has charge of the Hospital. Every part of the building is scrupulously clean and neat, and every needed provision is made for the care and comfort of the inmates. No higher commendation can be given to the new hospital than to say that the patients are likely to be as well cared for as they were in the institution so long and so well managed by Mrs. Lewis at Camp Independence.

Meteorological Summary for April, 1837, Keeler, Cal.

Mean actual barometer.....26 250 inches.
Mean temperature .....57°
Highest temperature on 27th .....81°
Lowest temperature 11th.....32°
Monthly range of temperature.....49°
Mean relative humidity 36 per cent.
Mean Cloudiness 19 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind, North.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date 44 miles N. W. 17th.
Average cloudiness.....44 per cent.
Precipitation 1,14
Number of clear days.....17
Number of fair days 7
Number of cloudy days.....6
Number of rainy days.....6

Frosts occurred as follows: Light on the 8th; killing on the 12th.

D. C. GRUNOW,
Observer, Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

THE IRRIGATION LAW.

Some people in the district appear to have much difficulty in getting the meaning of the irrigation law. They are told that if the proposed irrigation district shall be formed six, or eight, or a dozen assessments may and will be levied each year, and think the poorer settlers will be "frozen out" of their homes. This stupid gossip frightens poor people, who have not seen a copy of the law, and who have no more knowledge of its provisions than the ignorant inventors of such rubbish. The law under which irrigation districts may be formed provides that surveys and estimates of the cost of the canals or ditches shall be made; that bonds shall be issued and sold, and the proceeds used to pay for the building of such canals or ditches; that an *annual tax* shall be levied upon the real estate within such district to pay the interest upon such bonds; that there shall not be any obligation upon the district to pay any part of the principal of said bonds till the end of ten years from the date of their issuance, and the whole of said bonds, principal and interest, must be paid before the end of the next ten years, being twenty years from the date of the issuance of the bonds.

No assessments whatever can at any time be levied under this law. All necessary funds must be realized from the sale of bonds; and the interest on these bonds shall be provided for by a tax levied once each year upon all the real property within the district. Exactly as an assessment is made, and taxes paid each year for county purposes, so will assessment be made and tax levied for the irrigation district, and *in no other way*. Now let us look at the amount of tax it may be necessary to levy each year. The proposed district contains about 50,000 acres. It is roughly estimated that the canal can be built for $90,000. In round numbers let us say it will cost $100,000. Men who have good knowledge of financial affairs say that the bonds can be placed for 5 per cent. interest per annum. Let us say the interest will be 6 per cent. per annum; then the amount to be raised by tax each year will be $6,000. Divide this sum by 50,000, the number of acres in the district, and the annual tax on each acre in the district will be $.12; amount of tax to be paid each year on on 160 acres $19 20. Now let each land holder consider for himself what the land is worth without water, and what it would be worth with water enough upon it so that it could be covered with grain and alfalfa fields, orchards and vineyards, and this is what will result from the building of the canal.

For sale or Rent.

A new five room dwelling with two closets and bathroom. Rooms are large and well lighted. Lot 100x130 feet. Excellent location. For further particulars apply to

J. D. BLAIR,
Independence, Cal.

NEW CHOIR.—A new choir has been organized at the Methodist Church. Mrs. Matlack is organist. This is a very pleasant improvement and adds much to the interest of the service.

FOR SALE.—An old style Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. To be sold *very low*. The most favorable terms given on new machines. I. H. MULHOLLAND.

MISCELLANEOUS.

If you want a good Driving or Working Glove,

LEAK GLOVE M'F'G CO. San Francisco Cal.

Ask your Merchant for our Brand.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

BASE BALL!

A Purse of $100 will be given for the

BEST NINE

At Independence on the

FOURTH.

Entries to close with the Secretary on or before June 15th.

B. RHINE, Sec.

Independence Hotel,

Indepen • - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy1-86

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

CORAL SHELLS, and other MARINE CURIOSITIES. We have agents constantly employed in securing rare specimens of the above-named articles, and offer to the public as fine a collection for ONE DOLLAR as they can procure at any regular shell store for double the amount. OUR DOLLAR CABINET, containing over TWENTY VARIETIES of Shells, Coral, etc., will please both old and young. Carefully packed, and mailed prepaid to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Address:

MARINE CURIOSITY SUPPLY CO.,
(Box 15) KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

Office of County Treasurer Inyo county, Independence, Bud, 1887.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, California:

Gentlemen—I herewith hand you my report of County Financial Affairs for the Quarter commencing Feb. 1st, 1887 and ending with April 30th, 1887

		Cash Balance last report	$29,406 13
1887		*Receipts*—	
Feb. 2		From road poll tax (McLeod) No. 2	28 05
" 7		From road Poll Tax (D. Olds) No 1	7 65
		From State Controller for various commissions	391 57
		Interest on State School Land	72 00
" 8		From Road Poll Tax (J. M. Horton) No. 3	8 10
		From road Poll Tax (J. Mullane) No. 4	8 10
		From S. G. Gregg for delinquent property, poll, hospital and dog taxes	831 97
		Fees, Tax Collector	32 89
		Fees, Sheriff	6 60
		Fees, recorder	114 25
		Fees, County clerk	89 05
		Fees, Auditor	2 00
Feb 23		Road Poll Tax (McLeod) No. 2	2 55
		From apportionment State School money	3,110 52
		From Carson & Colorado Railroad Co	3 859 35
Mar. 7		Fees Tax Collector	84 95
		Fees, Recorder	58 25
		Fees, County Clerk	42 50
		S. G. Gregg for delinquent property, poll, hospital and dog taxes	1 416 47
Mar. 18		State School Land No. 454	101 29
Mar. 21		S. G. Gregg for delinquent taxes	138 60
Mar. 29		From So Nevada Ditch Co. for taxes	20 15
Apr. 5		State School Land No 170	8 00
		Licenses (S. G. Gregg)	125 00
		Delinquent property, poll, hospital and dog taxes—per P. A. Conland	175 50
		Fees, Sheriff	5 20
		Fees, Tax Collector	16 31
		Fees, County Clerk	35 60
		Fees, Recorder	63 75
		Fees, Assessor	2 00
Apr 9		State School Land No. 52	16 00
Apr. 13		State school Land No 460	51 28
		Total receipts	11,207 68
			$40 613 81

Disbursement—

Feb. 2		Salaries and settlement and four certificates	7 223 14
Feb. 9		Rebate on personal property tax	1 00
Feb. 22		Rebate on personal property tax	7 87
Feb 26		Gen Exp Fund Warrants	1,615 22
		Salary Fund Warrants	1,336 75
		School " "	253 95
		Hospital " "	346 00
Mar. 7		Unapportioned Fund	6 00
Mar 1		Special Building Fund	2,936 13
		Road District Fund No 2	145 00
		" " " No 3	98 00
		" " " No 4	21 00
		" " " No 5	107 94
		" " " No 7	95 88
		Salary Fund Warrants	128 00
Mar 28		Bond Fund Warrants	1 297 50
		School Fund Warrants	17 19
		Rebate to J. P. Rittikers	1 30
Mar. 31		School Fund Warrants	1 995 52
		Library Fund Warrants	24 29
		Gen Exp Fund warrants	337 85
		Salary Fund Warrants	1 175 00
		Bond Fund Warrants	1 687 50
Apr. 22		Gen Exp Fund Warrants	18 00
		Salary Fund Warrants	1 0 4 68
Apr. 27		School Library Fund	82 05
Apr. 25		School Institute Fund	44 43
		State school Fund	907 18
Apr 30		Salary Fund Warrants	125 00
		Total	22 271 10
		Balance Cash on hand	18 342 71
			$40 613 81

Balance cash on hand	$18,34271

Credited to the various funds as follows:

To the state General Fund	$1 247 18	
Salary "	3 606 70	
General Expense "	4 25 16	
Hospital "	993 31	
Roads "	3 180 8	
Contingent "	153 19	
County Road "	78	
Funding Debt "	112 29	
General Road "	3 6 02	
To the various Road District Funds—		
No 1	$105 22	
No 2	41 50	
No 3	184 10	
No 4	104 67	
No 5	117 63	
No 6	263 1	
No 7	56 79	773 73
To the General School Fund		26 15
To the various School Dist. Funds—		
Round Valley	$145 36	
Irving	31 63	
Cash Creek	4 0 88	
Starkey	273 42	
Warm Springs	16 26	
Hot Springs	38 01	
Marion	31 13	
Independence	155 21	
Union	10 00	
Lone Pine	111 28	1573 13
To the various School Dist. Library Funds—		
Virginia	$45 42	
Round Valley	12 12	
Irving	20 81	
Bishop Creek	—	
Starkey	25 16	
Warm Springs	22 00	
Hot Springs	86 16	
Independence	56 21	
Union	24 08	
Lone Pine	18 29	290 33
To the Unapportioned Fund		158 19
Swamp Land "		3,2 48
Institute "		27 00
Estate of Jno. Chartine		1 190 25
Int and building Fund		6 78
Coroner's "		53 60
Estate of J R Probasco		267 48
Road Fund		149 63
		$18 342 71

With the above Statement I hand you vouchers for all disbursements properly classified and classified.

All which is respectfully submitted.

J. J. MORE,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of May 1887

P. H. MACK,
Auditor.

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending April 30th, 1887

Apr. 30 Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since Jan 31 1887, date of last report.

Inyo county. (combined of warrants) drawn		$12 601 79
Salary Fund	$3 826 43	
Hospital Fund	346 00	
School Fund	3 102 61	
General Exp Fund	1,970 80	
Special Building "	2 936 13	
Rd Dist No. 2 Fund	145 00	
" " " 3 "	98 00	
" " " 4 Fund	21 00	
" " " 5 Fund	107 94	
" " " 7 Fund	47 88	
		$12 601 79 $12 601 79

Apr. 30 Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds

Inyo County		$78,268 26
Salary Fund	1 189 69	
School Fund	1 431 66	
General Fund	948 25	
Expense Fund	42 30	
Rd Dist Fund No 2	35 00	
" " " " 3	103 36	
Gen Exp Fund	18 00	
Inyo Co. Bonds 1884	74,500 00	
		$78,268 26 78 268 26

Apr. 30 Exhibit showing present financial condition of Inyo county, interest not included Inyo county (total indebtedness)

		$78,268 26
Less cash, redeemed warrants, and bonds in the hands of the County Treasurer	$20 966 06	
Bem'n'g Indebtedness	57 302 20	
		$78,268 26 78 268 25

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, Cal.

P. H. MACK,
County Auditor.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Going Rapidly to the Front - - The Country Order Department of

HALE BROS. & CO.

Spring Sales Have Opened With a Boom. Orders are Coming From all Parts of the West. Truly There must be Some Good Reason for it. Are You Interested? If so, **Test the System of Ordering By Mail.** Send for SAMPLES and Our Illustrated CATALOGUE.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

629, 631, 633, 635 K St. and 1028 Ninth

Notice of an Election.

State of California, County of Inyo, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors office.

Whereas, the Board of Supervisors did, at a regular meeting held in said County and State on May 5th 1887, establish an Irrigation District No. 1, of Inyo County, and fix the boundaries of the same according to an Act of the General Assembly of the State of California, entitled "An act to provide for the organization and government of Irrigation Districts and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property and for the application of water thereby for irrigation purposes," approved March 7th, 1887, and directing the Clerk thereof to give notice as in said Act provided:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the boundaries of said district are as follows:

Beginning at the quarter section corner on the line between sections two and eleven in township No. eleven, south, of range No. thirty-four east M. D. M; thence south following the line in the centre of sections Nos. eleven, fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-six, four miles; thence west twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south forty chains to township line between townships eleven and twelve, south; thence south following the section line between sections two and three and ten and eleven, one hundred and twenty and ten hundredths chains to quarter corner between sections Nos. ten and eleven, in township No. twelve, south, of range No. thirty four, east; thence west twenty chains; thence south one hundred and forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains to section line between sections Nos. sixteen and twenty-one; thence east twenty chains to corner common to sections Nos fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one and twenty-two, in township No. thirteen, south, of range No. thirty-five, east; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south two hundred and twenty and forty hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east twenty chains to centre of section No. fourteen, in township No. fourteen, south, of range No. thirty-five, east M. D. M; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east twenty chains to section corner on township line between township No. fourteen, south, of ranges Nos. thirty-five and thirty-six east, common to sections Nos. twenty-five, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-six; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty and twenty-one hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains to southwest corner of section No. eight, in township No. fifteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east, M. D. M; thence east forty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains to section corner common to sections Nos. sixteen, seventeen, twenty and twenty-one; thence south forty chains; thence east sixty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence east twenty chains to corner common to sections Nos. twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four in township No. fifteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east; thence south one hundred and forty and fifty one hundredths chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one hundred and sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains to section corner of sections Nos thirty-four and thirty-five on south line of township No. sixteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east, M. D. M; thence east ninety-two and eighty-five one hundredths chains to the west shore of Owens Lake; thence following the shore line of Owens Lake north-easterly to the mouth of Owens River; thence following the west bank of Owens River north-westerly to the point of intersection of the section line between sections Nos. two and eleven, in township No. eleven, south, of range No. thirty-four, east, M. D. M; thence west twelve chains to the place of beginning.

Excepting and reserving from the lands described as included in said district, the following, to-wit:

Those certain lands owned by the estate of C. B. White, deceased, and described as follows, to-wit: The southwest quarter of section No. twelve, the south half of the southeast quarter of section No. twelve, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section No. thirteen, all in township No. twelve, south, of range No. thirty-four, east.

Also, the west half of the east half and the west half of section No. eze; and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of section No. twenty-four, all in township No. fourteen south, of range No. thirty-five, east.

Also, the east half of the southwest quarter of section No. seven the west half of section No. eighteen, and the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section No. nineteen, all in township No. fourteen south, of range No. thirty-six, east.

Also, the west half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the west half of section No. eleven, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section No. fourteen, in township No. thirteen, south, of range thirty-five east, base and meridian Mount Diablo.

Also, the southwest quarter of section No. twenty seven and the southwest quarter of section No. thirty four township fifteen, south, range thirty-six east, M. D. M.

The said District shall be known as "Irrigation District No. One of Inyo County," divided into five divisions, as follows:

DIVISION NUMBER ONE.

Commencing at the north line of said district and running thence south to the section line between sections numbers six and seven, in township number twelve, south, of range number 34 east, and extending to the Owens river on the east.

DIVISION NUMBER TWO.

Commencing at the south line of division number one running thence south to the section line between sections Nos. six and seven, in township number thirteen south, of range number thirty five east, on the west and extending to the Owens River on the east.

DIVISION NUMBER THREE.

Commencing at the south line of division number two and running thence south to the township line between townships Nos. thirteen and fourteen, south, and running east to the Owens river.

DIVISION NUMBER FOUR.

Commencing at the south line of division number three and running thence south to the township line between townships Nos. fourteen and fifteen, south, to the Owens river on the east.

DIVISION NUMBER FIVE.

Commencing at the south line of division number four and running thence south to the township line between townships Nos. sixteen and seventeen south, thence east to Owens Lake, thence following northerly the west shore of Owens Lake to the mouth of the Owens River and thence following the west shore of Owens River to the township line between townships Nos. fourteen and fifteen, south, of range number thirty-six, east.

Also, That an election will be held in such district on Saturday, July 2nd, 1887, for the purpose of determining whether or not the said district shall be organized under the provisions of said Act and also at which said election one director for each division shall be elected in said district.

That the Clerk of said Board give notice of such election by publication for at least three weeks prior to said day on which the said election shall be held in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in Inyo county, and said notice shall require the electors of said district to cast ballots which shall contain the words: "Irrigation District—Yes" or "Irrigation District—No" or words equivalent thereto, and which said notice shall require said electors to elect one Director or their respective divisions, also the following officers or the district at large, to-wit: One Assessor, one collector and one Treasurer.

For the purpose of holding and conducting such election the following voting places are hereby established and the following officers are hereby appointed, to wit:

First Division—At the residence of W. S. Morton. Inspector, W. S. Morton; Judges, J. A. Dryer and David N. Hukill.

Second Division—At the residence of S. A. Densmore. Inspector, S. A. Densmore; Judges, L. A. Anger and Benigno Aguirre.

Third Division—At the residence of H. L. Clark. Inspector, H. L. Clark; Judges, J. Zeglar and James Hillyer.

Fourth Division—At the Half-way House. Inspector, G. W. Parrish; Judges, John Meyer and J. E. Shepherd.

Fifth Division—At the residence of A. C. Harvey Inspector, A. C. Harvey; Judges, R. C. Spear and T. Richards.

No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held under the provisions of said Act unless he shall possess all the qualifications required of electors under the general election laws of this State.

Polls will be open from one hour after sunrise until sunset.

Attest; P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.
m14-4t

MISCELALNEOUS.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11 tf

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Anyone can do the work and live at home. Either sex, all ages. Something new, that just comes money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the **MISSOURI STEAM Washer**

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without teams.

JOHN C. EVANS, Sweetland, Md., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house. If they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DOBIE, JR., jeweler, Newark, Ind., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Yes, it is the best machine ever invented by man. 24. We have just as good Stoves on Monday as on any other day. 35. If you run short, you can not buy ours for gold."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world. Saves one-half labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1716 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS,

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n47tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

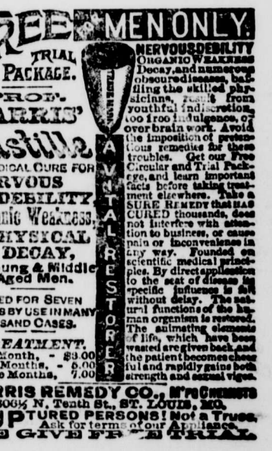
PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. PROF. HARRIS' Pastille A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness, PHYSICAL DECAY, in Young & Middle Aged Men. TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES. TREATMENT. One Month, - $3.00 Two Months, - 5.00 Three Months, 7.00 HARRIS REMEDY CO., 8th & Pine Sts., ST. LOUIS, MO. RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

MEN ONLY. NERVOUS DEBILITY ORGANIC WEAKNESS Decay, and numerous obscured diseases, fulling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease the specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and animal vigor.



BEES & HONEY!

EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEE-Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives, &c.

Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale at Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence, and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

WHY HE CARRIED A POTATO.

THE BROKER ALWAYS KEPT ONE IN HIS HIP POCKET.

He Did Not Carry it For Luck, But to Keep Rheumatism at Bay—A Friend Points Out a Better Thing and Investigation Proves Him to be Right—A Wonderful Discovery.

New York World, March 6, 1887

RIDING down town the other morning on the Third avenue road I caught a later train than usual and found the car full of 1-o'clock brokers on their way to Wall street to begin their day's business. Four natty-looking men occupied the cross seats opposite each other in the middle of the car. They were evidently well acquainted and old-time social as well as business friends. The talk was stocks, of course—how Lackawanna went down and O. T. up and down, and the discussion was getting warm when the oldest member of the party pulled out a handkerchief from his hip-pocket and in the action dropped something on the floor. All four stopped talking until the lost object was finally fished out from under a seat. The finder gravely examined it, held it up for the inspection of the others and asked, "What the deuce is it?"

"A potato," replied the owner, looking a little sheepish and reaching out for it.

"What are you carrying it around in your pocket for? Do you expect a famine? Have you got a steak also in your coat pocket?"

"No, but I want my potato. It is for rheumatism."

"For rheumatism?"

"Yes; don't you know that if you carry a potato in your pocket it will cure rheumatism? It hasn't cured me yet," he added thoughtfully, caressing his knee with gentle touch, "but I live in hope. So give me my potato."

He got his mascot and the other three gentlemen laughed at the superstition of their friend, who went on to tell how he had suffered for two years with twinges of rheumatism and how nothing seemed to do him any good. The one who had found the potato said that it served him right to suffer so. Any man who did not know enough to take the proper medicine ought to have the rheumatism, and have it bad, too. The potato carrier protested that he had tried all kinds of remedies and employed the best physicians in New York city, but without effect.

"But you haven't tried the right thing," continued his friend. "My wife was troubled the same way for years, and in four months was completely cured. I will bet you a dinner for the four of us at Delmonico's that I can tell you a secret that will make you well before the summer hotels open again. Of course, you won't believe I shall succeed, so I am sure to win the bet." The average broker takes to a wager as naturally as a duckling to the water, and of course the bargain was agreed to. The young man fished about in his wallet and at last from some secret hiding-place drew out a card inscribed: "Pardee Medicine Company, Rochester, N. Y." "You write to the company," he said, passing over the card, "and get half a dozen bottles of Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and if you are not satisfied I shall be glad to furnish the dinner. But there is not the slightest probability of my being the victim. I am sure to win and you are sure to get cured. For four years my wife was almost a constant sufferer. Except in the brightest weather she was always complaining. We tried everything, but somehow the disease seemed to hang on. Then an old doctor, retired from practice, who spends his time reading, told me that he had heard of a discovery of a new way of treating rheumatism. An old English army physician, Dr. Pardee, had discovered a new remedy that treated rheumatism in a perfectly new way—as a disease of the blood. The thing struck me as at least possible, and with some little trouble I got Dr. Pardee's address and sent for some of the medicine. The result you see in this wager. Why, after the very first bottle my wife was a different woman. That was only last year, and ever since I have gone about praising Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy just as if I were a paid agent. Wonder whether I couldn't collect from the Pardee company for the good I do? But here is my station," as the conductor called out Hanover square, and the four friends filed out together.

Of course I don't know yet who won the wager; but I mean to find out as soon as possible, and will tell you all about it and the dinner. But this illustrates as well as anything I have seen in a long time the fondness for betting which possesses the average Wall-street man. In no other place in all this green earth would two men dare to make such a serious thing as rheumatism the subject of a wager.

I fell in with an old friend, a doctor, shortly after this and was telling him about it, when he said: "Do you know that discovery you heard mentioned is a singular thing. Of course, as a regular practitioner I ought not to say anything about it, but I have looked into the matter some and am convinced that Dr. Pardee has struck upon something that medical men have been searching after for years. Ever since the days when Socrates taught in Athens and Antony made love to Cleopatra, man has been cursed with this disease. Down through the ages, century after century has slipped away and still this scourge has maintained its hold on the children of men. Liniments, lotions, blisters and all kinds of local applications have had their day and passed away. It has remained for the genius of the nineteenth century to discover the true cause of the disease. As the blood is the life, so any interruption to the healthful course of the blood finds expression in this form of pain. Now, Dr. Pardee has located the cause of the trouble and seems to have marked out a remedy. It is what men hoped for when the Pyramids were building and it is what men are hoping for now. If he has, at last, solved the problem the discovery will take its place in history by the side of the discovery of chloroform and the grand inventions of the age."

It seems odd to the laymen to connect such apparently different diseases as neuralgia and rheumatism, yet they both come from the blood, says this physician, and are cured by somewhat similar remedies. The medicines of the Pardee Company, in their action upon the system, are said to give to the patient a feeling of freshness and vigor, to send the rich blood pulsing through the veins in a fashion that makes women feel like heroines and men like conquerors. Somehow, and in some way that I don't profess to understand, it takes hold of the kidneys and liver, stirs these organs up like a farmer rousing a lazy tramp, and makes such things as sick headaches and those gloomy, depressed feelings that some people are often possessed of, impossible. I don't know why the medicine does all this, but I have half a dozen wildly enthusiastic friends to say it has helped them in that way, and that suffices for me. All Pacific Coast druggists keep the Pardee Remedy.

"J. Pot."

Thomas N. Nichol, who never plays cards, nevertheless tells a story about card playing. A coterie of his acquaintances who were poker players had a night session in Chicago which closed in a contest over a jack pot containing some $350. They had started their game on Saturday and on looking at their watches discovered that it was nearly 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. One of the players suggested, by way of penance, that whoever won the jack pot should take it to church that day and put it into the contribution box. The winner was somewhat of a humorist. He put the cash into an envelope, marked it "J. Pot," and laid it on the contribution plate. On Monday morning a week later, happening to pick up a paper, he was astonished to find in it a report of a sermon delivered by the pastor of the church, in which a feeling allusion was made to the fact that on the previous Sunday a kind stranger had made a generous donation to the church. "I sincerely hope and trust," was the clergyman's language, "that if Mr. J. Pot is still in the city and intends to remain here he will make this his permanent religious home."—New York Tribune.

Senator Sawyer Knows Good Pine Lands.

Senator Philetus Sawyer is a very close buyer when he gets into the market to purchase pine lands. Usually the man who sells to him does not know who the buyer is. A few summers ago Philetus was up in Oconto county inspecting some pine, and when he sounded the owner as to the sale that individual, an old man with grizzly hair and whiskers, hauled out a newspaper containing a wood cut of Sawyer, looked at it closely and then at the stranger, and said:

"You be old Sawyer! Blamed if I haven't been looking for you for these three years. This land ain't for sale. Pine that Sawyer wants is pine, and I'll just keep this here patch to hand down as a heirloom to my children."

No trade was made, and the price of pine land in that region rose immediately thereafter, something that does not take place very often in Wisconsin until after Sawyer has made his purchase.—Chicago Herald.

A Savage Softened.

Omaha Man (meeting an old missionary friend)—Well! Well! When did you return from Africa?

Returned Evangelist—I left shortly after you did, and, by the way, I was greatly encouraged by something I saw just before starting home.

"Eh! What was that?"

"I saw the Zulu slayer of the young Prince Imperial weeping and raving over his wickedness in killing the youth, and his people stated to me that he could not be comforted."

"Yes, I told him that if he had taken the boy alive he could have got a big ransom."—Omaha World.

Ill Deserved Fame.

Omaha Husband—Well, I told you my friend De Grand was a wonderful man. Now what do you think of him?

Omaha Wife—He's a fool.

"Fool! Why he is one of the most famous scientists of the day."

"He's a born idiot."

"How can you talk so?"

"He thought this precious little treasure was a boy and she's most a month old."—Omaha World.

Dogmatic Philosophy.

Layman—So you believe in the infallibility of the pope, do you?

Churchman—I think there is much in the doctrine that is commendable. I have noticed that many of the utterances of his holiness agree with my own.—Lowell Citizen.

A Memory of Childhood.

THE PALMISTRY OF OUR YOUTH.
—Life.

NICE FARM BUTTER.

Three Things Which Must be Practiced to Secure a Good Article.

There has been much comment of late as to the question of profit in butter-making on the farm. With the average butter-makers, as a rule, the profits are meagre, and the quality of the product is only such as to diminish, rather than increase, the demand for this article. Intelligent study and mastery of the principles (and methods following correct principles), is the most necessary duty of those who would pursue this industry with profit. But the mastery of principles and methods is not sufficient. Integrity, pride of reputation, and ambition to excel in the work should be the ruling purpose with all manufacturers, small and great. The slovenly manufacturer and his butter (?) should have the most complete ostracism. Neatness deserves the most cordial recognition.

Three things, too, are to be practiced, besides the mere process of the work. 1. Winter dairying *must* become the rule with the general farmer, and the cows must have as diligent attention, with this object in view, as the growing or harvesting of the grain. 2. The cows should be fed with a purpose (an intelligent one) to cause their milk to furnish the largest quantity of butter. This embodies also the best of care in furnishing pure water to drink and shelter from wind and storm. 3. The same enterprise is appropriate in the dairy appliances that is usual in other branches of the farm work. In addition to the material improvements, such as churns, refrigerators, cabinets, etc., the men need, in some cases, more application of muscle to the work in all its departments, especially where one woman does the housework for a husband and three or four hired men. It is no trifling part of the work to take the butter to market in very attractive, neat packages. An inviting appearance is half of its value.—*National Live-Stock Journal.*

Boldo-glucine is the name of another new hypnotic. It is given for nervous insomnia in doses of from twenty grains to two drams.

CELTIC NAMES.

Macs, O's, Murphys and Sullivans Residing in Our Four Principal Cities.

The relative numbers of Celtic inhabitants in the four principal cities of the Union must be a matter of interest to every Irish nationalist. To find out such a matter with absolute certainty would be well nigh impossible; but by means of the directories of the cities, about the Celtic population of which we desire to speak, a very close approximation can be made as to the Irish element they contain. We had recently an opportunity of examining the directories of the four principal American cities—New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Boston—and took the trouble to count the number of columns of each directory that contained the most common and numerous Irish names, and the results are very interesting. It will invariably be found that whenever there are the most O's and Macs, and the most Murphys and Sullivans, there is the largest Irish population; for the names Murphy and Sullivan, and names which begin with O and Mac, are the most numerous among the Celtic race. The prefix O should, by right, be retained before the names Sullivan and Murphy, but in most cases it has been discarded.

The number of names in the columns of the directories of the four cities mentioned is very nearly the same and will average about eighty. The following table gives the number of O's and Macs, Sullivan and Murphys in the four cities mentioned:

NEW YORK.	Columns.
Names beginning with O	42
Names beginning with Mac	137
Sullivans and Murphys combined	24
Total columns	204
PHILADELPHIA.	
Names beginning with O	28
Names beginning with Mac	176
Sullivans and Murphys combined	5
Total columns	210
CHICAGO.	
Names beginning with O	13
Names beginning with Mac	71
Sullivans and Murphys combined	28
Total columns	112
BOSTON.	
Names beginning with O	30
Names beginning with Mac	91
Sullivans and Murphys combined	31
Total columns	154

From the foregoing it will be seen, contrary to the general belief, that Philadelphia is absolutely and that Boston is relatively the most Celtic of American cities. The population of New York is, in round numbers, 1,200,000, Philadelphia 900,000, Chicago 700,000, and Boston 400,000. Philadelphia, about one-third less in population than New York, has fifteen more columns of Celtic names; but Boston, in proportion to its population, is the most Celtic of all. If New York were as Celtic as Boston its directory would have about 550 columns of O's, Macs, Sullivans and Murphys, instead of 204; and if it were as proportionately Celtic as Philadelphia its directory would contain about 300 instead of 204 columns of the Celtic names mentioned. Chicago is relatively and absolutely the least Celtic of the four cities. It is about as populous and a half as Boston, but its directory contains only 112 columns of the prominent Celtic name against 152 in the Boston directory. We use the term Celtic instead of Irish, because a considerable minority of the names beginning with Mac are Scotch rather than Irish. Boston, then, is in proportion to its population the most Celtic and the most Irish city in America.

The case of Philadelphia is curious. It is said to contain a smaller foreign-born population than any of the great cities of America, and this is probably so; yet, with the exception of Boston, it is relatively the most Celtic of the four cities. This is explained by the fact that long ago—as far back as the time when what are now known as the United States were British colonies—there was a vast tide of emigration from Ireland to this country, and the greater part of it was directed to Pennsylvania. The difference between the Irish element in Boston and Philadelphia is that in the former city it is new and in the latter it is old.

When one remembers that the prefixes O and Mac have been dropped in very nearly half the names that originally had them, and also that about fifty per cent. of Irish names have been either translated or so changed that it takes some one even more trained than a savant to recognize them in their mutilated American forms, he is astonished at the immensity of the Irish element in America, and marvels how it came to pass that the million and a quarter of people that Ireland contained only two hundred years ago have grown to an inconceivable multitude that have spread absolutely over half the earth.—*Chicago Citizen.*

Queer Gastronomical Experiments.

A correspondent of one of the technical journals has been making some experiments in gastronomy, which certainly do credit to his power of overcoming natural prejudices. He caught, by the aid of his terrier, two plump barn rats, and after preparation, presented them to his cook to be made into a pie. The pie was, he states, delicious, and was voted a luxury by some friends who partook of it unwittingly. He also says that he can from experience safely recommend a hedgehog stewed in milk as a real delicacy. It is well known that roast hedgehog is a favorite dish with English gypsies. Our readers may also remember that during the last siege of Paris its inhabitants were reduced to such straits that vermin of this kind were often submitted to similar trial. One will recollect that so palatable were they that long after the siege, when beef and mutton were again plentiful, rats often found their way to the French bill of fare, disguised alike by cunning flavoring and fanciful names.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Life in the Northwest.

Dakotan—Husband home, Mrs. Burgess?

Mrs. Burgess—No, but I expect he will be in a day or two. We're going to have a thaw, you know.

Dakotan—Where is John?

Mrs. Burgess—Over in that second snow drift yonder. I sent him on an errand two weeks ago, and that was all the far he got. Poor man! I shouldn't wonder if he'd begun to get discouraged by this time.—Tit Bits.

Panic vs. Tonic.

"Dad's kinder weak this mornin' 'n he wants something that will act as a sort of panic," said Johnny Gubbins to the druggist, as he handed out the regulation half pint bottle. The druggist thought of the old man's unpaid account, and after filling the bottle with the poorest brand of whisky he added a few drops of croton oil, and the old man had a panic under his breast that doubled him up like a jack knife.—Danville (N. Y.) Breeze.

THE CZAR'S DOMINIONS.

Ex-Consul-General Butler's Opinion of Russia and Its Government.

"Are there not a good many Jews in Russia?"

"Yes; one-half of the Jews in the world live in Russia, or about three and a half millions of people. If you suppose that the United States is full of Jews you should see Russia. The public feeling there is against them. They are the only people in all Russia allowed to emigrate wherever they choose. Nobody else in the country can leave it; the understanding is among all the component races of Russia that they belong to the country, and every subject must have a passport, like every foreigner. No subject can pack his traps and move to America or Germany except the Hebrews."

"Are the Russians a patriotic people?"

"Yes, thoroughly so. There are some elements in Russia which hate the dominant Russians; the Finns and Poles particulary come under this description. I did not go to Poland, but the most beautiful women I saw in St. Petersburg were Poles. I had remarked to an American friend that I was disappointed in the beauty of the women, and he told me one evening to come to a Polish ball, where I would see the finest women of the capital. I went there, and hardly ever saw more dazzling beauty. The Finns were conquered from Sweden by Russia, and they are a highly intellectual race, with gentle natures, who pay more attention to education, and their women are more beautiful. The Russian women have splendid forms, but their faces are not so agreeable. Nearly all the Russians have turned-up noses, and when you see a regiment of Russian soldiers in line you might think they were Irish for that reason. The Russian women have blue eyes and whitish opaque skins. The expression of the average Russian face is sullen and hard; they are not people of much wit or gayety. But there are some things about them very peculiar; for instance, their religion. I never saw such religious people in the world, but, as in all cases where religion is fiercely formal, it does not embrace their morals. I have seen on the floors of their churches officers of their army and nobles kneeling bowed, with their foreheads on the floor, by the hour. When the common people pass the church they take off their hats, and if it should be one hundred feet wide they keep them off until they have gone by. The class of priests is said not to be very intelligent, except the higher dignitaries of the church, who were taken from the noble class. The priests marry, and the government stimulates them to marry. But there lies over all Russia the impress of one-man power. The people themselves, accustomed for generations to understand that there is but one man who rules them, only revolt in a hard, bad way, which rather turns the sympathies of foreigners against them. When I went out there I sincerely sympathized with the people against the despots; but after I got some understanding of the Russian character I began to think that, perhaps, their rulers knew better than we did. If you should have a Russian servant and show him some servility or familiarity, instead of appreciating it he would presume upon it. You can talk to a French waiter, for instance, for moments as if he were your equal, and he will resume his place as a waiter after your conference is over. But the common Russian who serves and waits would become insubordinate if you relented toward him. Therefore, the rule of that realm, somewhat born from the race, is power not unmixed with cruelty. I saw no instances of cruelty myself, but heard of a good many."

"Did not the assassination of the late Czar leave on Russia a deep impression?"

"Yes, it did; but I do not think that Nihilism is the power it assumed at one time to be. I understand that there are still Nihilists in Russia who meet, and that they hardly ever meet but there are secret agents among them. They do not punish them, but keep them under surveilance. Every now and then the government comes down upon them like a bolt of lightning; the offender disappears, and the supposition is that he is taken to Siberia. That is the end of him.

"The police system of Russia is enormous. I doubt whether the ruler of the land himself knows how many persons are in the pay of the police. You see police and military every where. Nearly every large house or hotel in Russia is under the surveilance of a character who supplies it with wood and coal. His business is to watch that house every night; no matter how freezing cold it is, and the thermometer is often forty degrees below zero, you see him sitting out there, and if you undertake to enter, though he may appear to be asleep, he will come forward and look at you to see if you belong to the place. If you visit a friend in Russia he may let you stay ver night without looking at your passport. But next morning he will tell you that if he does not present your passport he will be fined; and you can not leave the country without twenty-four hours' notice before recovering your passport."—*Gath, in Cincinnati Enquirer.*

FROM FOUR TO SIXTY-FOUR.

A visitor to a school examination in Athens or Rome on a day in the year A. D. 1 might have heard the question asked by the teacher, "How many elements are there in nature?" and the scholars' answer, as found in the books, would have been, "Four—earth, air, fire, and water." That answer was as far as science had reached at that time, but diligent research prosecuted in the intervening ages, has given to the scholar of to-day a different answer. A visitor to a school in London or Paris or Philadelphia would hear the same question replied to by a modern scholar with "sixty-four!" One of the most interesting discoveries made in modern times by delvers into the mysteries of nature is that of "Compound Oxygen." Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, of Philadelphia, the physicians who have been for years treating their patients with this remedy, are glad to satisfy the curious in regard to it, and will mail face to any applicant a copy of their brochure of nearly 200 pages, entitled "Compound Oxygen, its Mode of Action and Results."

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

There are people who think so much of themselves that others are shut out and think nothing of them.

A SUGGESTION TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Tourists, emigrants and mariners find that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicinal safeguard against unhealthful influences, upon which they can implicitly rely, since it prevents the effects of vitiated atmosphere, unaccustomed or unwholesome diet, bad water, or other conditions unfavorable to health. On long voyages, or journeys in latitudes adjacent to the equator, it is especially useful as a preventive of the febrile complaints and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are apt to attack natives of the temperate zone sojourning or traveling in such regions, and it is an excellent protection against the influence of extreme cold, sudden changes of temperature, exposure to damp or extreme fatigue. It not only prevents intermittent and remittent fever, and other diseases of a malarial type, but eradicates them, a fact which has been notorious for years past in North and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, Australia, and other countries.

Little boy (studying his Sunday-school lesson)—Pa, how do you spell Pharaoh? Pa, (thoughts elsewhere)—F-a-r-o.

"Golden Medical Discovery" will not cure a person whose lungs are almost wasted, but it is an unfailing remedy for consumption if taken in time. All druggists.

We still cling to the simple faith that the acme of human wisdom is to know when to lay down a poker hand.

HOARSENESS.—All suffering from *Irritation of the Throat and Hoarseness* will be agreeably surprised at the immediate relief afforded by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Sold only in boxes.

LIVING ON THE REPUTATION OF OTHERS.

"Take everything that I have but my good name; leave me that and I am content." So said the philosopher. So say all manufacturers of genuine articles to that horde of imitators which thrives upon the reputation of others. The good name of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS has induced many adventurers to put in the market imitations that are not only lacking in the best elements of the genuine article, but are often harmful in their effects. This is not only theft, but might well be called malpractice. Such a thing ought not to be. The public should be warned against these frauds, and, when an external remedy is needed, be sure to insist upon having ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

For Weak Women.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass.: "About the first of September, 1881, my wife was taken with uterine hemorrhage. The best styptics the physician could prescribe did not check it and she got more and more enfeebled. She was troubled with Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, numbness of the limbs, sickness of the stomach and loss of appetite. I purchased a trial bottle of your Vegetable Compound. *She said she could discover a salutary effect from the first dose.* Now she is comparatively free from the Prolapsus, Stomach's Sickness, &c. The hemorrhage is very much better and is less at the regular periods. Her appetite is restored, and her general health and strength are much improved. We feel that we have been *wonderfully benefitted* and our hearts are drawn out in gratitude for the same and in sympathy for other sufferers, for whose sakes we allow our names to be used."

C. W. EATON, Thurston, N. Y.

The Compound is put up in Pill, Lozenge and Liquid form. All sold by druggists. The Pills and Lozenges sent by mail on receipt of price.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

J. R. CATES & CO., Proprietors.
417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

FOR Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia.

Now when the Buds begin to show,
'Tis time for young and old to know
That FEVERS, LASSITUDE and all
The ills at INDIGESTION'S call,
With every trouble, ache or pain,
That follows in the BILIOUS train,
Will scatter, like the thieves of night,
Before a draught of SELTZER bright.

S F. N. U (First Series) No. 252.

One of the beauties of living in St. Louis is that it costs nothing to keep a cow during the summer season.

JOHNNY'S COMPOSITION ON MEDICINE.

"There Is two kinds of medicine besides the kind you Rub On and the first kind is the Soft Kind which you take with a spoon while A man holds your Head and you kick and Riggle some because it Tastes so and the other kind is the Hard kind which is called Pills and it is the Hardest of the whole because it is so Hard to go Down but it does not make any Difference which kind you Take when you get it Took you wish you Had not for it makes quite a Row in your Stomach and Riots Around."

Evidently Johnny's experience in medicine does not include Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are easy to take and do their work quietly and calmly. Neither does it include in the way of "Soft Medicine" Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which though powerful to cure all chronic derangements of the liver and blood, is pleasant to the taste and agreeable in its effects. Unequaled as a remedy for all scrofulous diseases, pimples, blotches, eruptions, ulcers, swelled glands, goitre or thick neck, fever-sores and hip-joint disease.

Some miscreant is burning the contents of the Paris letter boxes. The injunction, "Burn this letter," must have reached France.

Don't hawk, hawk, and blow, blow, disgust in everybody, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

"I nevah, no nevah, have the head-ache, old Chappie." "Now Oscah, of course not; head-ache is a bwain distempah, don't chew know?"

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

KIDNEY

Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE.

HUNT'S REMEDY
cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side.

HUNT'S REMEDY
cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Female Weakness, and Excesses.

HUNT'S REMEDY
cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

HUNT'S REMEDY
ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

Send for pamphlet to
HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,
Providence, R. I.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED.

A Remarkable Cure of Rheumatism and Catarrh.

Baldwinsville, N. Y.

Pardee Medicine Co.

GENTLEMEN:—About one year ago I chilled my blood and was under the Doctor's care for about six months when I had a counsel of eight *physicians* and was given up to die. Soon after, a lady friend came to see me and told me about *your great Remedy.* She said she had been cured by it after having the rheumatism *seven years*, and that her rheumatism was first brought on by a cold. At this time I was suffering severe pain all through my body and near my heart. The doctors called it only "frozen blood." Through the persuasion of my friend I procured a bottle. I found some relief. Seeing this I procured more and was entirely cured by its use; and what was my surprise and pleasure at finding that I was not only cured of my rheumatism, but the catarrh, which had been troubling me for years, and had become very offensive, had entirely left me.

Wishing your remedy every success, and thanking you very much for my double cure, I remain,

Truly yours,
MRS. LUCY BRONSON.

Rochester, N. Y.

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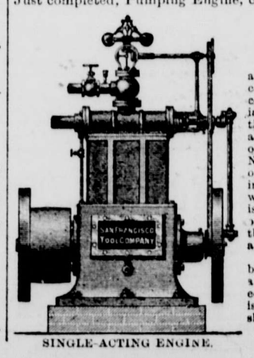

SINGLE-ACTING ENGINE.

TESTIMONIAL.
OFFICE OF THE EUREKA ELECTRIC LIGHT CO., EUREKA, CAL., FEB. 15, 1887.
San Francisco Tool Co., San Francisco, Cal. GENTLEMEN: In answer to yours of Feb. 8, 1887, would say: The four engines purchased from your Company in January, 1886, have been running continuously ever since, from 12 to 16 hours each day, not excepting Sundays, and have never given any trouble; and, furthermore, they have never cost us anything for repairs. I consider them fully as economical as our slide valve engines, which we are using. One of them is a balanced valve, Haskins' make, and the other is the New York Safety Power Company's make. The relation to the cost of keeping your Single-Acting Engine in repair to the cost of keeping the Slide-Valve Engines which were purchased the same month we purchased your engines, and working under the same conditions, is, that while there has been no expense in either material or labor on the engines furnished by your Company, the expense of keeping the Slide-Valve Engines in good running order, has cost, on an average, $8 to $12 per month for each engine.
A portion of the time the Single-Acting Engines have been run by the fireman, and I can recommend your engines to parties that are not close to a machine shop, and do not want to keep an engineer and fireman, as with your engine all the attention they require is to fill the oil cups once every 16 hours, and turn the steam on and shut it off. The balance of the time the engine takes care of itself.
Yours truly,
A. A. OSBORN, Superintendent.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....MAY 28, 1887.

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THE LEBEL RIFLE.

Descriptive Account of the New Arm of the French Army.

The Lebel rifle, as the new arm is called, was invented by Lieutenant-Colonel Lebel, principal of the artillery school at Chalons. Its remarkable qualities are lightness, long range and extraordinary penetrating power. According to the scientific researches of the mathematician, Prof. Hebler, it was supposed that the absolutely perfect army rifle should be a weapon with a caliber of precisely seven millimeters. The Lebel rifle has not so small a caliber, but offers the nearest approach to it yet made—viz.: Eight millimeters. With this caliber the advantages are: a lighter cartridge; a greater penetrating power, and a much less liability of the missile to be deviated from its course by a strong wind.

The ball is so covered with steel and brass, as to enable it to preserve its form and to follow precisely the grooves of the barrel. Its initial velocity is exactly 100 meters per second greater than that of the Gras rifle, which had an initial velocity of 450 meters, while the Lebel boasts a velocity of 540 meters. It revolves upon itself 5,000 times per second—always traveling point first. At a distance of 1,800 meters its fire is as fatal as within a lesser distance; and as the line of the projectile is almost perfectly straight, extraordinary hits can be made at immense ranges. To obviate the shock of recoil consequent upon so prodigious an expelling force, a special powder has been invented by Colonel Bruigere, which detonates progressively without smoke and with comparatively little noise. The shooter feels the weapon push—does not feel a sudden and painful jar. Three wooden shields placed at about twenty-five yards apart were easily pierced in a straight line by one rifleshot—the ball traveling on five hundred meters further without changing its course to strike the outlying target aimed at precisely in the center. The movable breech piece is shorter than in the Gras rifle, but offers a greater resistance and the recoil follows the axis of the weapon.

On finding themselves in possession of so extraordinary an arm, it was for some time a question with the military authorities whether or not to adopt it in its simplest form, as the best of single-shot breech loaders. But as Austria is adopting the Mannlicher repeater, Italy the Vitali repeater, Germany the Mauser magazine gun, it seemed necessary to make the Lebel a repeater also; as troops armed with a single shot rifle only, however good, would easily become demoralized by the mere conviction that they were face to face with enemies armed with magazine guns.—*English Paper.*

A TRULY WISE WOMAN.

How a Minneapolis Housekeeper Manages to Keep Her Servants.

She pays them liberally and promptly, recognizing the fact, true the world over, that the employer who beats down wages always suffers from the inferior quality of work done, and from lack of interest on the part of the employed.

Having a practical knowledge of the business of housekeeping, she can not be deceived, and knows how to direct the work properly; and, while insisting kindly, but firmly, that it shall be properly performed, she never fails to give a word of praise for all that merits her approval. She never meddles with her servants' particular ways of doing work so long as good results are produced. She doesn't think it necessary to substitute her way for every body else's way.

She never lowers herself by scolding. Her servants are respectful to her because she is respectful to them. No familiarity is tolerated or attempted. The private domestic life of the family is never intruded upon. They have their own apartments, eat by themselves and prefer to do so. And yet the mistress is not unmindful of their physical and mental well-being. She has fitted up a comfortable bedroom, with a good spring bed and toilet necessities, and adjoining, a cozy little sitting-room, with a stove, table, rocking chairs, etc., where they can rest as women need to. And several times a week they are invited to the family sitting-room for half an hour in the evening, where she teaches them to read English, they being Scandinavians.

She realizes that, as human beings, they have desires for social companionship, and allows them to have a reasonable amount of company. She allows them as many church privileges as possible, and gives them a street-car fare once or twice a week. She takes a kindly personal interest in them, helping them to select their clothing and get it made neatly.

"Too much trouble to take for servants," is it? Well, perhaps it is; and yet she contrives to do it in the intervals of a busy life. She says that it isn't a quarter the trouble that it would be to change servants every six weeks. Those girls love her, and look up to her, and work faithfully for her, and couldn't be driven away from her.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

—The French have devised a short way with fraudulent buttermen. By the new law on the subject just passed any one intentionally selling any butter substitute, or any butter mixed with other substance, under the name of butter, is liable (1) to a term of imprisonment from six days to six months; (2) to a fine of from fifty to three thousand francs; (3) to have all his stock of the fraudulent substance confiscated; (4) to have the conviction published in the papers, and placarded in the market of his own town, and posted on his house and shop, all at his own expense.—*Boston Transcript.*

WESTERN ENTERPRISE.

The New and Peculiar Business Built Up in New York by a Western Man.

Western energy and dash was never better demonstrated than in the case of a young man who came to New York about a month ago to seek his fortune. His capital would hardly have been sufficient to pay a two months' board bill. He answered innumerable advertisements, and visited a number of business houses in hope of securing employment; but all his efforts in this direction were in vain. He was about to despair, and finally was trying to concoct some way by which he could secure transportation home, when he chanced to visit a place where the wax images of some of the famous people of the country are on exhibition. There he was seized with an idea that has resulted in his building up a paying business, and which promises before long to be lucrative. He noticed how interested the people were as they viewed the images of General Sherman, Colonel Ingersoll and others more or less famous, when this thought struck him:

"If these people are willing to pay fifty cents to look at wax images they would certainly pay that or a larger amount to see the originals. Why, almost every day I could show them fifty men whose names are a household word by taking them to the corridors of the leading hotels."

He saw one party of gentlemen, evidently from the country, very much interested in the image of a man who can be seen almost any hour of the day in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He made bold to ask them if they would like to have a number of flesh and blood distinguished men pointed out to them. They were delighted with the idea, and immediately started off with him to visit the hotel corridors. The young Westerner had traveled considerably, so that he knew a number of prominent faces. He was extremely fortunate this day in meeting a number of distinguished men, and when he got through with his party was liberally rewarded. This inspired him with confidence in the practibility of his scheme and he resolved to make a business of it.

The next day he had cards printed stating the nature of his business, and went at it in a methodical manner. At first he looked for his customers from among the people who visit the place where the wax images are exhibited and among the second-class hotels. His business now is fairly known among the hotel employes, and it is not infrequent for customers to come to him.

"I am now making a good deal more than I could as a clerk," said the young man, "and, besides, I think there is a good future for me in this business. I have not opened an office yet, but I expect to before long. It is certainly a very interesting vocation, but it has to be worked in a systematic manner, like all other businesses. You can only find men around the hotels in the morning and evening, so that during the middle of the day I spend my time looking up custom. The morning, though, is decidedly the best time to find notables. You can usually find fifty to one hundred persons of National reputation in the hour's walk through the corridors. A good time to see theatrical people gathered about cafes is in the afternoon.

"There are a lot of prominent men who know my business and are generally around at certain hours so that I may be able to point them out. There is a distinguished Congressman at the Hoffman House who passes regularly every morning and evening for my customers. I find that nearly all the public men like to have people look at them. Not long ago there was a prominent United States Senator stopping at one of the hotels and some one made him aware of the fact that I was exhibiting him to several customers. Shortly after the Senator entrapped me in a conversation and began to pump me about what my customers had said and thought about him. Their remarks had been complimentary, so I told the Senator what had been said. He was delighted and gave me five dollars for my trouble. He also told me confidentially that whenever I had customers in the hotel and he should not be around I might send for him, and he would, as a matter of accommodation to me, respond.

"The theatrical people regard it as an excellent advertisement of themselves, and many of them are very glad to have me introduce them to my customers. The fact that I have the *entree* into nearly all the theaters shows best how they appreciate my services. For a business of only a month, I think I have done well, but it is yet in its infancy. Soon I expect I will have two or three assistants. Of course as I prosper I expect opposition."—*N. Y. Cor. Washington Post.*

Increase of Sound by Echoes.

Sound is much increased by the echoes in a closed vault. In a cave of the Pantheon, the guide by striking the flap of his great-coat makes a noise like the report of a cannon. The same phenomenon is found in the Mammoth Cave of Kentucky. In the cave of Smellin, near Viborg, in Finland, by throwing in a live animal terrible noises are heard. Pliny tells of a similar cave in Dalmatia where the falling of a stone raised a perfect storm. Fingal's Cave, in the island of Staffa, presents another remarkable phenomenon. The end of this cave is dark and gloomy, and may be compared to the chancel of a church, while the basaltic columns may be likened to the organ pipes. At the extremity of the grotto, and near the level of the water, is a small opening whence come harmonious sounds which are produced by the sea rising and falling.—*Nature.*

HEROIC GARIBALDI.

Great Physical Strength, Bravery and Magnanimity of the "Liberator."

What impressed me most about Garibaldi was the immense triceps or shoulder muscles he had. They were just like two half cocoanuts sticking up underneath his white Mexican mantle. From Heenan and Morrissey to Mace (Sayers had a remarkably small arm) I never saw any thing like it. It would have made two of theirs. And the saber he used! Two of the Life Guards' blades forged into one would just have made it. Many a time have I seen that awful saber sweeping right, left, right, left, like clockwork, as he mowed down the enemy like grass, seated on his old white charger, leaving a "lane" (that is the only word) for us who followed him closely. "Avant! avant!" rang from his lips all the while, and his trumpet voice rose high above the loudest artillery fire. His strength was simply Herculean, and was only surpassed by General Dunne. As an instance of Garibaldi's enormous strength, I remember late one night leaving the Caffee di Europa, in Naples, with some brother officers, and seeing the General just passing on foot with only one attendant. We followed him, as he was going toward an unlighted and dangerous part of the city, which swarmed with Borboni—ex-soldiers, sbirri, lazzaroni in the pay of Francis II. He was going to visit one of his dying soldiers, a boy of seventeen. We had not long to wait; like lightning two men sprang at him, right and left, simultaneously, knife in hand. Ere their blades, raised to strike, could fall, Garibaldi had each one by the throat, raised high in air to the full extent of his arms. He then knocked them together two or three times and let them drop on the stones. You may guess that our swords were out. But no! The great hero said: "Leave them alone; the poor fools have had their lesson." That was the kind of man—the demi-god—that he was; just as he was when the tyrant Rosas, in South America, hung him up by the thumbs in face of a blazing tropical sun for four mortal hours. That night Garibaldi escaped. In two days he had Rosas in his power, and when some of his men, many of whom were vaqueros and bull-fighters, drew their long navajas, and were actually—such is their brutified nature—proposing to skin Rosas alive, Garibaldi not only furnished him with an escort of his own body-guard to the frontier, but even collected together every horse, bullock and single article that had been looted from Rosas, amounting in specie and jewels alone to several thousand pounds, and had him and his immense wealth conveyed to a place of safety. The Neapolitans realized this side of his character to such an extent that I have seen whole battalions of them actually kneel down in the dust as "The Liberator" passed. He had only one formula for them, roaring out: "Rise! that is the attitude of slaves, not of freemen!"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

MIMETIC INSECTS.

Butterflies Whose Leaf-Like Wings Imitate the Foliage That Shelters Them.

There is a certain butterfly in the Malay Archipelago (its learned name, if any body wishes to be formally introduced, is *Kallima paralekta*) which always rests among dead or dry leaves, and has itself leaf-like wings, all spotted over at intervals with wee speckles to imitate the tiny spots of fungi on the foliage it resembles. The well-known stick and leaf insects from the same rich neighborhood in like manner exactly mimic the twigs and leaves of the forest among which they lurk; some of them look for all the world like little bits of walking bamboo, while others appear in all varieties of hue, as if opening buds and full-blown leaves and pieces of yellow foliage sprinkled with the tints and molds of decay had of a sudden raised themselves erect upon six legs and begun incontinently to perambulate the Malayan woodlands like vegetable Frankensteins in all their glory. The larva of one such deceptive insect, observed in Nicaragua by sharp-eyed Mr. Belt, appeared at first sight like a mere fragment of the moss on which it rested, its body being all prolonged into little thread-like green filaments, precisely imitating the foliage around it. Once more, there are common flies which secure protection for themselves by growing into the counterfeit presentment of wasps or hornets, and so obtaining immunity from the attacks of birds or animals. Many of these curiously mimetic insects are banded with yellow and black in the very image of their stinging originals, and have their tails sharpened, *in terrorem*, into a pretended sting, to give point and verisimilitude to the deceptive resemblance. More curious still, certain South American butterflies of a perfectly inoffensive and edible family mimic in every spot and line of color sundry other butterflies of an utterly unrelated and fundamentally dissimilar type, but of so disagreeable a taste as never to be eaten by birds or lizards.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

—Among the causes which produce brittle hoofs in horses and cattle, is standing on rotten manure heaps or in pools of liquid manure. Standing in such decomposing organic matter is still more injurious when the animal is confined in a stall, for here the injurious effect of inactivity is added to the other conditions.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—He (to Pittsburgh heiress)—"Do you know Miss Wandergrift, whose father is reported to be so very rich?" She (glass and pig-iron)—"O, no, indeed! The Wandergrifts do not belong to our set at all! They are so new, you know! Their money comes from natural gas."—*Puck.*

WORKED BOTH WAYS.

Astonishing Results of the Game of Fly Loo in Denver.

A party of convivial owls, typical western gamblers most of them, sat in a sporting resort in this place recently and filled the brief hiatus between the closing of the last night faro game and the opening of the first morning one by exchanging professional reminiscences.

"I saw an item in a newspaper the other day," said a Colorado veteran, "about some fellow beating fly loo by soaking his lump of sugar in a chemical that scared off the insects. You know in fly loo each man lays a piece of sugar on the table, and the first one that gets a fly looses the drinks or stakes. Last summer I was at the Arcade in Denver, and one day a smooth looking eastern chap walks in an suggests fly loo. We each got a lump of the bartender and went to work. It was first fly lose, for a dollar a shot. I got the first fly and the second, and also the next eight. By that time it dawned on me that he must have doctored his lump, for there wasn't a fly that would go within a foot of it. I was pretty sore, but just then a brilliant idea struck me, and I proposed that we try ten more goes at $10 apiece. He said all right, but when we got the money up I insisted that the rule change and first fly win instead of lose. To my surprise he agreed to that, too. Well, to make a long story short, the flies swarmed all over his lump for ten straight times, but nary one came to see me. When he put the last stakes in his pocket I was the wildest man in Colorado. I knew I'd been robbed, but didn't see how it was done. Finally I called the stranger aside and said:

"My friend, don't suppose that I'm impudent or inquisitive, but I have a curiosity to know how you wound me up. If you will put me on, I'll promise not to work the game in your territory and buy a bottle of wine."

"He laughed and said: 'Well, I don't mind telling you that I put a drop of stuff on my lump that will make a fly hunt the next county mighty quick.'

"'I guessed that much, but how about the last time we played?'

"'Oh, I supposed you'd want to switch, so I just changed lumps with you.'"—El Paso Letter in New York Sun.

Posthumous Inspiration.

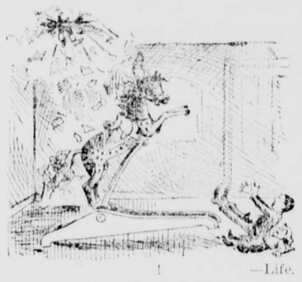
"I am so busy," said young Softly Sophomore. "I have no time to think." "I can let you have plenty of time," said the professor, coldly, "but isn't there something else you need to do thinking with?" And long, long after recitation, when it was hours too late, young Softly bethought him that he should have said, "Yes, but you have none of that to spare, professor." Thus oft our brightest thoughts and happiest inspirations side track and wait for a signal and fail to get there.—Burdette.

A Successful Experiment.

I.

Gentleman Rider—When I say ready, Tommy, you let go.

II.



—Life.

Siamese English.

An old Siamese teacher in trying to master English wrote a list of definitions, from which we select for the entertainment of our young readers the following: Wig: hypocrite hair. Flattery: a good kind of curse word. Whisky: sin water. Gold: a very good thing. Blew: a wind verb. Kick: a foot verb. Bow: a salute verb. Hop: a frog verb. Liar: a bad adjective of boy. Modesty: a good adjective of girl. Vine: a string tree. Cunning: a good word of philosophy man. Daughter: a girl son. Bullet: a son of a gun. Sponge: water foam. Angel: God's boy. Large: an adjective of preacher. Preach: a missionary verb. Comfort: word of mother to crying child. Adulterative: a bad adjective of lying man. Admonition: word of Bible.—Syracuse Christian Advocate.

A Hindoo Idea.

Lord Rosebery, who married a wealthy Jewess of the Rothschild family, once took her to India with him. They attended a dinner in Calcutta at which the duchess of Manchester was seated next to the rajah of Mozufferungger. The rajah asked: "And this Lord Rosebery of your great country—has he brought his wives with him?" "S-sh!" exclaimed the duchess, blushing scarlet. "That's Lady Rosebery over there, next the viceroy!" The oriental regarded Lady Rosebery for some moments, and then remarked with a sigh: "Poor young man! I hope they allow him a nicer one at home!"—Chicago Times.

The Age of Slang.

"I just think it's shameful the way Sally Spittlejig spits slang," said a Sac City maiden to a Sioux City miss. "My! If I twirled my talker as she does, my blooming old snoozer of a dad would tan my duds until the dust was thicker'n fleas in fly time."

"You betcher your brass, and serve you right," replied the Sioux City miss. "My parients are sunflowers of the same hue, and if I should make a raw crack in conversation they'd thrash the rosy cussedness out of my angelic anatomy quicker'n old Cleveland can bust a bill with his veto."—Odeboit (Iowa) New North.

Reasonable Sorrow.

Mr. A.—I just met your friend N. He has lost his uncle.

Mr. B.—That rich uncle?

Mr. A.—Yes. The poor fellow is quite disconsolate.

Mr. B.—Impossible!

Mr. A.—Certainly, for his uncle has disinherited him.

Mr. B.—Ah! ! !—Fliegende-Blatter.

She Had Him.

Husband—My dear, you must discontinue your extravagences. In the few years that we have been married you have almost ruined me.

Wife—Don't talk such foolishness. You were a ruin when I married you.—German Joke.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—The pineapple crop in Florida this year will be the largest ever known.

—Tattooing peach-blow color into the checks is now the fashion. A vigorous walk would have the desired effect.—*Boston Globe.*

—Buffalo has a citizen who deals in second-hand grave-stones. He buys old ones, erases the letters, and engraves new inscriptions to order.—*Buffalo Express.*

—A man in Middleton told his wife he "loved her better than his own soul." The man has not been to church in five years, and his wife does not know how to take the compliment.—*Kingston Freeman.*

—A writer in the *Popular Science Monthly* declares that monkeys have conversational powers. He has evidently been around among the tender little fellows who wear low-necked vests and amuse swell society.

—A grand-nephew of President Pierce has been sent to jail for begging, but the country won't be a bit startled. Great men's grand-nephews are quite as apt to turn out rogues and loafers as the grand-nephews of any body else.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—"Never put off until to-morrow what you can do to-day" is a good enough maxim, but it don't work on this island in the winter. We have to postpone most every thing down here these days to keep the time filled up.—*Martha's Vineyard Herald.*

—Blackbirds are quite plentiful in North Carolina. One flock three miles long and a hundred feet wide recently winged their way over Edenton bay on their way southward. When they reach South Carolina they become good eating birds and furnish plenty of sport for gunners, who shoot them by thousands for New York markets.

—A young lawyer in this section several years ago went to a merchant and asked for some accounts to collect, saying he had been successful in that line. The merchant said: "Yes, I will try you; here is an account of ten dollars against yourself. If you are successful in collecting this account come back and I will give you some more."—*Sumter (Ga.) Republican.*

—Hon. William M. Evarts is rather proud of the pigs he raises on his farm, and frequently sends barrels of nice pork to his friends. He sent a barrel of it to the historian Bancroft, with the following note: "Dear Bancroft—I am very glad to send you two products of my pen to-day—a barrel of pickled pig pork and an eulogy on Chief Justice Chase. Yours, Evarts."

—John Ruskin writes to the recently organized Ruskin club of Boston: "Our chief folly and sin on this side of the Atlantic is spending all our national substance in war machinery, and the only general advice for either side of the Atlantic which I can bring within the compass of a letter is that every body should mind his own business and leave the guardianship of wealth and life to God."

—Possibly the *Rural New-Yorker* is more than half right when it suggests that the real cause of a good proportion of the so-called "malaria," rheumatism, and other diseases from which poor humanity suffers is trichinosis, which results from eating raw or half-cooked pork. But of course those who don't eat raw or half-cooked pork, or any pork at all, are obliged to get their malaria in some other way.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—"I wonder why it is that girls are so fond of olives?" remarked a fashionable caterer, "or rather, why they pretend to be; for, to tell the truth, I don't believe one girl in ten really craves them so much as she would have people believe. By some means or other olive eating has become fashionable of late years, and the young women of society devour them greedily whenever they get a chance. Why, I have seen them eat olives with ice cream."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

—So far as the records show, Mrs. Druse is the fifth woman who has been hanged in the State of New York during the present century. The others were Margaret Houghtaling, at Hudson, October 17, 1817, for child murder; Mrs. Van Valkenburg, in Johnstown, July 24, 1846, for poisoning her husband; Mrs. Runkle, in Whitesboro, in 1849, and Ann Hoag, in Poughkeepsie, July 30, 1852. Another woman was hanged in Plattsburg, but there is no record of her name.—*Utica Herald.*

—Of late one may read of wonderful operations upon the eyes in the way of transplanting tissues of the eye of the rabbit to replace parts of imperfect eyes in man. The transplantation of the mucus membrane of the eye and even of the cornea has been successfully accomplished in a few instances. The attempt has even been made to reimplant the whole eyeball of a rabbit in the vacant orbit of a man. Of five experiments of this kind only one is reported as successful, and even that is doubtful.—*Health Monthly.*

—It is now possible to construct a complete sewing machine in a minute, or sixty in one hour; a reaper every fifteen minutes, or less; three hundred watches in a day, complete in all their appointments. More important than this, even, is the fact that it is possible to construct a locomotive in a day. From the plans of the draughtsman to the execution of them by the workmen, every wheel, lever, valve and rod may be constructed from the metal to the engine intact. Every rivet may be driven in the boiler, every tube in the tube sheets, and, from the smokestack to the ashpan, a locomotive may be turned out in a working day, completely equipped, ready to do the work of one hundred horses.—*Boston Budget.*

COTTON DRESS FABRICS.

The Exceptionally Complete Display of Satines, Ginghams and Crepe Boucle.

The display of cotton dress goods for the coming season is exceptionally fine and complete. The French satines emulate the foulard and India silks in appearance, in the colors and patterns as well as in luster, and in many instances can hardly be distinguished from the more expensive fabrics. The patterns are small; cubes, dots, interlinked rings, ovoids and small flowers, or parts of flowers conventionalized in a solid color, and set rather closely together on a ground of contrasting color. There are also the favorite stripes and bars, some of them quite wide, and having various small quaint designs in white or a contrasting color on them, alternating with a solid stripe in any one of the fashionable colors.

Heliotrope, in various shades, beige, tan, dark brown, dark green, Nile-green, porcelain blue, maize or buff, several shades of gray, light pink, and a lovely and peculiar shade of dark red are shown in the satines, and each one serves as a ground for a pattern in any one of the others. With most of the figured satines, a plain satine of the same color as the ground is furnished for combination.

Beautiful French ginghams, almost as fine as silk, are shown in all the above colors; and, in addition to the familiar checks and plaids, there are various novel effects that are very charming. Chenille ginghams have perpendicular stripes formed of a single thread of parti-colored cotton chenille on the usual plaided ground, which may be in two or three shades of the same color, or in contrasting colors. Bourette ginghams have checks and broken plaids of medium size, of the same general style as the above, with bourette threads of another color running lengthwise only. Lace ginghams have fine lace stripes, like revering, usually in a cluster of three, with an intermediate stripe of solid color on which are small flowers embroidered in bright tints. Cable-cord gingham has broken plaids formed by heavy cords running each way, usually of darker and lighter shades of the same color as the ground. This is reversible, being woven exactly the same on both sides. Tinsel ginghams are in small broken plaids, sometimes in two or three shades of the same color, and white, with secondary plaids formed of bayadere stripes of tinsel crossing perpendicular stripes of cotton chenille in bright colors. These are warranted to be fast colors, and the tinsel will not tarnish either in wearing or laundering. Pongee ginghams are of the same general texture and appearance as the silk pongees, and have knotted threads of a bright color at close intervals each way, which form small checks.

A special novelty in cotton goods is *crepe boucle*, which comes in all light colors, blue, pink, cream, ecru and maize, and has perpendicular stripes formed of coarse, knotty threads, single and in clusters of three, on a crape-like ground of the same color.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

SCIENTIFIC SPANKING.

Rubber Hose as a Substitute for the Disciplinary Rattan.

No one need tell me that the negro race has no inventive powers. Our colored schools at times have been very unruly, and the teachers have often been obliged to resort to the rattan, which some of them wielded with telling effect, the superintendent of public schools being continually besieged by complaints from parents of the vigor which this instrument of correction had been applied to the sable cuticle of their offspring. Of late these complaints have ceased, while the discipline of the schools have greatly improved. Some of us who had no belief in the efficacy of moral suasion investigated the matter and discovered the cause of the change. Instead of the usual rattan the colored teachers had provided themselves with short sections of rubber hose, and as an implement to exhort the impenitent it was crowned with magnificent success. The youth to be reasoned with is laid across a chair and the preceptor proceeds to titillate his epidermis with the new implement of correction. The effect of this operation is to extract howls from the culprit far exceeding in energy any which responded to the gentle persuasion of the rattan, and to cause his ebon skin to blush like the morn. But within a short time after the application no trace of the punishment remained, and the suffering African was no longer able to touch the hearts of the School Board by an exhibition of the marks of correction upon his dusky person. Beyond a strong desire to partake of his frugal repast from the mantelpiece, no ill effects remained. This excellent mode of correction has been adopted by a number of teachers in our white schools, and the sensibilities of parents need no longer be shocked by viewing the marks of the rattan upon the tender cuticle of their erring offspring.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—A experienced poultryman thinks that the cause of failures in the many attempts to keep fowls in large numbers is due to the lack of care. A farmer will rise at four o'clock in the morning to feed and milk his cows, will carefully clean out the stalls and prepare beds for the cows, and his work does not end till late, but he will not do so much work for the hens. Yet the hens will pay five times as much profit in proportion to labor and capital invested, as the cows.—*Prairie Farmer*

—The Alabama railroads have been prohibited from running freight trains on Sundays.

FIRST-CLASS BUTTER.

Suggestions for Those Who Wish to Produce a Strictly Perfect Article.

One of the good things about the drift of dairying is a tendency to discard the holding of butter for a rise in price and sell it fresh. A great advance would be attained if it were possible for the maker and the consumer to live "from hand to mouth," so to speak. Then there would be no accumulation of butter in the market to get strong, "off flavor," and rancid. The fancy quotations are for butter not over ten days old; and when one hears of "eighty cents per pound" it means butter made and delivered twice a week.

Every butter-maker knows that the fancy in flavor of butter is a sort of will-o'-the-wisp, and it is doubtful if this exquisite flavor can be depended on over two weeks at the most; and as it is this fleeting flavor that brings ten cents extra per pound, dairymen must understand the necessity of shipping butter as fast as made. A fresh-made butter, with dainty flavor, must always be sold in preference to a butter made three months before it is put on the market.

The dairyman can seize upon this very fact as a trade-mark. No bogus butter can be made with this delicate aroma, and the consumer once put in possession of this fact can always protect himself from the counterfeit butter. The most patent damage done to the dairy product is the fear of the consumer that he will have bogus goods thrust upon him, and he is suspicious, and we are from this very fact eating less butter each day. The genuine butter, unless conspicuously fine, is looked upon with reserve, and to-day common butter in the market is actually classed with the bogus. This gives the dairyman who chooses the chance to make the finest of butter and supply consumers direct, and allow the bogus producer no chance to come in with his compound.

We may also in time see the advantage of salting butter far less than we now do, and give this delicate aroma of fresh-made butter a more conspicuous place. If we would churn the cream at the point of mild acidity, thoroughly wash out the buttermilk with weak brine, and then salt the butter in a brine-bath, instead of working dry salt into the butter, the consumer would soon learn that butter has a flavor of its own, independent of salt and buttermilk, and when these two are a little less conspicuous the real luxury of butter is discovered, and when this occurs, it is the flavor that will be paid for. Butter, as simply so much grease, is a dear article of food, but as a table luxury, exquisite in flavor, and perfect in grain, it is worth its advance cost.

We are also fast finding out that butter needs only all the strong brine it will absorb while in the granular stage to give it keeping properties. When free of buttermilk—as it may be if it is washed out—a coating of liquid salt about each little globule, is all that can ever be done in the way of salt adding to the keeping of butter. Then this brine will also fill all the minute spaces between the globules, and keep out the air. Such butter is perfection, and the desire for more than one-third of an ounce of salt to the pound of butter is an acquired habit of taste—the exchange of butter-flavor for the sharper flavor of salt.—*Cor. N. Y. Witness.*

MONKEYS IN INDIA.

Their Shrewdness Surpassed Only by Their Incontrollable Greed for Corn.

I remember once coming across a Hindoo who was piously scattering corn for the monkeys, about a hundred of which were gathered round him snatching up the grain with greedy hands and cuffing soundly any monkey that poached on his neighbor's share. Swarms of other monkeys were sitting on the trees and banks close by, with faces of rueful resignation, looking wistfully at the feast before them; but the man explained to us that they belonged to a different caste, and would be half killed if they attempted to join the party. One huge fellow we noticed particularly, who sat as near as he dared and looked on, but did not try to pick up so much as an outlying grain, although we were told he was "a noted wrestler."

In certain camping-grounds the monkeys were perfect pests, frequently stealing the servants' dinners, and even snatching food out of their hands, or carrying off their copper cooking-pots, rushing up a tree with them, and throwing them down after eating the contents. The servants would often come and complain of their misdoings, but redress there was none; wide as an Indian civilian's jurisdiction is, it does not extend over the monkey-world.

The natives have an ingenious way of catching monkeys, so simple that it may with truth be said that the monkey catches himself. A narrow-mouthed jar is filled with corn, and accidentally, of course, left on the ground. The ever-watchful monkeys quickly take note of this, and no sooner is the owner of the jar out of sight than they steal up to inspect and discuss their windfall. Having satisfied themselves that there is no trap, one of them thrusts in his arm and snatches a handful of corn. He then finds that the mouth of the jar is too narrow to let him withdraw his doubled fist, but he never thinks of dropping the corn, and out rushes the owner from behind a tree and treacherously slips a noose around the victim's neck.—*London Field.*

—The widow of Colonel "Tom" Scott, the railroad magnate, now lives in regal state in Philadelphia. She was once a poor Pittsburgh girl, and earned her own living by painting photographs.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 28.....1887.

IRRIGATION NOTES.

The establishment of the new irrigation district will add one million dollars to the assessed valuation of property in the county inside of five years. No good citizen will oppose a measure of such great benefit to the public as this.

The irrigation law is so framed that the largest land owner in the district must pay as much tax per acre for his land as the smallest land owner will have to pay. There is no escape from this. Small land holders in the district have more to gain than large proprietors in proportion to their possessions.

It is of vital interest to the whole people of the state that the waters of the streams should never fall into the hands of monopolists. The ownership of the water is equivalent to the ownership of the land, and whoever owns the land will control all legislation and political power in the State. The establishment of irrigation districts will be certain to make small holdings the rule, and thus keep the power of the State in the hands of the people.

Nobody will oppose the irrigation district except those who are against all public improvements. There a few men in all parts of the State who would prefer to see the country have no other business than some mining camps and the country used for no other purpose than grazing cattle. The vast improvements made in the State during the past few years, the fertilization of desert land, the increase in wealth and population, have all been accomplished against the wish of the class of men above referred to.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff, v. ARGUSEAN SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

J. W. P. Laird and Richard S. Mixer, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Argus Range Silver Mining Company (a corporation), Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover a judgment in favor of plaintiff herein and against said defendant for the sum of $2143 27 alleged to be due plaintiff from defendant for and upon certain assigned accounts, claims and demands, as follows: $298 48 on an account stated June 20th, 1884, between defendant and the firm of Mahoney & Jackson for goods and merchandise sold and delivered to, and buckboard hired to, and money laid out for defendant at its request by said firm; also $99.71 on an account stated June 24th, 1884, between defendant and one H. Jackson for work performed by said Jackson for defendant at its request; also $20.12 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Wilbelt and for work performed by said Wilbelt for defendant at its request; also $39.00 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Henry Miller and for work performed by said Miller for defendant at its request; also $20.97 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Robert Blair for work performed by said Blair for defendant at its request; also $89.24 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Joseph Reddy, and for work performed by said Reddy for defendant at its request; also $17.97 on an account stated between defendant and one H. C. Cook for work performed by said Cook for defendant at its request; also $8.25 on an account stated between defendant and one John Daly July 5th, 1884, and for work performed by said Daly for defendant at its request; also $4.14 on an account stated July 5th, 1884, between defendant and one George Hann, and for work performed by said Hann for defendant at its request; also $152.75 for work performed by said Hann for defendant at its request; also $21 on an account stated June 28th 1884, between one Robert Rodstadt and defendant and for work performed by said Rodstadt for defendant at its request; also $40.90 on an account stated June 29th 1884, between one A. Rodstadt and defendant and for work performed by said Rodstadt for defendant at its request; also $34.40 on an account stated between one June Cordova and defendant, July 1st, 1884, and for work performed by said Cordova for defendant at its request; also $48.12 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between one A. Saredia and defendant, and for work performed by said Saredia, for defendant at its request; also $97.37 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Foo and defendant and for work performed by said Ah Foo for defendant at its request; also $37 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Con Sam and defendant and for work performed by said Con Sam for defendant at its request; also $88.83 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Fen and defendant, and for work performed by said Ah Fen for defendant at its request, and also for interest on each of said foregoing accounts from said several dates above named at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; all of said foregoing accounts and indebtedness having been contracted by defendant in Inyo County, and all of said indebtedness, and each and all of said accounts and claims above specified were before the commencement of this action, duly sold and assigned to plaintiff, who is now the owner and holder of the same; and for costs of suit all of which fully appears in the complaint filed herein, which is hereby referred to, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2143 27, interest as aforesaid, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

[SEAL.] W. L. HUNTER, Clerk.

[Endorsement.]
No. 224.
SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO, CAL.
GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
ARGUS SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.
ALIAS SUMMONS.
RICHARD S. MIXER and J. W. P. LAIRD Attorneys for Plaintiff.

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMMES.
On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of ABRAHAM PARKER, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Wm. F. Matlack, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Parker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

WM. F. MATLACK,
Administrator of the estate of Abraham Parker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., May 17, 1887.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of SHERMAN STEVENS, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of SHERMAN STEVENS, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within FOUR months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at his residence in the Town of Lone Pine, the same being the place for the transaction of business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

AUGUSTUS C. STEVENS.
Administrator of the estate of Sherman Stevens, deceased.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1887.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WALTER O'MALLEY, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Walter O'Malley, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at his residence in the town of Keeler, County of Inyo, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

JOHN BARNES,
Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased.

Dated May 3, 1887.

FINAL HOMESTEAD EROOF.

H. A. No. 359.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 5th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 13, 1887, viz: JUAN DIVAS, for the E ½ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 5, tp. 15 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. H. Jenkins, T. S. Hamilton, C. D. Begole, E. H. Edwards, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
m7-6t Register.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1140.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 16th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 30th, 1887, viz: AARON REYNOLDS for the W ½ of S E ¼, S W ¼ of N E ¼ and S E ¼ of N W ¼, Sec. 25, Tp. 13 S, R 35 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: Thomas Kehoe, Thomas Treglown, W. J. Jenkins and W. Jenkins, all of Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 471.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., April 18th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on May 31st, 1887, viz: TIMOTHY RICHARDS for the N W ¼ of Sec. 22, Tp. 15 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: G. H. Palmer, R. H. Runkle, C. D. Begole, W. J. Covington, all of Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11 tf

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a. m.	5 50 p. m.
Dayton	9 45 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	11 55 a. m.	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p. m.	11 40 a. m.
Luning	5 10 p. m.	9 50 a. m.
Soda Springs	6 10 p. m.	9 00 a. m.
Belleville	7 45 p. m.	7 55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p. m.	Lv. 7 05 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	7 45 a. m.	5 00 p. m.
Benton	11 25 a. m.	1 15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.	11 20 p. m.
Alvord	2 30 p. m.	10 10 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	5 40 p. m.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R R, which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence [. Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

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THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

If you want a good Driving or Working Glove,

LEAK GLOVE MF'G CO. San Francisco, Cal.

Ask your Merchant for our Brand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Lone Pine, Cal.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees One and One-half Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE!

INYO CO., CAL.,

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

—

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

—

NATHAN RHINE.
n252m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

—

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England,

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

—

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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AGENT FOR

Wells, Fargo & Co's Expre

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL

And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital - - $11,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 356 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, MAY 28.....1887.

T. C. Boland was up from Keeler during the week.

The new sampling works at Keeler will be completed in a few days.

L. A. James, of Bishop Creek, was in town a day or two this week.

O. I. Mairs is putting up a new warehouse back of his hotel.

The first cutting of alfalfa is nearly ready around Independence; the crop will be a heavy one.

The Veterans will celebrate Memorial Day at Bishop Creek on Monday.

The usual visitation of sheep has set in. About half a million come to the valley each year.

A good deal of ore is being shipped from Cerro Gordo. Teams are hauling steadily from Darwin and Lookout.

A large amount of ore is collected at the furnace at Lookout; everything is in readiness for lighting up and a long run will soon be made.

The Fourth of July celebration at Independence will be the grandest affair of the kind ever held in the county.

A special train has been chartered to run from Hawthorne and intermediate points to Independence on the Fourth of July.

A large force of men and horses, with suitable machinery, are now at work on the upper end of the big canal for the irrigation district.

Work was begun a few days ago on a new warehouse for N. Rhine. The building will be quite large and will be located just east of the store.

There will be ripe peaches at Independence about the middle of June. Mr. Baxter is likely to have the first in the market. Prune trees are very heavily loaded; so are apricots and nectarines.

Work is progressing rapidly on a large new quartzmill to be run by water, at Virginia City. The *Enterprise* says it looks like old times to see so many men at work pushing along one enterprise.

The citizens of Lone Pine are building a flume to carry water into the town for irrigating purposes. A large quantity of water has been allowed to go to waste above the town which will be utilized by means of this flume.

There was a large congregation at the the M. E. Church last Sunday evening. Said a young man present, "I like to listen to Mr. De La Matyr; he does not preach at us, but talks to us." The church was adorned with flowers, and these, with the good music of the choir, were doubtless part of the attractions.

The Register of the Land Office was occupied several days this week in taking testimony in a contested land location near Lone Pine. A large number of witnesses were examined and, the testimony being reduced to writing, the proceedings were tedious. Final judgment in the case will be given at Washington, and the result may not be known for a long time.

Having in our official capacity as members of the Plymouth, Pa., Hospital Committee, been asked to test and prove the effective of many different articles to be used as disinfectants in sick-rooms and as preventives of infectious fevers, report that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent Typhoid epidemic in this place. It proved most efficacious in staying the spread of the Fever.

F. H. Armstrong, S. M. Davenport, J. A. Opp, O. M. Lance, Thos. Kerr, James Lee, Jr.

Mining Sale.

S. A. Densmore has sold a silver mining claim at San Carlos to parties in San Francisco. The claim is about two miles above Independence station. Mr. H. H. Russell of Benton, was the agent for the purchasers. It is expected that a force of men will be at work on the claim within a few days.

Cloud Burst.

Last Saturday there was a cloud burst in the canyon between Darwin and Keeler. Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes were on their way from Keeler to Darwin and saw the great rush of water coming down the canyon, but fortunately at a place where there was a chance for them to turn out of the road and get on the higher ground in time to escape being caught in the flood.

Sad End.

A press dispatch last Saturday brought the news of the death of Isaac Harris, at Santa Cruz. Mr. Harris was a sufferer from constitutional melancholia, one of the sorest afflictions that ever human being was troubled with. When the light of reason was obscured by this dreadful malady he destroyed himself, as other men of great ability have done. Isaac Harris retired from business at Independence at the beginning of the present year, and went to San Francisco. He had gained quite a fortune, was yet but in the prime of middle life, and might with reason expect to live to a good old age. But when business cares no longer occupied his mind the malady came upon him unchecked. He was at Santa Cruz at the time of his death, accompanied by his son, J. C. Harris. In his room at a hotel the unfortunate man opened his veins with a pocket knife and was found soon after by his son in a dying condition.

Marble.

At the marble quarry recently a block of pure marble was taken out that would weigh over eighty tons. The saws are now at work cutting up this block for market. Behind where this block was taken out stands a ledge twenty feet high, and as far as can be seen, without a seam. The opening of this ledge will, it is believed, supply all the large blocks that may be needed for a century to come. The third layer has been cut through and a seam found at a depth of ten feet. Some fear was felt that no such seam would be found, thus making quarrying more expensive, but that is now dispelled. Some blocks of yellow and moss-agate marble have recently been sawed and both are beautiful. The fern-like figures in the moss-agate marble are from three to four inches in length. A car-load of marble was shipped to San Francisco this morning. A retail business will be opened at the mill in a few days to supply the home market with everything that may be wanted in the way of marble work.

Mining Prospects.

Some very good mining prospects are being opened in new ground in the Beveridge district, in the Inyo mountains. In one of these claims, the True Blue, owned by C. Maysan and others, of Lone Pine, the ore carries $296 per ton in silver. A shipment of the ore was made a few days ago. Another claim, called the Big Treasure, is owned by the same parties. This is located not far from the White Hill mine but on the other side of the ridge. A sample of thirteen tons of this ore was shipped recently; it goes $26 50 per ton in silver and 69 per cent. lead. The vein is large and easily mined. This claim gives strong evidence of developing a very large ore body.

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.
P. W Forbes, Independence.

For Sale or Rent.

A new five room dwelling with two closets and bathroom. Rooms are large and well lighted. Lot 100x130 feet. Excellent location. For further particulars apply to

J. D. BLAIR,
Independence, Cal.

FOR SALE.—An old style Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. To be sold *very low*. The most favorable terms given on new machines. I. H. MULHOLLAND.

DIVINE SERVICE.—To-morrow Rev. J. M. De La Matyr will preach in the M. E. Church at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 8 o'clock p. m. Everybody is invited to attend.

MISCELLANEOUS.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

BASE BALL!

A Purse of $100 will be given for the

BEST NINE

At Independence on the

FOURTH.

Entries to close with the Secretary on or before June 15th.

B. RHINE, Sec.

Independence Hotel,
Indepen - - - Cal.
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Jy-1-86

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 23-tf

ASSESSMENT NOTICE.

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works. Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 15th day of April, 1887, an assessment (No. 20) of TEN CENTS per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the First day of June, 1887, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Saturday the 25th day of June, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.

Office, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. a30-5t

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Going Rapidly to the Front - - The Country Order Department of

HALE BROS. & CO.

Spring Sales Have Opened With a Boom. Orders are Coming From all Parts of the West. Truly There must be Some Good Reason for it. Are You Interested? If so, Test the System of Ordering By Mail. Send for SAMPLES and Our Illustrated CATALOGUE.

HALE BROS. & CO.
Sacramento, Cal.
829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1028 Ninth

Notice of an Election.

State of California, County of Inyo, Clerk o the Board of Supervisors office.

Whereas, the Board of Supervisors did, at a regular meeting held in said County and State on May 5th 1887, establish an Irrigation District No. 1, of Inyo County, and fix the boundaries of the same according to an act of the General Assembly of the State of California, entitled, "An Act to provide for the organization and government of Irrigation Districts and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water thereby for irrigation purposes," approved March 7t., 1887, and directing the Clerk thereof to give notice as in said Act provided:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the boundaries of said district are as follows:

Beginning at the quarter section corner on the line between sections two and eleven in township No. eleven, south, of range No. thirty-four, east, M. D. M; thence south following the line in the centre of sections Nos. eleven, fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-six, four miles; thence west twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence west twenty chains; t ence south forty chains to township line between townships eleven and twelve, south; thence south following the section line between sections two and three and ten and eleven, one hundred and twenty and ten hundredths chains to quarter corner between sections Nos. ten and eleven, in township No. twelve, south, of range No. thirty four, east; thence west twenty chains; thence south one hundred and forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains to corner common to sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty six and twenty-seven; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one mile to the centre of section No. thirty-five; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains to township line between townships Nos twelve and thirteen, south, of range No. thirty-four and thirty-five, east; thence south nineteen and ten hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains to section line between sections Nos. sixteen and twenty-one; thence east twenty chains to corner common to sections Nos. fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one and twenty-two, in township No. thirteen, south, of range No. thirty-five, east; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south two hundred and twenty and forty hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east twenty chains to centre of section No. fourteen, in township No. fourteen, south, of range No. thirty-five, east, M. D. M.; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains to section corner on township line between township No. fourteen, south, of ranges Nos. thirty-five and thirty-six, east, common to sections Nos. twenty-five, thirty, thirty-one and thirty-six; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty and twenty-one hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains to southwest corner of section No. eight, in township No. fifteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east, M. D. M; thence east forty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains to section corner common to sections Nos. sixteen, seventeen, twenty and twenty-one; thence south forty chains; thence east sixty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence east twenty chains to corner common to sections Nos. twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four in township No. fifteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east; thence south one hundred and forty and fifty one-hundredths chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one hundred chains; thence east forty chains; thence south one hundred and sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains to section corner of sections Nos. thirty-four and thirty-five on south line of township No. sixteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east, M. D. M; thence east ninety-two and eighty-five one hundredths chains to the west shore of Owens Lake; thence following the shore line of Owens Lake north-easterly to the mouth of Owens River; thence following the west bank of Owens River north-westerly to the point of intersection of the section line between sections Nos. two and eleven, in township No. eleven, south, of range No. thirty-four, east, M. D. M; thence west twelve chains to the place of beginning.

Excepting and reserving from the lands described as included in said district, the following, to-wit:

Those certain lands owned by the estate of C. B. White, deceased, and described as follows, to wit: The southwest quarter of section No. twelve, the south half of the southeast quarter of section No. twelve, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section No. thirteen, all in township No. twelve, south, of range No. thirty-four, east.

Also, the west half of the east half and the west half of section No. ozo; and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of section No. two; the north half, the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of of section No. twelve; the east half, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section No. thirteen, and the northeast quarter, the north half of the southeast quarter of section No. twenty four, all in township No. fourteen south, of range No. thirty-five, east.

Also, the east half of the southwest quarter of section No. seven, the west half of section No. eighteen, and the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section No. nineteen, all in township No. fourteen south, of range No. thirty-six, east.

Also, the west half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the west half of section No. eleven, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section No. fourteen, in township No. thirteen, south, of range thirty-five east, base and meridian Mount Diablo.

Also, the southwest quarter of section No. twenty-seven and the southwest quarter of section No. thirty-four, township fifteen, south, range thirty-six east, M. D. M.

The said District shall be known as "Irrigation District No. One of Inyo County," divided into five divisions, as follows.

DIVISION NUMBER ONE.

Commencing at the north line of said district and running thence south to the section line between sections numbers six and seven, in township number twelve, south, of range number 34 east, and extending to the Owens river on the east.

DIVISION NUMBER TWO.

Commencing at the south line of division number one running thence south to the section line between sections Nos. six and seven, in township number thirteen south, of range number thirty-five east, on the west and extending to the Owens River on the east.

DIVISION NUMBER THREE.

Commencing at the south line of division number two and running thence south to the township line between townships Nos. thirteen and fourteen, south, and running east to the Owens river.

DIVISION NUMBER FOUR.

Commencing at the south line of division number three and running thence south to the township line between townships Nos. fourteen and fifteen, south, to the Owens river on the east.

DIVISION NUMBER FIVE.

Commencing at the south line of division number four and running thence south to the township line between townships Nos. sixteen and seventeen south, thence east to Owens Lake, thence following northerly the west shore of Owens Lake to the mouth of the Owens River and thence following the west shore of Owens River to the township line between townships Nos. fourteen and fifteen, south, of range number thirty-six, east.

Also, That an election will be held in such district on Saturday, July 2nd, 1887, for the purpose of determining whether or not the said district shall be organized under the provisions of said Act, and also at which said election one director for each division shall be elected in said district.

That the Clerk of said Board give notice of such election by publication for at least three weeks prior to said day on which the said election shall be held in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in Inyo county, and said notice shall require the electors of said district to cast ballots which shall contain the words: "Irrigation District—Yes" or "Irrigation District—No," or words equivalent thereto, and which said notice shall require said electors to elect one Director for their respective divisions, as also the following officers for the district at large, to-wit: One Assessor, one collector and one Treasurer.

For the purpose of holding and conducting such election the following voting places are hereby established and the following officers are hereby appointed, to-wit:

First Division—At the residence of W. S. Morton. Inspector, W. S. Morton; Judges, J. A. Dryer and David N. Hukill.

Second Division—At the residence of S. A. Densmore. Inspector, S. A. Densmore; Judges, L. A. Anger and Benigno Aguirre.

Third Division—At the residence of H. L. Clark. Inspector, H. L. Clark; Judges, J. Zeglar and James Hillyer.

Fourth Division—At the Half-way House. Inspector, G. W. Parrish; Judges, John Meyer and J. E. Shepherd.

Fifth Division—At the residence of A. C. Harvey. Inspector, A. C. Harvey; Judges, R. C. Spear and T. Richards.

No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held under the provisions of said Act unless he shall possess all the qualifications required of electors under the general election laws of this State.

Polls will be open from one hour after sunrise until sunset.

Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.
m14-4t

Hurrah Hurrah Hurrah

GRAND

FOURTH OF JULY

CELEBRATION

At Independence

Everybody Cordially Invited.

No Pains or Expense Will be Spared to Make This A Grand Success.

Grand salute of 100 guns at 5 a. m.

PART I.

Grand Base Ball Tournament for a purse of $100. Open to all nines. Entrance free. Entries to close with the Secretary June 15th. Game called at 8 a. m. sharp.

PART II.

Grand Parade and Pageant. Parade forms at 10.30 a. m. sharp. John W. P. Laird, Grand Marshal.

ORDER OF PARADE.

1.—Grand Marshal and Aids.
2.—18th District Brass Band.
3.—Liberty Car, with new and novel features.
4.—The Original Vocaphones.
5.—Original Growlers.
6.—Officers of the Day.

Line of March, direct to Robinson's Groves.

PART III.

Programme of Literary Exercises.

1.—Chorus.....Choir.
2.—Prayer.....Rev. Mr. De La Matyr.
3.—Address... Hon. John A. Hannah, President of the Day.
4.—"America".....Choir.
5.—Oration.....A. R. Conklin, Esq.
6.—Reading Declaration. R. L. Peeler.
7.—"The Star Spangled Banner"..... Goddess of Liberty and Chorus.
8.—Original Poem.....Crit. Hampton.
9.—Instrumental.....Brass Band.

PART IV.

Grand Barbecue.

PART V.

Grand 100 yards Prize Race for a purse of $50. Open to all. Entrance fee, $5. Entries to close July 1st with the Secretary. Winner to take purse and entrance money.

PART VI.

Grand Ball under the auspices of the Young Men's Social Club. Excellent music and new floor.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

A special train will leave Hawthorne Sunday, July 3d, excursion rates to and from all parts of the road. Full particulars will be given hereafter. Free conveyances to and from Railroad depot. Parties desiring accommodation can obtain same by communicating with the Secretary. All entries to purses to be made in writing.

By order of Committee.

BERTRAND RHINE,
Secretary.

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The Newest Styles OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

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A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
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GROCERIES,
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Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN,
Together with an Assortment of
[redacted]S AND CLOTHING
[redacted]ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal. March 26, 1887.

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KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.
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TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.
TREATMENT.
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Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00
NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.
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300½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.
WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives, a
Oak Creek Apiary,
Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.
W. M. MUTH RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

TWO VETERANS MEET.

One of Them Learns That He Was Dead and Nearly Buried Years Ago.

"I had the greatest kind of a surprise a few days ago," said Colonel James Armstrong of this place, a veteran of the Mexican war, "and although I was glad to have it it has rather broken the thread of my reminiscences of the past forty years.

"You see I went to Mexico with the Second Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers, being a Lieutenant in company E. One of the privates in the Company was a young man named William R. Shields. He was from Greensburg, too. On the march from Perota to Puebla Shields became very sick. When we reached Puebla we took possession of an old monastery there, and used it as a hospital. When we put Shields in the hospital he was unconscious, and we all felt that it was only a matter of a few days when we would have to bury him. Sure enough, one day the surgeon, a young chap from North Carolina, reported that Shields was dead. We laid him out on a sort of catafalque on one of the monastery porches, having placed the body in a coffin. A detail was ordered to dig his grave and attend to the interment. We had plenty of time and could do such things decently just then. While poor Shield's grave was being dug one of the old monks of the monastery came to the coffin, which wasn't closed yet, and began to mumble prayers over the body. The monk was in the middle of his mumbling, when all of a sudden he threw up his hands and exclaimed in Spanish:

"'This man is not dead!'

"Of course we thought the poor monk was crazy, but we couldn't quiet his frantic protestations that we were about to bury a live man, and his appeal to be permitted to have the body carried to his apartment so that he could experiment on it were so earnest that to satisfy the noisy old chap we had the body, coffin, and all carried to the monk's room. We thought we'd let him satisfy himself that Shields was about as good a dead man as he had ever seen, and then fetch the body back and go on with the funeral. If he hadn't happened to come along, though, just then, Shields would have been under ground within the next twenty minutes.

"While the monk was experimenting with the body, the command received orders to leave Puebla at once and march to the City of Mexico. In the hurry and bustle of preparing for the march we had no time to think about the funeral, and left Shields' body to be disposed of by the monks. The regiment went to the Mexican capital, and many and many a time after that wondered how long those monks kept the corpse before they gave up and buried it.

"Well, the other day I was in Kuhn's law office, when a hearty-looking old gentleman came in.

"'Ah, Colonel,' says Kuhn to me, 'here's another Mexican veteran. Colonel Armstrong,' says he, 'shake hands with Mr. Shields—William R. Shields, of Connellsville. He was in Mexico, too.'

"The name rather startled me of course, only for a moment.

"'Shields?' says I. 'I had a man in my company named William R. Shields,' says I. 'Company E, Second Pennsylvania volunteers.'

"'I was the man,' says he. 'That was my regiment and company. The Lieutenant's name was Armstrong,' says he.

"'Well,' says I, considerably staggered, 'if you're the William Shields that I mean, the last time I saw you you were dead and in your coffin waiting to be buried, forty years ago this spring, at Puebla.'"

"'I was very sick at Puebla,' says Mr. Shields, staggered considerably himself, 'but I have no recollection of having been dead and coffined.'

"'Of course not,' says I, 'but you must have heard about it.'

"'Never until now,' says he.

"Well, then, I've got a nice piece of news for you,' says I; 'but if any one had told me forty years ago, as I stood looking at you in your coffin, after detailing men men to dig your grave, that I would be telling you of it to-day, I'm afraid I wouldn't have believed him.'

"And I up and told the old gentleman the story of his death and interrupted funeral. He was as much surprised to hear it as I was to see him alive and in the flesh. It seems he had come to under the care and doctoring of the monks, but they hadn't said a word to him about his having been dead and in his coffin, or if they had he didn't know it, as they talked only Spanish. By the time he was able to join his regiment the City of Mexico was taken and the war virtually over. In the general rejoicing his return was never noticed particularly, and no one happened to mention it to him that he had been dead. So he was ignorant of how close he came to being buried that day in Puebla, for all these forty years, until I happened to meet him the other day, and he has lived right over here in Connellsville, too, ever since he came back from Mexico.—*Greensburg (Pa.) Cor. Chicago Mail.*

Saving Money.

Stranger—What in the world are those great embankments for?

Omaha Man—They were left by grading the street.

"But don't they cave in?"

"Sometimes."

"And they must kill people who happen to be under them?"

"Yes, but if the streets weren't graded it would kill the horses."—Omaha World.

Asking Impossibilities.

Omaha Miss—I desire to have my picture taken with my hat on.

Photographer—Certainly, sit right down.

"No, not in this; this is a bonnet. I will come this afternoon with the other; it's my theatre hat, you know."

"I am very sorry, Miss, but my landscape camera is out of order."—Omaha World.

Not of Common Clay.

Miss Upperten—Oh, by the way, dear, I am going to send you an invitation to my party. It is to be next week.

Miss Sassiety—Party! Why, love, you surprise. Is it possible you are not keeping lent?

Miss Upperten—Oh, no. It's so common.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

HAWAIIAN LEPERS.

Sugar-King Spreckels Gives Some Facts About the Horrible Disease.

Claus Spreckels, the man who is supposed to own the Hawaiian Islands among other little things, is here, and is one of the most noted men in town. Spreckels is a stout man, with white hair and beard. His most striking feature is his eyes, and such eyes they are. They are gray and blue at times, and seem to look right through you. He speaks with a slight German accent and uses gestures freely to emphasize his remarks. He said to the correspondent: "I am at a loss to understand the apathy of the people of the United States towards the Hawaiian Islands. Naturally in the course of time they would become a part of the domain of this country, and they will, too, if we would only take some interest in the great properties owned by Americans there. It is the most glorious climate in the world. The temperature never varies more than eight degrees and the soil will grow every thing that is known to the earth. The people are splendid specimens and of excellent disposition."

"How about leprosy?"

"I can tell you as much about leprosy as any other man, but really I do not pretend to understand it. The lepers are banished to an island, from whence they are never allowed to return. No body has ever been able to learn how leprosy originated or how it can be cured. It appears in the most curious ways, and leaves men and women untouched who have suffered the greatest exposure. The most striking instance of this fact is the case of the present Queen of Hawaii. The King is her second husband. Her first husband was a leper, and her two children by him both died by the horrible disease, and yet she is a perfectly healthy woman. Nobody knows how leprosy is communicated. The most eminent authorities who have looked into the subject contend that it is not contagious. Several years ago a white man was condemned to death for a murder which he had committed. The authorities allowed him to choose between being executed or passing into the hands of a noted German physician for experimental purposes. The criminal cheerfully chose the latter. He was inoculated time and time again with leprosy, but the disease had no effect upon him, and to-day he is as healthy a man as there is on the islands. Leprosy does not often attack the white race, for out of the thousands of cases there are to-day only about a half dozen Caucasians. These are facts beyond dispute. In my judgment England will take some very aggressive measures to obtain possession of the islands before many years. The native race is rapidly dying out, and it is a question of a very short time before the country will pass under the control of a foreign power."—*Washington Cor. Boston Traveler.*

THIRSTING FOR BLOOD.

Why an Arkansaw Legislator Objects to the Constitution of His State.

In the Arkansaw Legislature. Member from Duck Bayou—"Mr. Speaker: I rise, suh, to ax a question of privilege. I have tried to do my duty to my corn-stituents sense I come down here, an' it makes me mad to be projiked with. I see here, suh, that the editor of my county paper says that I am er fool; yea, er blamed fool. Mr. Speaker, I put my announcement in that feller's paper an' done ever thing I could ter he'p him erlong, an' now he calls me er blamed fool. I am willing', not ter say anxious, ter stan' my shere my the abuse that nachully is heaped on er body like this, but I don't think I'm called upon ter tote more'n my shere. Mr. Speaker, I move you, suh, that the sargeant-at-arms be directed to notify Jim Hanks not ter print his 'temptible sheet no mo'." Speaker—"The Legistature has no such authority." Member—"Allright, if it hain't, but if it has, I want the benefit uv it' an' want ter take this ercasion to say that I'm tired uv bein' hampered by er constitution that ain't broad enough, an' I hereby move that the constitution be patched uper little, an' in the meantime I want ter say that any fellow that whups Jim Hanks befo' the cend uv next week ken git five dollers from me. I'm ergoin' ter make it hang'us fur er feller to call me er blamed fool."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

FANCY AND IDEAL.

The Wide and Frequently Misunderstood Difference Between the Two.

Having a fancy is one thing. Perceiving an ideal is quite another thing. To fancy that one, of whom we know but little, is faultless, or that he is above all ordinary planes of conduct and thought and feeling, is to deceive ourselves, and is to prepare the way for a bitter disappointment when the truth in the case shall fairly be known. But to recognize in another the very highest standards of purpose and endeavor of which we have any idea, as purely human standards, is to be instructed and inspired in the direction of those standards; and no disclosure of that person's failure to attain to his own evident standards will lower the ideal which he represents to us in presenting those ideals. As applied to those toward whom we are attracted, a fancy is what we think another to be; an ideal is what we see that another wants to be, and would have us to be. The fancy in such a case is unreal; but the ideal is the realest thing in the world. Where the unreal fancy deceives, the actual ideal inspires. Yet there are those who think that all their fancies are ideals; and who finally cease to aspire toward an ideal, because a fancy has so many times disappointed them.—*S. S. Times.*

Legend of the Giant's Causeway.

"In the olden time the famous Irish giant, Fin McCoul, had a quarrel with a scotch giant across the water. The Scotchman said he would come over and mop up the floor with Fin if it was not for getting his feet wet. Whereupon Mr. McCoul, like the fine ould Irish gentleman that he was, built this causeway for his Caledonian rival and greeted him with the most tremendous thrashing ever given to man. What was left of the Scot Mr. McCoul generously set up in business in a grocery, and the sea in time washed away Fin's bridge to Scotland."—Chauncey Depew's Lecture.

Wanted: Adjustable Glass Eyes.

One of the most serious defects of the glass eye is its single barrelled expression. To a person of sensitive nature this is an appalling obstacle, and the man who can invent an eye that works on the same plan as a seven shot revolver has millions within his grasp. Just imagine what a revolution such an invention would create. By a simple twitch of the eyelid the proud owner of a revolving eye could turn on any kind of emotion he desired. This invention would make the glass eye a perpetual joy. If the proprietor happened to be at a funeral how easy it would be to cast a gloom over the whole countenance by twitching the lid and letting the eye revolve around to station S. M.—"sadness and melancholy." So on through the whole list of emotions. If it was desired to paralyze a book agent the panorama would move around to the plate with a the "cold, steely glare." This could also be used with good effect at church fairs. So the eye with the "soothing, persuasive expression" would be such a convenience when one came home late from the lodge. And so on. But, alas! the revolving eye has not been invented and the dainty esthete who wishes to throw his soul into his gaze must either carry an assorted collection in his pocket or only let his emotion flow out of one eye.—New York World.

Imaginative Portrait Painting.

Grand Marshal (St. Patrick's Day)—Who have yez an th' banner, Grogan?

Grogan—It's Sinither Ingalls, marshil. Th' photygraft thot we sint fur didn't come, an' Casey, th' soign painther, med this wan oop out o' his head.—Tid Bits.

A Frontier Editor's Woes.

We dislike to discuss family matters in our columns, as everybody knows, but the story Jeff. Tarleton is telling around town about our difficulty last Tuesday night is a lie such as nobody but a dirty coyote would be guilty of. We have heard of him and his gassing at Dan McGeehan's saloon. The facts are that we told this red headed slouch to stop keeping company with our daughter. When we returned home last Tuesday night about 11 o'clock we found him just leaving our front porch. There were words, and we admit that we called him a greasy tramp. When he made a pass for us we grabbed him by the whiskers, and when he broke loose we kicked him in the small of the back, and our only regret now is that we did not break his backbone. The lie that he tells is that we drew a gun, which he snatched and then ran us in the house. Nobody saw the fracas and of course he can lie, but Josiah Happgood across the way heard the salute that we gave him as he clawed the gravel down the street. Don't come our way again, Jefferson.—Kickapoo (Dak.) Sentinel.

He Got an Idea.

"O, I say, Athub."

"Yes, Clawrence."

"I have been weeding the newspapah and I've got an idea."

"Well, tweat it very carefully, deah boy. Newspapah ideas are very likely to be weal vulgah sometimes."

"I know it, Athub, but you can twust me. Now, what I wanted to awsk you was this: Are you weasonably certain that there is weally such a thing as suing anybody foh contempt of court?"

"Why, of course. My papa is a judge and I've heahd him tell about it a gweat many times."

"Well, I've a gweat mind to twy it on Angelina Smitherson foh the way she tweats me when I go pay my wespects to her."—Merchant Traveler.

Rochester, N. Y., March 17, 1887.

From April 1st, 1887, to April 1st, 1888, I offer ($100) one hundred dollars for each and every discovery of a new comet made between the above dates, subject to the following three conditions:

1. It may be discovered either by the naked eye or telescope, but it must be unexpected, except as to the comet of 1815, which is now looked for.

2. (a) The discoverer, if residing in the United States or Canada, must send a *prepaid telegram immediately* to Dr. Lewis Swift, Director Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., giving the time of discovery, the position and direction of motion with sufficient exactness, if possible, to enable at least one other observer to find it. (b) Discoverers in the other countries must send *by immediate mail* a full account of the discovery, as above required, to Dr. Lewis Swift, as above.

3. In the United States and Canada this intelligence must *not be communicated to any other party or parties*, either by letter, telegraph or otherwise until publicly announced through the press by Dr. Swift, which he will do at once on information of the discovery. Great care should be observed regarding this condition, as it is essential to prevent duplication of announcements and for the correct transmission of the discovery, with the name of the discoverer, which will be immediately made by Dr. Swift.

Discoverers living in *Continental Europe*, will receive their prizes from Warner's Safe Cure Establishment, 10 Schiffeergasse, Frankfurt, a M, Germany; those living in *Great Britain*, from H. H. Warner & Co's Safe Remedies office, 47 Farringdon St., E. C., London; those in Australasia and Asia, from H. H. Warner & Co's Safe Cure Branch House, 147 Little Lonsdale St. W., Melbourne, Australia; for other parts of the world, prizes will be paid here.

Prizes will be awarded four (4) months after discovery and verification of claim.

Three disinterested scientists will be selected to settle any dispute that may arise regarding comet discoveries.

H. H. WARNER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 15, 1887.

THE TECHBORNE CASE.

Englishmen will take undoubted interest in anything covering one of the most remarkable cases on record, and the following letter from Sir Roger himself, will throw some light upon his present status. It is dated, 115 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y., Feb'y 22nd, 1887, and reads as follows: Gentlemen—For the last four months I have suffered from rheumatism and every time I sat down and got up, I suffered the most intense agony; in fact, I was not able to move my legs without pain, and when going down stairs, the pain was too dreadful to bear. I was recommended to send for a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil and try it. I did so, and to my great surprise and delight, I found it an almost instant cure. I have only used one bottle up to the present, but I can now sit down, get up, and walk about without the slightest pain. Yours truly,

R. E. D. TICHBORNE.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS WOULD NOT BALANCE THE BENEFIT.

The following letter is one of many in a similar tone from enthusiastic patients of DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Mr. E. W. Robinson writes from Plattsburg, N. Y.: "I have no objections to your using my name in connection with my case before the public. I have had more ease in breathing, and less pain and lameness about my body than for many years before. Thanks to your treatment, I am able to work the most of the time. To tell the plain truth, it put me in shape I could work. *I would not be set back to the time I began your treatment for a thousand dollars.* I can walk with more ease, go up and down stairs, get in or out of a wagon in one-third of the time, and double the ease I ever could in many years before, for which I owe you gentlemen, many thanks."

"Compound Oxygen, its Mode of Action and Results," is the title of a brochure of nearly 200 pages freely mailed to any applicant. It makes clear to any one how such statements are justified.

Orders for Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

A little burn makes a big smart sometimes. But even a big burn could not make some people smart.

A SUGGESTION TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Tourists, emigrants and mariners find that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicinal safeguard against unhealthful influences, upon which they can implicitly rely, since it prevents the effects of vitiated atmosphere, unaccustomed or unwholesome diet, bad water, or other conditions unfavorable to health. On long voyages, or journeys in latitudes adjacent to the equator, it is especially useful as a preventive of the febrile complaints and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are apt to attack natives of the temperate zone sojourning or traveling in such regions, and it is an excellent protection against the influence of extreme cold, sudden changes of temperature, exposure to damp or extreme fatigue. It not only prevents intermittent and remittent fever, and other diseases of a malarial type, but eradicates them, a fact which has been notorious for years past in North and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, Australia, and other countries.

It sounds a little inconsistent for her to call it a "duck of a bonnet" and yet seem so terribly alarmed over the possibility of its getting wet.

PILES CAN BE CURED.

WESTFIELD, N. Y., May 18, 1885.

For thirty-two years I suffered from piles, both internal and external, with all their attendant agonies, and like many another suffered from hemorrhoids. All those thirty-two years I had to cramp myself to pay doctors and druggists for stuff that was doing me little or no good. Finally I was urged by one who had had the same complaint, but had been cured by BRANDRETH'S PILLS, to try his cure. I did so, and began to improve, and for the past two years I have had no inconvenience from that terrible ailment.

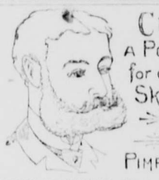
RICHARD BENNETT.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

Coughs.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a sure remedy for Cough and Sore Throat. 25 cts. a box.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

Try Germea for Breakfast.



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This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifier, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure

Eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen, pruritus, scald head, dandruff, and every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S
VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Has stood the test of twenty years as a Remedy for Female Diseases, relieving periodical pains, promoting a healthful regularity of seasons and curing weakness, back-ache and consequent nervous distress.

ITS PURPOSE IS SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN. IT IS PROMPT IN ACTION.

SEE WHAT ONE WOMAN SAYS OF ITS MERITS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 5th, 1883. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham: "As is frequently the case with mothers who have reared large families, I have been a great sufferer for years from complaints incident to married life. I have tried the skill of a number of physicians and the virtue of many medicines without relief, and as an experiment I concluded to try yours. I can assure you that the benefits I have derived from it came not because of any faith I had in it, for I had but slight hope of any permanent good. I am not a seeker after notoriety but *I want to tell you that I have been wonderfully benefited by your medicine.* I am now using my fourth bottle and it would take but little argument to persuade me that my health is *fully restored.* I should like to widely circulate the fact of its wonderful curative powers." PHEBA C. ROOP.

THE NEAREST DRUGGIST WILL SUPPLY YOU. PRICE $1.00.

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FINE COFFEE
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RUSH

Poor Woman's Soaps per 100 lbs., $4.50; Best Yellow Soap, per 100 lbs., $3.75; Gold Weight, $7.00; Poor Man's, $7.00; King of Soaps, $4.75; Babbit's, $4.75; cheap grades, $2.00 to $3.50 per 100 cakes. Valuable presents with King, Gold Weight and Poor Man's Soaps. Toilet Soaps 2½ cents up for fine quality—we have over 100 kinds, all at lowest wholesale prices, in any quantity. Look out for your own interest. Send to SMITH'S CASH STORE for full list (sample free), 115 and 117 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal., and when ordering goods send

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This imposing Establishment was designed and erected to accommodate the large number of invalids who visit Buffalo from every State and Territory, as well as from many foreign lands, that they may avail themselves of the professional services of the Staff of skilled specialists in medicine and surgery that compose the Faculty of this widely-celebrated institution.

A FAIR AND BUSINESS-LIKE OFFER TO INVALIDS.

We earnestly invite you to come, see and examine *for yourself*, our institutions, appliances, advantages and success in curing chronic diseases. Have a mind of your own. Do not listen to or heed the counsel of skeptical friends or jealous physicians, who know nothing of us, our system of treatment, or means of cure, yet who never lose an opportunity to misrepresent and endeavor to prejudice people against us. We are responsible to *you* for what we represent, and if you come and visit us, and find that we have misrepresented, *in any particular*, our institutions, advantages or success, **we will promptly refund to you all expenses of your trip.** We court honest, sincere investigation, have no secrets, and are only too glad to show all interested and candid people what we are doing for suffering humanity.

NOT ALWAYS NECESSARY TO SEE PATIENTS.

By our original system of diagnosis, we can treat many chronic diseases just as successfully without as with a personal consultation. While we are always glad to see our patients, and become acquainted with them, show them our institutions, and familiarize them with our system of treatment, yet we have not seen one person in five hundred whom we have cured. The perfect *accuracy* with which scientists are enabled to deduce the most minute particulars in their several departments, appears almost miraculous, if we view it in the light of the early ages. Take, for example, the electro-magnetic telegraph, the greatest invention of the age. Is it not a marvelous degree of accuracy which enables an operator to *exactly* locate a fracture in a submarine cable nearly three thousand miles long? Our venerable "clerk of the weather" has become so thoroughly familiar with the most wayward moods in nature that he can accurately predict their movements. He can sit in Washington and foretell what the weather will be in Florida or New York as well as if several hundred miles did not intervene between him and the places named. And so in all departments of modern science, what is required is the knowledge of certain *signs*. From these scientists deduce accurate conclusions regardless of distance. So, also, in medical science, diseases have certain unmistakable signs, or symptoms, and by reason of this fact, we have been enabled to originate and perfect a system of determining, with the greatest accuracy, the nature of chronic diseases, without seeing and personally examining our patients. In recognizing diseases without a personal examination of the patient, we claim to possess no miraculous powers. We obtain our knowledge of the patient's disease by the practical application, to the practice of medicine, of well-established principles of modern science. And it is to the accuracy with which this system has endowed us that we owe our almost world-wide reputation of skillfully treating lingering or chronic affections. This system of practice, and the marvelous success which has been attained thereby, demonstrate the fact that diseases display certain phenomena, which, being subjected to scientific analysis, furnish abundant and unmistakable data, to guide the judgment of the skillful practitioner aright in determining the nature of diseased conditions. The most reliable remedies for treating lingering or chronic diseases, and the greatest skill, are thus placed within the easy reach of every invalid, however distant he or she may reside from the physicians making the treatment of such affections a specialty. Full particulars of our original, scientific system of examining and treating patients at a distance are contained in **"The People's Common Sense Medical Adviser."** By R. V. Pierce, M. D. 1000 pages and over 300 colored and other illustrations. Sent, post-paid, for $1.50. Or write and describe your symptoms, inclosing ten cents in stamps, and a complete treatise, on your particular disease, will be sent you, with our terms for treatment and all particulars.

MARVELOUS SUCCESS.

SIGNS OF DISEASE.

COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and investigation of a certain class of diseases, must become better qualified to treat such diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist—one who devotes his undivided attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of *every* malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SUCCESS.

NASAL, THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES. **The treatment of Diseases of the Air Passages** and **Lungs,** such as **Chronic Nasal Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma,** and **Consumption,** both through correspondence and at our institutions, constitutes an important specialty.

We publish three separate books on Nasal, Throat and Lung Diseases, which give much valuable information, viz: (1) A Treatise on Consumption, Laryngitis and Bronchitis; price, post-paid, ten cents. (2) A Treatise on Asthma, or Phthisic, giving new and successful treatment; price, post-paid, ten cents. (3) A Treatise on Chronic Nasal Catarrh; price, post-paid, two cents.

DISEASES OF DIGESTION. **Dyspepsia, "Liver Complaint," Obstinate Constipation, Chronic Diarrhea, Tape-worms,** and kindred affections are among those chronic diseases in the successful treatment of which our specialists have attained great success. Many of the diseases affecting the liver and other organs contributing in their functions to the process of digestion, are very obscure, and are not infrequently mistaken by both laymen and physicians for other maladies, and treatment is employed directed to the removal of a disease which does not exist. Our Complete Treatise on Diseases of the Digestive Organs will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

KIDNEY DISEASES. **BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES,** and kindred maladies, have been very largely treated, and cures effected in thousands of cases which had been pronounced beyond hope. These diseases are readily diagnosticated, or determined, by chemical analysis of the urine, without a personal examination of patients, **who can, therefore, generally be successfully treated at their homes.** The study and practice of chemical analysis and microscopical examination of the urine in our consideration of cases, with reference to correct diagnosis, in which our institution long ago became famous, has naturally led to a very extensive practice in diseases of the urinary organs. Probably no other institution in the world has been so largely patronized by sufferers from this class of maladies as the old and world-famed World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel. Our specialists have acquired, through a vast and varied experience, great expertness in determining the *exact* nature of each case, and, hence, have been successful in *nicely* adapting their remedies for the cure of each individual case.

CAUTION. These delicate diseases should be carefully treated by a specialist thoroughly familiar with them, and who is competent to ascertain the exact condition and stage of advancement which the disease has made (which can only be ascertained by a careful and microscopical examination of the urine), for medicines which are curative in one stage or condition are known to do *positive injury* in others. We have never, therefore, attempted to put up anything for general sale through druggists, recommending to cure these diseases, although possessing very superior remedies, knowing full well from an extensive experience that the only safe and successful course is to carefully determine the disease and its progress in each case by a chemical and microscopical examination of the urine, and then adapt our medicines to the exact stage of the disease and condition of our patient.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS. To this wise course of action we attribute the marvelous success attained by our specialists in that important and extensive Department of our institutions devoted exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the kidneys and bladder. The treatment of diseases of the urinary organs having constituted a leading branch of our practice at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, and, being in constant receipt of numerous inquiries for a complete work on the nature and curability of these maladies, written in a style to be easily understood, we have published a large illustrated Treatise on these diseases, which will be sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in postage stamps.

BLADDER DISEASES. **INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER, STONE IN THE BLADDER, Gravel, Enlarged Prostate Gland, Retention of Urine,** and kindred affections, may be included among those in the cure of which our specialists have achieved extraordinary success. These are fully treated of in our illustrated pamphlet on Urinary Diseases. Sent by mail for ten cents in stamps.

STRICTURE. **STRICTURES AND URINARY FISTULÆ.**—Hundreds of cases of the worst form of strictures, many of them greatly aggravated by the careless use of instruments in the hands of inexperienced physicians and surgeons, causing false passages, urinary fistulæ, and other complications, annually consult us for relief and cure. That no case of this class is too difficult for the skill of our specialists is proved by cures reported in our illustrated treaties on these maladies, to which we refer with pride. To intrust this class of cases to physicians of small experience is a dangerous proceeding. Many a man has been ruined for life by so doing, while thousands annually lose their lives through unskillful treatment. Send particulars of your case and ten cents in stamps for a large, illustrated treatise containing many testimonials.

NERVOUS DISEASES. **Epileptic Convulsions, or Fits, Paralysis, or Palsy, Locomotor Ataxia, St. Vitus's Dance, Insomnia,** or inability to sleep, and threatened insanity, **Nervous Debility,** arising from overstudy, excesses, and other causes, and every variety of nervous affection, are treated by our specialists for these diseases with unusual success. See numerous cases reported in our different illustrated pamphlets on nervous diseases, any one of which will be sent for ten cents in postage stamps, when request for them is accompanied with a statement of a case for consultation, so that we may know which one of our Treatises to send.

DISEASES OF WOMEN. We have a special Department, thoroughly organized, and devoted *exclusively* to the treatment of Diseases of Women. Every case consulting our specialists, whether by letter or in person, is given the most careful and considerate attention. Important cases (and we get few which have not already baffled the skill of all the home physicians) has the benefit of a full Council, of skilled specialists. Rooms for ladies in the Invalids' Hotel are very private. Send ten cents in stamps for our large Complete Treatise on Diseases of Women, illustrated with numerous wood-cuts and colored plates (160 pages).

RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE. **HERNIA** (Breach), or **RUPTURE,** no matter of how long standing, or of what size, is promptly and **permanently cured** by our specialists, **without the knife and without dependence upon trusses.** Abundant references. Send ten cents for illustrated Treatise.

PILES, FISTULÆ, and other diseases affecting the lower bowels, are treated with wonderful success. The worst cases of pile tumors are permanently cured in fifteen to twenty days. Send ten cents for Illustrated Treatise.

DELICATE DISEASES. Organic weakness, nervous debility, premature decline of the manly powers, involuntary vital losses, impaired memory, mental anxiety, absence of will-power, melancholy, weak back, and kindred affections, are speedily, thoroughly and permanently cured.

To those acquainted with our institutions, it is hardly necessary to say that the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, with the branch establishment located at No. 3 New Oxford Street, London, England, have, for many years, enjoyed the distinction of being the most largely patronized and widely celebrated institutions in the world for the treatment and cure of those affections which arise from youthful indiscretions and pernicious, solitary practices.

We, many years ago, established a special Department for the treatment of these diseases, under the management of some of the most skillful physicians and surgeons on our Staff, in order that all who apply to us might receive all the advantages of a full Council of the most experienced specialists.

WE OFFER NO APOLOGY. We offer no apology for devoting so much attention to this neglected class of diseases, believing no condition of humanity is too wretched to merit the sympathy and best services of the noble profession to which we belong. Many who suffer from these terrible diseases contract them innocently. Why any medical man, intent on doing good and alleviating suffering, should shun such cases, we cannot imagine. Why any one should consider it otherwise than most honorable to cure the worst cases of these diseases, we cannot understand; and yet of all the other maladies which afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

We shall, therefore, continue, as heretofore, to treat with our best consideration, sympathy, and skill, all applicants who are suffering from any of these delicate diseases.

CURED AT HOME. Most of these cases can be treated by us when at a distance just as well as if they were here in person.

Our Complete and Illustrated Treatise (168 pages) on these subjects is sent to any address on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

SURGICAL PRACTICE. Hundreds of the most difficult operations known to modern surgery are annually performed in the most skillful manner, by our Surgeon-specialists. Large Stones are safely removed from the Bladder, by crushing, washing and pumping them out, thus avoiding the great danger of cutting. Our specialists, remove cataract from the eye, thereby curing blindness. They also straighten cross-eyes and insert artificial ones when needed. Many Ovarian and also Fibroid Tumors of the Uterus are arrested in growth and cured by electrolysis, coupled with other means of our invention, whereby the great danger of cutting operations in these cases is avoided.

Especially has the success of our improved operations for Varicocele, Hydrocele, Fistula, Ruptured Cervix Uteri, and for Ruptured Perineum, been alike gratifying both to ourselves and our patients. Not less so have been the results of numerous operations for Stricture of the Cervical Canal, a condition in the female generally resulting in Barrenness, or Sterility, and the cure of which, by a safe and painless operation, removes this comb.onest of impediments to the bearing of offspring.

A Complete Treatise on any one of the above maladies will be sent on receipt of ten cents in stamps.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY. Although we have in the preceding paragraphs, made mention of some of the special ailments to which particular attention is given by the specialists at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, yet the institution abounds in skill, facilities, and apparatus for the successful treatment of every form of chronic ailment, whether requiring for its cure medical or surgical means.

All letters of inquiry, or of consultation, should be addressed to

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JUNE 4, 1887.

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LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Punishes a Wretch Found Guilty of Stealing an Umbrella.

Previous to the opening of the meeting Brother Gardner, Sir Isaac Walpole and Waydown Bebee were seen in earnest conversation around the president's desk, and when the triangle sounded it was pretty well understood throughout the room that some matter of gravest importance was on the tapis. One individual seemed to feel even more than a lively curiosity. This was Brother Process Davis, a member of about six months' standing. He jammed himself into a corner and tried to appear as small as possible, and when inquiries were made about his sore heel he let on that he had an awful toothache and didn't want to talk. Scarcely had the meeting opened when he was called to appear at the president's desk. The look of terror which came to his face as he rose up proved that he regarded the matter in a very serious light, and he shuffled up the long aisle like one going to an execution.

"Brudder Process Davis," said the president in very solemn tones, "at one of our weekly meetin's last fall, an' as we war' about to disperse to our homes, Sir Isaac Walpole diskibered dat his umbreller was missin'. It was an umbreller wid a white bone handle, an' it was an heirloom in his fam'ly. His gran'fadder had walked under dat umbreller, an' it had kept de rain off his fadder, an' he himself had owned it fur nigh upon thirty y'ars. It had been left in kyars an' on steamboats an' on de front doah steps, an' nobody had took it. He had brung it down heah two hundred times, an' it war' allus waitin' fur him when he got ready to go home. At las' some one stole it—some human hyena laid his desecrated paws on dat sacred relick an' bore it off. We made ebery effort to find it, but de hunt was in vain. Den we settled down to wait for Justice. She nebber sleeps. She sometimes does a good deal of foolin' around, an' dar am sometimes a mighty long wait between de ackts, but she nebber sleeps. She didn't go to sleep dis time. She war' lookin' fur you, an' yesterday she oberhauled you. You had Sir Isaac's umbreller under yer arm. Heah am de libin' proof to convict you! You are de hyena who stole it, an' you are now befo' de bar of Justice! Prisoner, how do you plead?"

Process stood there with his mouth open and could not reply. The sudden shock seemed to have paralyzed him. His guilt was as plain as the hind buttons on a coat.

"De pusson who will steal an umbreller under any circumstances," continued the president, "desarves condine punishment. In dis case you stole it from a fellow-member of a society, an' you added de sin of lyin' to your crime. Your name will be crossed off our books, an' you will enter dis hall no mo' forever. De carryin' out of de rest of de sentence am left to Giveadam Jones an' Hercules Johnson."

The prisoner was removed to the ante-room, and about a minute later Paradise Hall was shaken from roof to cellar. This was followed by a bumping sound on the stairs leading to the alley, and this again by the sound of feet making a rush for life. Brother Process Davis will doubtless remain in Canada during the rest of his life.—*Detroit Free Press.*

HIGH-LIFE NUPTIALS.

A Pretty Editorial Send-Off Condensed from the Muddy Forks Bugle.

Bill Shanks and Lib Ripper waltzed into the office of our genial justice of the peace yesterday, and were made one man in about three shakes of a dead sheep's tail. Lib and Bill are leading society people here, and they have scads of friends who join us in wishing that their married life may be all love and molasses. Bill is a royal good boy, and them that knows Lib knows that they ain't no discount on *her*. She is the most accomplished young lady in Muddy Forks, and one that any man could be proud of. She killed two bears with a club, one day last spring, and can slap over three acres of prairie-sod with a yoke of oxen any day. She can split more rails in a day than any other young lady in these parts, and there ain't many men that beat her on cord-wood. Lib is a dandy when it comes to fancy work of this kind.

The blooming young couple left yesterday on foot for Kansas City, on a letting-tour and honeymoon-spec. They will be at home in their out after the 10th.—*Tid-Bits.*

Answers to Correspondents.

Maggie.—1. No; a yellow satin is not suitable for street wear unless you have it dyed. 2. You should always ring the door-bell when visiting, and not use a pass-key.

A. B. C.—Trim your velvet skirt with flounces of white Hamburg edging, and slit the waist up the back, so it can be buttoned in front.

Daisy.—White chalk is good for red elbows; also stove polish. If we were you, we would have the graduating dress made with sleeves to come to the wrist. This will prevent red elbows attracting attention.

Clara B.—1. No; seal-skin sacques will not be worn all summer. 2. Sash-ribbon should be a yard wide, and all wool. 3. We do not answer impertinent questions by mail.—*Life.*

—The farmers of South Carolina have concluded that they can no longer raise rice with profit. It is very difficult to obtain reliable labor for the rice fields. During the last few years several other cereals have come into use in the place of rice, and the demand for it has increased.—*Cincinnati Times.*

BIRDS AND SNAKES.

Two Stories Told of Them by a Blackfoot Indian Who Studied Nature.

The Indians of course are close students of nature. In their own way they can tell why and how the mountains and prairies, lakes and forests were formed, and it is most interesting to listen to their accounts of the cosmogony. Many and strange are their stories of animal life. I heard yesterday, says J. W. Schultz, of Piegan, M. T., two stories which may interest some of your readers. They were told me by a very old man who is blind and feeble, but whose memory seems to be as active as ever. I give you the stories in his words as nearly as I can translate them:

"I was a young man, and I sat beneath the trees making arrows. I heard above a redhead (red-headed woodpecker) much crying. 'Why cry much?' I thought, and looking much I saw. I found why cried that little bird. Now, a great branch had split, and the end on the ground lay. Near where the split was hole. H'ya! there redhead's home. There her children. H'ya! much to be feared was he who was crawling there, to steal and eat her children. That why redhead much cry. Then fly away redhead and tell husband come quick. Then both come back, and flying much try to hit snake. Soon husband strike snake through head and bill stick in wood. Make wings move to stay there all time bill, so bill not come out. Snake make his body go one way, another way. Can't move his head. Soon bird pull out bill, snake to ground fall, soon die. I pick him up, hole through head. H'ya! very strong redhead. I make arrows under trees, all this I saw and I know this how strong is redhead.

"Now, I hunted in the mountains, and on a cliff I saw many swallow nests and many swallows flying about crying. I thought, because afraid of me cry those little birds. No! Close by on a shelf, a big rattlesnake crawling to steal those swallow children. Then fly away all swallows, go tell black-greasy-wings (hawks) about snake. Come back quick and bring black-greasy-wings. He see snake and fly very high, then fly falling down (swooping down), catch snake. H'ya! Very smart black-greasy-wings. One claw stick in top of head, one claw under. Not open mouth snake, can't bite. No die black-greasy-wings. Fly very, very high, then let snake go. Fall on rocks snake, and mashed and dead. Then black-greasy-wings take snake to feed his children.—*Forest and Stream.*

GOOD DISINFECTANTS.

How Many Live-Stock Diseases and Ailments May Be Prevented.

Cheaper than cure, especially with live-stock, is prevention. While with many contagious diseases, it is, of course, often impossible to keep animals from being attacked, yet by using good care valuable aid may be given in keeping the stock intact. If kept in a good, thrifty condition, and with reference to good health, there is very much less danger of animals being attacked, and if attacked, they are in a much better condition to withstand the inroads of disease.

Filth breeds disease, and is indirectly the principal cause of the larger proportion of diseases in our live-stock. And when stock are kept reasonably clean, and are provided with warm, clean, dry quarters, and are fed upon clean food, ordinarily such stock will be healthy. In order to do this to the best advantage, it will be necessary to thoroughly disinfect the poultry house, pig pens, cow and horse stables, and the sheep sheds. All need thorough cleaning, and when difficulty arises, disinfection. Especially should thorough work in this direction be given in the spring. In a great majority of instances the stock have been more or less confined, and as a natural consequence these places have become more or less foul, and in such a case it will almost certainly cause disease or breed parasites, in some respects fully as bad as disease. Where the pens are close enough to admit of thorough work, burning roll sulphur is a good disinfectant; add a little old grease, so that it will burn well. Crude carbolic acid is another good, cheap material that can be used to good advantage. As it is a poison if taken internally, some care must be taken in using. The places should be thoroughly cleaned out and then the carbolic acid, diluted with water, be applied freely. A good brush will, for most purposes, be the best, as it will reach the cracks to the best advantage. Lime applied as a whitewash is very valuable to purify, and also to destroy germs and parasites. Carbolic acid can be added to the lime whitewash after it is made, and it will be all the more valuable. Any of these are cheap, and should be used liberally in the spring, after cleaning up. The work should be done reasonably early, before the warm days come on, and other farm work becomes too pressing.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

—In blissful ignorance that the peacock was esteemed a famous dinner dainty by epicures before Paris itself was famous, a correspondent in Paris writes thus: "The most novel feature of the entertainment was the appearance of a roasted peacock, decked in all its feathers, a beautiful and decorative object to look at as well as a very delicious bird to eat. The introduction of the peacock as the course of game at grand dinner parties is the newest feature of the season, and one can only wonder why a fowl of such delicate flesh, as well as of such superb plumage, should have been so long neglected by gourmands."—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

BILL NYE.

He Makes Trial of His Hand as a Localizer.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

The following constitutes the items of great interest occurring on the east side among the colored people of Blue Ruin:

Plum Beasley's house caught on fire last Tuesday night. He reckons it was caused by a defective flue, for the fire caught in the north wing. This is one of Plum's bon mots, however. He tries to make light of it, but the wood he has been using all winter was white birch, and when he got a big dose of hickory at the same place last week it was so dark that he didn't notice the difference and before he knew it he had a bigger fire than he had allowed. In the midst of a pleasant flow of conversation gas collected in the wood and caused an explosion, which threw a passel of live coals on the bed. The house was soon a solid mass of flame. Mr. Beasley is still short two children.

Mr. Granulation Hicks, of Boston, Mass., who has won deserved distinction in advancing the interests of Sir George Pullman, of Chicago, is here visiting his parents, who reside on Upper Hominy. We are glad to see Mr. Hicks, and hope he may live long to visit Blue Ruin and propitiate up and down our streets.

Miss Roseola Cardiman has just been the recipient of a beautiful pair of chaste earbobs from her brother, who is a night watchman in a jewelry store run by a man named Tiffany in New York. Roseola claims that Tiffany makes a right smart of her brother, and sets a heap by him.

Whooping cough and horse distemper are again making fearful havoc among the better classes at the foot of Pizen Ivy avenue.

We are pained to learn that the free reading room, established over Amalgamation Brown's store, has been closed up by the police. Blue Ruin has clamored for a free temperance reading room and brain retort for ten years, and now a ruction between two of our best known citizens, over the relative merits of a natural pair and a doctored flush, has called down the vengeance of the authorities and shut up what was a credit to the place and a quiet resort, where young men could come night after night and kind of complicate themselves at. There are two or three men in this place that will bully or bust everything they can get into, and they have perforated more outrages on Blue Ruin than we are entitled to put up with.

There was a successful doings at the creek last Sabbath, during which baptism was administered to four grown people and a dude from Sandy Mush. The pastor thinks it will take first rate, though it is still too soon to tell.

Surrender Adams got a letter last Friday from his son Gladstone, who filed on a homestead near Porcupine, D. T., two years ago. He says they have had another of those unprecedented winters there for which Dakota is so justly celebrated. He thinks this one has been even more so than any of the others. He wishes he was back here at Blue Ruin, where a man can go out doors for half an hour without getting ostracised by the elements. He says they brag a good deal on their ozone there, but he allows that it can be overdone. He states that when the ozone in Dakota is feeling pretty well and humping itself and curling up sheet iron roofs and blowing trains off the track, a man has to tie a clothesline to himself, with the outer end fastened to the door knob, before it is safe to visit his own hen house. He says that his nearest neighbor is seventeen miles away, and a man might as well buy his own chickens as to feed his money away on seventeen miles of clothesline.

It is a first rate letter, and the old man wonders who Gladstone got to write it for him.

The valuable ecru dog of our distinguished townsman, Mr. Piedmont Babbitt, was seriously impaired last Saturday morning by an east bound freight.

He will not wrinkle up his nose at another freight train.

George Wellington, of Hickory, was in town the front end of the week. He has accepted a position in the livery, feed and sale stable at Sandy Mush. Call again, George.

Gabriel Brant met with a sad mishap a few days since while crossing the French Broad river, by which he lost his leg.

Any one who may find an extra leg below where the accident occurred will confer a favor on Mr. Brant by returning same to No. 66½ Pneumonia street. It may be readily identified by any one, as it is made of an old pickhandle and weighs four pounds.

J. Quincy Burns has written a war article for The Century Magazine, regarding a battle where he was at. In this article he aims to describe the sensations of a man who is ignorant of physical fear and yet yearns to have the matter submitted to arbitration. He gives a thorough expose of his efforts in trying to find a suitable board of arbitration as soon as he saw that the enemy felt hostile and eager for the fray.

The forthcoming number of The Century will be eagerly snapped up by Mr. Burns' friends who are familiar with his pleasing and graphic style of writing. He describes with wonderful power the sense of utter exhaustion which came over him and the feeling of bitter disappointment when he realized that he was too far away to participate in the battle and too fatigued to make a further search for suitable arbitrators.—Bill Nye in Boston Globe.

Too Much Lamb.

There is a marble lamb on the tombstone of an old Galvestonian, and when an old friend saw it for the first time, he exclaimed:

"How appropriate! Was he of a gentle disposition?"

"Whew! I guess not. He would shoot in a minute, but he always overfed himself on spring lamb and green peas. That's what killed him, I reckon. Too much spring lamb and mint julep will get away with the best of us.—Texas Siftings.

Preparing for the Worst.

Gentleman—You have a nice store here.

Milliner—Yes; it's very nice since we got it all fixed up for our Easter opening.

Gentleman—I would like to purchase a business of this kind if I could obtain it on reasonable terms.

Milliner—For yourself or a friend?

Gentleman—Well, you see I have a wife and six daughters, and it's almost Easter.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Anticipation.

Waile the sap is slightly starting,
And the Lenten times departing,
While just the slightest verdure is preparing to emerge,
The musings of the maiden
Are with summer pleasures laden,
With the swinging of the hammock and the sounding of the surge.

She judges twilight flirting
An amusement most diverting,
With its foolish conversation so incessantly renewed;
With the evening sun descending,
She delights to watch the blending
Of the verdure of the landscape with the verdure of the dude.

Her fancy dwells with flowers
In the shade of pleasant bowers,
Where the fairy footed summer winds most opportunely steal;
When the verdonks and brambles
Shall suggest romantic rambles
Through the old Druidic woodland or the pages of Lucille. —New York World.

THE LIME KILN CLUB.

A Witch Craft Case "Tooken Up" and Disposed of.

"De case of Brudder James Warren, of Miner Hill, Tenn., will be fust tooken up," said Brother Gardner as he opened the meeting and winked to Elder Toots to push another empty herring box into the stove. "Brudder Warren claims dat he am bewitched, an' he has written to dis club to ask it to do sunthin' to drive de evil specrits away. It has got to sich a pass dat de witches take his ole mule outer de ba'n at night an' ride him all ober de kentry, an' Brudder Warren feels specrit hands passin' ober his face an' pullin his h'ar o' nights. Dis club will do sunthin' for him. If he war a local member we'd cure him in about ten minits. As he am an honorary, an' fur away, we shall cross his name off de books an' send him offishul notis dat he am a bounced man."

"I hev repeatedly referred to dis matter of superstishun, an' if members can't be enlightened dey kin be fired out. De day of ghosts, hobgoblins an' witches has passed away, an' de cull'd man who can't believe it has no bizness in dis club. Mebbe dar' was a time when witches went chasin' 'round de kentry on an old raw boned mule, scarin' people half to death an' leavin' a trail of fiah an' smoke, but things hev changed. De wedder hain't right fur 'em now, an' de purleece give 'em de collar an' send 'em to de workhouse."

"Mebbe specrit hands hev bin laid on Brudder Warren, but I doubt it. I guess Tennessee whisky had a good deal to do wid it. All o' you just listen to me when I say dat de fust complaint of specrit hands in Detroit will be follered by a scene to make somebody's heart ache! Be keerful how unknown hands pull yer ha'r. De member of dis club who sees a witch had better keep powerful quiet about it or he'll be turned ober to de kickin' committee to be dealt wid. De seckretary will write to Brudder Warren dat we hev dun sunthin' fur him, an' notify our branches at Chattanooga an' Knoxville dat he has bin fired."—Detroit Free Press.

A Scriptural Problem.

Uncle Arthur had been giving his little niece a few lessons from the Old Testament, and he had dwelt for some time upon the story of Cain and Abel.

"Uncle," said the little kitten, thoughtfully, "ain't you very sorry for poor old Cain?"

"Why, no, my child; why should I be sorry?"

"Well, he was the first one that went in the bad place, wasn't he?"

"Yes, he was the first past the post for Hades."

"Well, just think how lonely he must have been with nobody but the devil to keep him company?"—New York Mercury.

Taking Advantage of Circumstances.

"Begorra! there's that sardine what asked me to foight last noight over at Tim's, whin he knew I had a previous engagement. Dommed if I don't thry him now!"

"Yez wanted to foight wid me, did yez? Well, Oim riddy now. Put up yer fists. Take that—an' that!"—Judge.

An Aspersion.

John came down rather late looking like the last rose of summer before last.

"I don't want any breakfast this morning, Mary," he said, starting for the door.

"You might just as well stay home," she replied. "The saloons are all closed to-day."

"So?" exclaimed John, disappointedly, and then appearing to brighten up. "Did you try the back doors?"

But she only cast a glance of withering contempt at him, and he passed out.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A Bet Easily Won.

Robinson—Did you ever notice, Brown, the habit Dumley has of saying "What's that?" to every remark made to him?

Brown—No; I think you're mistaken, Robinson.

Robinson—I'll bet you $5 that you can't make a remark to him that he won't say "What's that?"

Brown (puts up the money and accosts Dumley)—Will you have something to drink, Dumley?

Dumley—Dontcarefido.—New York Sun.

No Tick There.

Young Man (to fellow passenger)—You appear anxious, sir.

Fellow Passenger—Yes, I want to know the time o' day very much; but I see you wear two watch chains, and I don't suppose you—

Young Man (buttoning his coat)—No; I foolishly allowed both of my watches to run down last night, but I think it must be in the neighborhood of 9 or 10 o'clock, or thereabouts.—New York Sun.

Some Relative, Anyhow.

President of Young Ladies' Seminary—But, Aurelia, the gentleman that has just visited you was certainly not your brother? There wasn't the slightest family resemblance.

Aurelia (piqued)—I can't help it if you don't want to believe it—he was at least a cousin, that you may rely upon.—Fliegende Blatter.

No Wonder.

"You say the murdered man was leaning against the fence when the prisoner hacked him to pieces," cross examined the lawyer. "Now, while this was taking place how did you stand?"

"I—I stood aghast," was the trembling reply.—Judge.

PITH AND POINT.

—A good pitcher for a base-ball nine never holds a quart of beer.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

—A great many people owe their gentlemanly appearance to their clothes, and a great many owe their clothes to their tailor.—*Baptist Weekly.*

—Many a man who imagines that he is a big electric light finds out to his sorrow that he is only a little tallow dip.—*New Haven News.*

—"Does position affect sleep?" some one asks. Really, we can't say, but the young man who has lost his place because he was habitually late in the morning is convinced that too much sleep affects position.—*Journal of Education.*

—A very wealthy young woman questions her confessor. "Is it a sin, father," she asks, "to take pleasure in having people call me beautiful?" "Certainly, my child, it is always wicked to encourage falsehood."—*French Fan.*

—Society Belle—(to a confirmed old bachelor, hemmed in on all sides by the giddy members of her giddy set)—Now, before you can escape us, you must tell us what athletic exercises you prefer. C. O. B.—Dumb bells. Tableau!

—Long centuries ago the old Greeks, when any thing went wrong, blamed the gods for it. Since then the gods have grown a-weary of the business and closed the shop. So nowadays, when thing go wrong, men blame their wives. Always? O no, not always. Just invariably.—*Burdette.*

—"Augustus," said Maud, who, as he had been calling on her for some time, thought she would give him a hint, "I should like to be an actress." "An actress?" repeated Augustus, in astonishment. "What on earth do you want to be an actress for?" "Because then I might be engaged?" She now wears a solitaire.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—She Knew Him.—

She sat beside me at the play
In all her girlish loveliness,
While in the box across the way
A dowager in gorgeous dress

Sat, while the diamonds glittered bright,
On wrinkled neck and shoulders bare;
"Ah, were those gems my own," I cried,
"I'd find for them a place more fair."

"Sweetheart," I whispered, "need I tell
Where I would have those gems repose?"
She faltered not (she knew me well),
"Why, with your uncle, I suppose."

—*Chicago Tribune.*

—"Ah, Mrs. Fogg," said the professor, placing the biscuits in front of him, "I never ignore your rolls, whatever else I may do." "Indeed, professor, your words charm my soul. As the poet says, 'Every ear is tickled with the sweet music of applause;' but I have noticed that there is one of my rolls for which you seem to have a chronic aversion." "And that is, my dear madam?" "The pay roll," responded the landlady with a smile that reached over and tickled the solemn boarder so that he laughed.—*Life.*

HINTS ON COURTING.

Some Things a Lover Should, and Others He Should Not, Do or Say.

Select the girl. Agree with the girl's father in politics and the mother in religion. If you have a rival keep an eye on him. Don't swear to the girl that you never heard yourself snore in your sleep. Don't put too much sweet stuff on paper. If you do you will hear it read in after years, when your wife has some especial purpose in inflicting upon you the severest punishment known to a married man. Go home at a reasonable hour in the evening. Don't wait until the girl has to throw her whole soul into a yawn that she can't cover with both hands. A little thing like that may cause a coolness at the very beginning of the game. In cold weather finish saying good night in the house. Don't stretch it all the way to the front gate and thus lay the foundation for future asthma, bronchitis, neuralgia and chronic catarrh to help you worry the girl to death after she has married you. Don't lie about your financial condition. It is very annoying for a bride who has pictured for herself a life of luxury in your ancestral halls to learn too late that you expect her to ask a bald-headed parent to take you in out of the cold. Don't be too soft. "These little hands shall never do a stroke of work when they are mine, and you shall have nothing to do in our home but to sit all day long and chirp to the canaries," as if any sensible woman could be happy fooling away time in that sort of style, and a girl has a fine retentive memory for soft things and silly promises of courtship. Occasionally, in after years, when she is washing the dinner dishes or patching the west end of your trousers, she will remind you of them in a cold, sarcastic tone. Don't be a chump.—*Iowa Messenger.*

An Arkansas Dig at Kansas.

A traveler in Kansas, while crossing a prairie, came upon a party of friends who seemed to be preparing the land for agricultural purposes.

"My friend," said the traveler, addressing one of the men, "you are laying off your corn rows quite a distance apart."

"Corn rows?" the man gasped.

"Yes, those rows over there."

"My stars, stranger!" exclaimed the Kansas man, "is it possible you ain't hearn of it?"

"Heard of what?"

"Of the boom. Man alive, them ain't corn rows over thar; they air streets, an' this here is a city. You air now on the corner of Commercial and Emporium streets, an' not in the check of a corn row, as you mout suppose."—*Arkansas Traveler.*

SPRING MANURING.

The Best Way of Applying Reliable Commercial Fertilizers.

We usually expect to do very little manuring in the spring. There is generally too much else to do. Whenever the weather will admit the oats must be sowed, then the flax, then the corn crop planted, and along with these the garden and truck patch must not be neglected. This on the ordinary farm gives us all that we want to do. If the soil is not made rich enough during the winter by hauling out and scattering what manure we can procure during the winter, we must, to a large extent, depend upon something else if we expect to fertilize so as to derive any considerable amount of benefit.

The last two years I have been trying commercial manures. Part was applied in the hill when the seed was planted and part after the seed had germinated and made a start to grow. When applied in this way the soil was well stirred around the roots and the prepared fertilizer applied, working as carefully as possible around the roots. The last year I was satisfied to a considerable extent that the best results were secured by applying the fertilizers in the drills before sowing the seed, making the soil fine in the furrows or drills and then applying the fertilizer and working well into the soil. If the ground has been properly fined this can be done very rapidly. When the supply of manure is not sufficient to fertilize as thoroughly as should be done, I should certainly advise using a good commercial fertilizer applied in the hill either for corn, cane or potatoes.

You can purchase special manures containing plant food designed to furnish the kind of plant food specially needed by that variety of plant in order to make the best growth. But for ordinary use I would advise using what is generally termed "complete fertilizers" as best adapted to general use on the farm. Good barn-yard manure, if well rotted, can be applied after the crops are planted if it can be secured, and be made of considerable benefit to the growing crops. It is necessary, of course, that it should be made reasonably fine and be spread as evenly as possible over the surface. Cultivating or working with the soil sufficient to keep mellow and destroy the weeds will work the manure into the soil and place it where the feeding roots of the plants can reach it.

This is not the best plan of manuring. When it can be done better results can be secured by hauling it out and applying before the crop is planted, harrowing or cultivating so that it will be worked well into the soil. This is the most profitable way of manuring, when it can be done. Yet, when you are not able to follow this plan, rather than fail to apply the manure when you have a supply, I should certainly advise applying after planting rather than let the manure lie and the crop be raised without it. Apply manure whenever you have it to apply and can find time to do the work. It very rarely happens but that some portion of the farm is in a condition to be benefitted by an application.

It pays to make sure and apply all the manure possible. Every thing that can be gathered up and worked into manure should be saved. There is hardly a possible danger of applying too much. The worst difficulty on our Western farms is securing a sufficient quantity.—*N. J. Shepherd, in Western Plowman.*

BUREAU OF MENDING.

What a New Yorker Has Done Toward Lessening the Woes of Bachelors.

"Bureau of mending" is the sign on the door of a big rear-room in one of the business blocks in Fourteenth street, near Fifth avenue. A reporter found inside the room several women running sewing-machines and others stitching with all their might at articles of clothing that lay in their laps. Bundles wrapped in newspapers with orders pinned to them were piled on a long table.

"We think we are filling a long-felt want," said the manager, a busy-appearing man. "Persons living in boarding-houses and hotels have long experienced the inconvenience of either having to do their own mending, for which they have neither facilities nor the necessary practical knowledge, or to be obliged to throw away articles of clothing before they are really worn out. The Bureau of Mending has been organized to do the mending of such persons at prices reasonable enough to make it worth their while to have it done.

"By the employment of a large corps of skilled operators we are prepared to do all kinds of repairs expeditiously and thoroughly. Our messengers will be sent for articles to be repaired anywhere within the city limits on notification by postal card.

"Socks darned for 5 cents per pair," said the manager, taking up his price list: "shirts rebosomed for 35 cents apiece; new collar bands, 10 cents apiece; new wristbands, 5 cents each; gloves mended at 5 cents per pair; napkins, 5 cents each; sheets or pillow cases hemmed, 10 cents each. All kinds of repairs done for ladies at exceptionally low prices."

"I believe," said the manager, "that this business is original with me. I have letters from bachelors calling me their benefacter."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—About seven-eighths of the European eggs received in this country are limed. They are shipped to this country from Antwerp, Copenhagen and Hamburg. Those coming from Antwerp are gathered in Belgium, Italy and France; those from Copenhagen in Denmark, and those from Hamburg in Germany.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

MODERN DRESSMAKING.

The Art of Adapting the Prevailing Modes to Individual Requirements.

The dressmaking of to-day is very different from that of a few years ago. It is now the work of an artist. Every seam, every curve and line must be perfect in its form, and be on the latest approved mode as to shape and garniture, but the individual figure must be studied as a whole, each point separately, and the chosen style adapted to the form. Neither can the same style of drapery be adopted by all persons and equally becoming results expected. It is the successful adaption of prevailing modes to individual requirements that entitles modern dressmaking to be classed among the fine arts. The newest modes allow no darts to appear on the outside; they are made in the lining, however, in the usual way, and the pliable outer material is stretched and molded to the figure over the fitted lining, which gives a bias effect to the lower parts of the fronts that is strikingly noticeable when the goods is striped or plaided. Waists are made as long as the figure will permit and are thoroughly boned, so that even a suggestion of a wrinkle is avoided. In addition to the usual complement of whalebones many dressmakers add short ones over the hips; one placed diagonally from the front seam of the side gore commencing about three inches above the waist line and reaching to the bottom of the basque at the back seam of the side gore, and another one placed over this so as to form an X. This keeps the basque smooth over the hips, and sometimes a second X is made on the side form. The basque, with a long-pointed front and well bound over the hips, will give a long-waisted effect to the figure, so this must be considered in reference to its becomingness. Shoulder seams are placed on the top and extended only to the point of the shoulder, and the arm-holes are shaped and the sleeves fitted with the greatest nicety. Necks are still worn very high and collars are broad and fit closely. When the vest or plastron is made on the basque the collar fastens on the side. Moliere effects are shown on both vests and plastrons, and they are often made of an entirely different material and color from the rest of the dress. A vest of pink crape is set on a costume of heliotrope taille, and a pale blue moliere is effective in a dress of dark blue. Two shades of green may be combined, and cream can be used with any color. The majority of dresses have a close sleeve with a simple trimming at the wrist. Ribbons are used in profusion for ornamenting dresses, and promise to be still more extensively employed as thinner materials are assumed.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

Concerning Drilled Wells.

A drilled well should be made deep, that it may hold considerable water. If not, it may too easily be pumped dry. Moreover, the fine sand, generally present, works its way, not only filling up the lower end of the casing, but when the pump pipe is set low, and is pumping fast, some of the fine sand will be pumped up, and lodge in the valve, soon causing the valve to stay partly open, so that the pump will not hold water, but must be primed for a new start. If the well be drilled deep after water is first reached, a space can be allowed for filling up, and the pump pipe need not be placed so near the bottom. But there is less danger of filling up if the well be thoroughly cleansed or pumped out after being sunk to the proper depth. This work properly belongs to the men who drill the well, and should never be omitted. A great deal of the floating sediment, if not removed then and there, will be a source of trouble ever afterward.—*Cincinnati Times.*

When the Cuckoo Cries.

In Northumberland one is told if you are walking on a hard road when the cuckoo first calls, that the ensuing season will be full of calamity; to be on soft ground is a lucky omen. In the Maritime highlands and Hebrides, if the cuckoo is first heard by one who has not broken his fast, some misfortune is expected. Indeed, besides the danger, it is considered a reproach to one to have heard the cuckoo while hungry. In France to hear the cuckoo for the first time fasting is to make the hearer an idle do nothing for the rest of the year or to numb his limbs for the same period. There is a similar belief in Somersetshire. In Westphalia the peasants, on hearing the cuckoo for the first time, roll over and over on the grass in order to insure themselves against lumbago for the rest of the year. This is considered all the more likely to happen if the bird repeats his cry while they are on the ground.—*Chicago News.*

—Lunatics are not always devoid of wit and satire. A stranger walking out about the Midway station, at Milledgeville, the other day, met a squad of them out walking for exercise, and asked one of them: "Where does this railroad go to?" To which the lunatic replied: "It doesn't go anywhere. We keep it here to run the cars on."—*Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun.*

—The following advertisement appears in a recent issue of a Jacksonville (Fla.) newspaper: "Being warned of approaching death by my physicians, I will sell my new $450 piano for $165. I will also sacrifice my organs and sewing machines. [illegible] them. Also 'American E[illegible] 'People's Encyclo[illegible] Grant's Memoi[illegible] P., Hotel [illegible]

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.....1887.

There is not a man in Inyo county but who would be heartily glad to see the railroad extended to Los Angeles. Now let everybody stick a pin right here: No irrigation district no railroad.

If the proposed irrigation district shall be established a large sum of money will be brought into the valley and spent here. Every merchant, every farmer, every man who wants work for himself or for teams will get a part of the money.

No tax for interest on bonds can be levied upon property outside the limits of the irrigation district. The metes and bounds of the proposed district are accurately laid down in the proclamation ordering a general election, now published each week in the INYO INDEPENDENT. Property not included in those metes and bound cannot be taxed for the benefit of the district.

No change has been made in the location of the proposed canal since the Supervisors ordered an election on the organization of an irrigation district. No such change can be made without a new petition, a new survey, and the making and publishing of a new proclamation for an election by the Board of Supervisors. It would prevent a good deal of mental disquiet to honest people if the pestiferous idiot who makes all these explanations necessary were tied in a sack and buried in the alkaline sands of Owens Lake a cable's lengh from the shore, where the tide never ebbs and flows. Such an immersion might make the bones of the creature fit for heaven; it would "wash them whiter than snow;" he hasn't soul enough worth bothering about.

THE WAY TO KILL BEAR.

In the Chaparral of Eel River, California—Results Not Satisfactory.

Early in the morning we were slipping along through the chaparral. The major said that was the way to kill bear—slip along through the chaparral. The slipping along involved a great many scratches and slaps in the face from branches, but we all knew it was the correct thing and didn't mind. Presently the major, who was in advance, halted. We halted. The major put his hand behind him and enjoined silence. We didn't breathe. Then he turned toward us a face blazing with excitement and beckoned. We stole up without a sound. We were on the edge of a little open—perhaps forty yards across. Opposite, through a cleft in the bushes, shone about a square foot of reddish hide, and beyond we saw the tip of an ear of the bear to which it belonged. He was evidently asleep.

We leveled our Winchesters, and were about to pull when the judge excitedly called our attention to the fact that there was another not 50 feet away, only out of sight showing. This was terrible. We did not flinch. We consulted briefly in whispers. I was to shoot the first as nearly as I could in the butt of the ear, and the major and the judge were to take the other. If the infuriated animals were only wounded and rushed at us we were to drop on one knee and fire rapidly so as to sell our lives as dearly as possible. This was understood. We again took careful aim; the mayor said "Fire!" and we fired. There was a tremendous thrashing around in the bushes. Bear seemed to start up all around us. We dropped on our knees and worked the Winchesters desperately, and the major got out his knife and prepared for close quarters. For half a minute the volleying was incessant, and then we thought we recognized a human voice.

We ceased firing and listened. It was a human voice. The human voice seemed angry, too, and other human voices appeared to be trooping to its assistance. In a moment we were surrounded, and the major was endeavoring to explain to an excited farmer and his three grown sons how it was we had killed four of his best cattle within a dozen rods of his house. It took $80 and a great deal of conversation to smooth matters as regarded the cattle, and then the farmer wanted to know why in the blank we had come to Eel river bear hunting any way, when every blankity-blanked fool in the whole blanked region knew there wasn't but one blanked bear in the whole county and he was in a cage at Ukiah. He said he wished there were bears around there; wished there were some of the old-time grizzlies; he'd help us find one and then skin up a tree and watch him knock the tar out of the whole blanked party. He added that he didn't care a blank if we had paid for the cattle, we couldn't have a steak as the major requested; he wasn't keeping no blanked butcher's shop for lunatics anyhow. In fact he seemed to be considerably annoyed and so we returned to camp. A few minutes later a deputy sheriff rode over from an adjoining farm and requested us to move out of the county. We moved.

On the way back it rained, and our buckskin suits felt like the white of an egg. Then the sun came out hot and they dried up and shrunk so close the major couldn't wink his eyes. We had to cut them off when we got to the hotel, and the judge has just gone out to telegraph for money to buy us some clothes to go home in. The major and I are in bed.—Ukiah

Experience with a Slave Breaker.

Frederick Douglass had something in him that was not the best material from which to make a good slave. He was therefore sent, when a young man, to one Covey, a noted "slave breaker," to have his "spirit broken." Of his experience, there he writes: "I was somewhat unmanageable at first, but a few months of Covey's discipline tamed me. He succeeded in breaking me—in body, soul and spirit. My natural elasticity was crushed, my intellect languished, the disposition to read departed, the cheerful spark that lingered about my eyes died out, the dark night of slavery closed in about me—and behold, a man transformed into a brute! Sunday was my only leisure time. I spent this in a sort of beast-like stupor, between sleeping and walking, under some large tree. At times I would rise up, a flash of energetic freedom would dart through my soul, accompanied with a faint beam of hope that flickered for a moment, and then vanished. I sank down again, mourning over my wretched condition. I was sometimes tempted to take my life and that of Covey, but was prevented by a combination of hope and fear. My sufferings, as I remember them, now seem like a dream rather than a stern reality."—Boston Herald.

[illegible] years' oaken piles at Mitchell, [illegible] depend on the appearance of

He Wanted a Car to Himself.

When the Duke of Sutherland left his 1,000-ton yacht at Fortress Monroe and ran up through here to New York to catch a steamer for Europe his grace was very much bothered by the curiosity of his fellow pasengers in the Pullman, who stared at him as if he were an escaped lunatic. This wasn't the worst, though. Somehow the news of his passage had got ahead of the train, and at every station the doors and windows had as many eyes as Argus, all centered on him. Finally he called the conductor and whispered to him. The functionary shook his head in reply and walked away muttering to himself. "Some folks want the earth for a quarter," he said, when he got out of earshot of the duke. "Why?" "Oh, his nobs there, says 'I can't travel with this mob. Can't you give me a car to myself?'"

By the way, his grace was the worst dressed man in the car—shabby yachting flannels and a battered derby. But this sort of thing is proverbial with peers.—Philadelphia Press.

French at the Church Fair.

We know a San Francisco woman who is so stuck on her newly acquired French that she has forgotten how to read English. She went to a church fair not long ago and was heard to whisper anxiously to her husband: "John, John, mon cher, what is that sign over the booth where that jolie fille is standing? 'Le Monadg?' I know what the ie is, but I can't make out the monade. Oh! Mon Dieu! Think how I shall feel if some one, knowing my proficiency in French, asks me to translate it?" John (who don't care much for French nor for church fairs either)—"Well, I call that plain, ordinary, sour, wet lemonade, and whatever it is it is marked 25 cents a glass, so come away from it."—San Francisco News Letter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of ABRAHAM PARKER, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Wm. F. Matlack, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Parker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

WM. F. MATLACK,
Administrator of the estate of Abraham Parker, deceased.

Dated at Independence, Cal., May 17, 1887.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of SHERMAN STEVENS, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of SHERMAN STEVENS, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within Four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administrator at his residence in the Town of Lone Pine, the same being the place for the transaction of business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

AUGUSTUS C. STEVENS,
Administrator of the estate of Sherman Stevens, deceased.

Dated this 10th day of May, 1887.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of WALTER O'MALLEY, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Executor of the last will and testament of Walter O'Malley, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Executor at his residence in the town of Keeler, County of Inyo, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

JOHN BARNES,
Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased.

Dated May 3, 1887.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.

H. A. No. 359.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL., May 5th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on June 13, 1887, viz: JUAN DIVAS, for the E ½ of S E ¼, E ½ of N E ¼ Sec. 5, tp. 15 S, R 36 E, M. D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: W. H. Jenkins, T. S. Hamilton, C. D. Begole, E. H. Edwards, all of Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
m7-6t Register.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE electors of Independence School District, in the County of Inyo and State of California, that in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880 to and including Section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1887, at the Public School-house in the Town of Independence in said Independence School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing the Bonds of the District and selling the same for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in said District and furnishing the same.

The polls will be open and the election held at the School House in the Town of Independence, in Independence School District, on the 9th day of July, 1887, and the polls will be open from twelve o'clock M. of said day until seven o'clock P. M. of said day. Thomas Parker, G. W. Brady and John A. Lank, will act as Judges of said Election to conduct the same.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is Five Thousand dollars, of the denomination of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum. The number of years which said Bonds are to run is ten years. Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
E. ROBINSON,
WM. F. MATLACK,
District School Trustees.

Dated at Independence School District, Inyo County, California, June 31, 1887.

m14 4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURSUANCE of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, made on the 26th day of May, 1887, in the matter of the estate of Thomas G. Beasley, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell, at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on or after Tuesday, the 16th day of June, 1887, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Thomas G. Beasley at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to that of the said Thomas G. Beasley at the time of his death, in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: The west half of northwest quarter, southeast quarter of northwest quarter, and northeast quarter of southwest quarter of Section 18 of Tow ship 9 south of Range 34 east, M. D. M., and all the improvements thereon.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash in gold coin of the United States. Deed at expense of purchaser. Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of the sale. All bids or offers must be made in writing and delivered personally to the undersigned administrator at his residence at Big Pine, County of Inyo, State of California.

JOHN B. MONROE,
Administrator of said Deceased.

Dated May 26, 1887.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.—Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23—Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R. R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound house. No. 1.	To Mound house. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	9.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Layton	9.43 a. m.	5.12 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Luning	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6.14 p. m.	9.0 a. m.
Belleville	7.25 p. m.	7.5 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m.	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	5.03 p. m.
Benton	11.55 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord	2.50 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.05 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Keeler	6.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles) and Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's tri-weekly stage (leaving Monday, Wednesday and Friday) for Dunderberg, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbia (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Adda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

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GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City,
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

280 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, and why. Medical Aid, which succeeds, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, life-like. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

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BRANCHES:

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HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co's.

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call.

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

If you want a good Driving or Working Glove,

LEAK GLOVE MF'G CO. San Francisco, Cal.

Ask your Merchant for our Brand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

MUNZINGER, PHILIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Fine watches repaired and tuned.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mammoth Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the states of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 39 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Have added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills. I am now turning out a flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Lone Pine, Cal.

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees One and One-half Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our 8 lock Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau.
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NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
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BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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Wells, Fargo & Co's Express

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Capital - - - $55[illegible]

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NATHAN RHINE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 356 pages, 8½x11½ inches with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 178 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4 .....1887.

The strawberry crop is very light this year.

Mr. T. Boland came up from Keeler this week.

Mrs. Gunn is visiting friends at Independence.

Dr. Woodin makes regular trips to Lone Pine every Monday.

The Lone Pine land case is still going on at the Land Office.

Mrs. Lillie Cook is at Independence and will remain for some time.

Ed. Shepherd is expected back from the Lower Country in a day or two.

Alfalfa is now in the flower and consequently about ready for cutting.

The Conkling boys will soon remove their cattle to Menache Meadows.

Dr. Stevenson has left Los Angeles and taken up his residence in San Francisco.

There will be ripe peaches in the orchards about town in a couple of weeks.

A pretty grove is growing up around the Court house. The trees are all alive and thriving.

Mrs. and Miss Miller and Miss Ida McCall have been at Independence for several days past.

The new church bell came this week and has been put in place. It has a good tone, being loud and clear.

Trout fishing is being indulged in by the local sports. The fish are plentiful and good strings are brought in.

Prof. Ford makes regular weekly trips to Independence to teach the band. The boys are making good progress.

Rev. J. B. Scovil, Evangelist, will preach in Lone Pine, Sunday, June 5, or Second Lord's day, morning and evening.

A number of men are chloriding successfully at Mammoth City. A rich strike is reported to have been made recently.

Work is being rapidly pushed along on the new ware-house for Mr. Rhine. Messrs. Cartier and Steeker are putting it up.

Tom Webb got in from the Long Valley range on Wednesday. He reports everything progressing smoothly in that region.

Ella, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Symmes has been dangerously ill for some time. Dr. Woodin is in constant attendance.

Thousands of sheep are passing through the Valley. Fires can be seen all along the foothills every night that are started by the sheep men.

Thunder showers have been of frequent occurrence lately. There has been a greater rainfall this spring than any for years past.

The warm weather of the past few days is bringing floods of water down from the mountains. Plants and grains of all kinds are growing rapidly.

Mr. Russell will soon commence the erection of a new boarding house at San Carlos. A force of men will be put to work immediately. There is enough ore in sight to repay the amount given for the mine.

Mrs. N. Rhine, accompanied by her daughters, Misses Alice and Emily, arrived at Independence last evening. They will remain about two months. This is the first visit of Miss Rhine to her old home for twelve years.

Last Sunday evening there was a grand display of lightning along the Inyo mountains. Flash followed flash so rapidly that the mountains for a great distance were lighted up as if by a constant blaze. The clouds were so distant that but a faint muttering of the thunder could be heard at Independence.

Notice of Election is given this week on the question of issuing bonds to raise money for the erection of a new school building. This is a much needed improvement. The present structure is a tumble-down comfortless affair alike in winter and summer. We earnestly hope to see the election come off in favor of putting up the new school house. The 9th of July is the day for voting on the proposition.

An innocent man was murdered in cold blood at Rocklin last week. He was being tried for a crime of which, had he lived, he would have been proven innocent, when the brothers of the injured girl deliberately shot him down. The crime of which he was suspected was a dastardly one and the real culprit should be severely dealt with, but the action of the brothers was uncalled for. They have been charged with murder and should be prosecuted to the fullest extent of the law.

Cap. Wall: Friends posting notices to the effect that ranches must not turn water into the road. It is a common custom to run irrigation ditches across the road in such manner that wagon springs are broken and much time, labor and annoyance caused. People who do this deserve a good deal of common cussedness in return. We have seen of common cussedness in return. We hear friends putting a flat rock in the road. It is a good and efficient Road Master.

The latest Los Angeles sensation is a case of vitriol throwing. A Mrs. Rosselle, of that place, called her paramour, a man named Poirie, into her room to speak to him. Hardly seated, and as she stood behind him and gently encircled his tresses, whispering words of love, deliberately poured vitriol into his face. A hissing sound of boiling flesh was heard, the effect of the acid being to disfigure him for life. It is thought his eyesight may not be destroyed.

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Water title. For further particulars inquire of

...y, Bishop Creek.

Forbes, Independence.

Memorial Day.

Memorial Day was duly celebrated at Bishop Creek. Many people from Independence went up to take part in the exercises. Rev. Andrew Clark preached a sermon suitable to the occasion and A. R. Conklin delivered an oration. Bishop Creek is the only place in the county where honors are paid each year to the memories of the preservers of the Union.

Canal Going Ahead.

Mr. Findlay McIvor arrived at Independence at the end of last week from Reno. He brought along machines for canal building and is now at work on the canal for the new settlement near Independence. The work will be pushed along as rapidly as possible, so that water may be got upon the land early in the fall; many of the new settlers expect to be upon their land by that time. Mr. McIvor brought along a quantity of seeds of red gum, Monterey cypress and other trees, and will have them sprouted and ready for transplanting next season. He intends to go into the nursery business extensively.

Wild Horses.

For years past a number of wild horses have been seen at different times in Long Valley. Recently they were sighted and an effort made to capture them. Tom Webb Frank Whitmore, Oscar Hilton, D. Gill and one or two others followed them a day and a half and finally succeeded in getting a rope on a young stallion, which they brought into camp, the rest escaping. The only animal branded was an old mare, with the "scissors" iron on her. When ridden the stallion made no effort to buck, but ran for the hills. He got in with another band of horses, and his rider being unable to get him out, they were corraled. The horse, a well built animal and quite fleet, is being broken by Oscar Hilton.

A Fact For Wine Makers.

Experts in wine making have repeatedly asserted that Owens Valley is destined to become famous for its wines. Here is a case in proof: Recently a barrel of wine made at the Diaz ranch, at Lone Pine, was sold at three dollars a gallon. The buyer is a wine maker at Los Angeles, and he paid the cost of transportation. This wine has such a rich perfume that when a small portion is poured into a glass a room will be filled with fragrance. This barrel of wine is to be used in blending with wines made at Los Angeles to impart bouquet to them. Fortunes will be made by men who have enough enterprise, skill and capital to go into wine making extensively in Owens Valley. There is not yet a winery in the county.

Blood Tells.

Everyone interested in cattle raising in Owens Valley will get a useful idea by calling at the farm of Mr. W. L. Hunter at Georges Creek. Mr. Hunter owns a pure blooded shorthorn bull from the herd of W. J. Marsh, of Fort Churchill, Nevada. The progeny of this fine animal can be compared with other calves in the same pasture, the offspring of an average common bull. The shorthorn calves of four to five weeks old will weigh quite as much as the "scrub" calves of four to five months old. In general appearance no comparison can be made between the two breeds of calves; any man with the slightest knowledge of cattle would rather pay a good price for the shorthorns than take the scrubs as a gift.

Was it Instinct?

If the lower animals do not reason yet many of them do acts that make it very hard to tell where instinct ends and reason begins. Here is a case in point: A number of horses are kept together at Independence; a few days ago a load of alfalfa hay was brought and put in the yard near the stable; one horse was loose in the yard, the other two being tied up in the stable, the door being left open. After eating a few bites of the alfalfa, of which he is very fond, the loose horse appeared to remember that his companions were debarred from the feast; he took large mouthfuls of the alfalfa, carried it into the stable and placed it before the other horses. If reason had any part in the action of the good Samaritan, who shall say that it had no part in the action of this horse?

Having in our official capacity as members of the Plymouth, Pa., Hospital Committee, been asked to test and prove the effective of many different articles to be used as disinfectants in sick-rooms and as preventives of infectious fevers, report that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent Typhoid epidemic in this place. It proved most efficacious in staying the spread of the Fever.

F. H. Armstrong, S. M. Davenport,
J. A. Opp, O. M. Lance,
Thos. Kerr, James Lee, Jr.

There are thousands of acres of good pasture land near Lone Pine and yet butter is imported there from San Francisco. Sixty cents per roll is the current price for butter in Owens Valley, and at that figure the supply falls short of the home demand. Dairymen in other parts of the State are making money by selling butter at thirty-five cents per roll. Butter can be made in Owens Valley as cheaply as any where else. There is an excellent opening for good dairymen in Owens Valley.

For Sale or Rent.

A new five room dwelling with two closets and bathroom. Rooms are large and well lighted. Lot 100x130 feet. Excellent location. For further particulars apply to

J. D. Blair,
Independence, Cal.

For Sale.—An old style Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. To be sold *very low*. The most favorable terms given on new machines.

I. H. Mullholland.

Divine Service.—To-morrow Rev. J. M. De La Matyr will preach in the M. E. Church at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 8 o'clock p. m. Everybody is invited to attend.

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. Symmes.
On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Going Rapidly to the Front - - The Country Order Department of

HALE BROS. & CO.

Spring Sales Have Opened With a Boom. Orders are Coming From all Parts of the West. Truly There must be Some Good Reason for it. Are You Interested? If so, **Test the System of Ordering By Mail.** Send for SAMPLES and Our Illustrated CATALOGUE.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1028 Ninth

Notice of an Election.

State of California, County of Inyo, Clerk o the Board of Supervisors office.

Whereas, the Board of Supervisors did, at a regular meeting, held in said County and State on May 4th 1887, establish an Irrigation District No. 1, of Inyo County, and fix the boundaries of the same according to an act of the General Assembly of the State of California, entitled, "An act to provide for the organization and government of Irrigation Districts and to provide for the acquisition of water and other property, and for the distribution of water for by for irrigation purposes," approved March 7th, 1887, and directing the Clerk thereof to give notice as said Act provides:

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the boundaries of said district are as follows:

Beginning at the quarter section corner on the line between sections two and eleven in township No. eleven south, of range No. thirty-four, east, M. D. M; thence south following the line in the centre of sections Nos. eleven, fourteen, twenty-three and twenty-six, four miles; thence west twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south forty chains to township line between townships eleven and twelve, south; thence south following the section line between sections two and three and ten and eleven, one hundred and twenty and ten hundredths chains to quarter corner between sections Nos. ten and eleven, in township No. twelve, south, of range No. thirty four, east; thence west twenty chains; thence south one hundred and forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains to corner common to sections twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty six and twenty seven; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south one mile to the centre of section No. thirty-five; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains to township line between townships Nos. twelve and thirteen, south, of range No. thirty-four and thirty-five, east; thence south nineteen and ten hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains to section line between sections Nos. sixteen and twenty-one; thence east twenty chains to corner common to sections Nos. fifteen, sixteen, twenty-one and twenty two, in township No. thirteen, south, of range No. thirty-five, east; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south two hundred and twenty and forty hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains to centre of section No. fourteen, in township No. fourteen, south, of range No. thirty-five, east, M. D. M.; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains to section corner on township line between township No. fourteen, south, of ranges Nos. thirty-five and thirty-six east, common to sections Nos. twenty five thirty, thirty-one and thirty-six; thence south forty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south forty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south forty and twenty-one hundredths chains; thence east twenty chains to section corner on township line between township No. fourteen, south, of ranges Nos. thirty-six and one hundred and twenty chains to quarter corner on section No. eight, in township No. fifteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east, M. D. M; thence east forty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains to section corner common to sections Nos. sixteen, seventeen, twenty and twenty-one; thence south forty chains; thence east sixty chains; thence south one hundred and twenty chains; thence east twenty chains to corner common to sections Nos. twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty-three and thirty-four in township No. fifteen, south, of range No. thirty six, east; thence south one hundred and forty and fifty one hundredths chains; thence west twenty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south eighty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south sixty chains; thence east twenty chains; thence south twenty chains; thence east forty chains; thence south twenty chains to section corner of sections Nos. thirty-four and thirty-five on south line of township No. sixteen, south, of range No. thirty-six, east, M. D. M; thence east ninety-two and eighty-five one hundredths chains to the west shore of Owens Lake; thence following the shore line of Owens Lake north-easterly to the mouth of Owens River; thence following the west bank of Owens River north-westerly to the point of intersection of the section line between sections Nos. two and eleven, in township No. eleven, south, of range No. thirty-four, east, M. D. M; thence west twelve chains to the place of beginning.

Excepting and reserving from the lands described as included in said district, the following, to-wit:

Those certain lands owned by the estate of C. B. White, deceased, and described as follows, to wit: The southwest quarter of section No. twelve, the south half of the southeast quarter of section No. twelve, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section No. thirteen, all in township No. twelve, south, of range No. thirty-four, east.

Also, the west half of the east half and the west half of section No. one; and the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter and the east half of the northeast quarter of section No. two; the north half, the southeast quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section No. twelve; the east half, the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section No. thirteen, and the north half of the southeast quarter of section No. twenty four, all in township No. fourteen south, of range No. thirty-five, east.

Also, the east half of the southwest quarter of section No. seven, the west half of section No. eighteen, and the northwest quarter and the north half of the southwest quarter of section No. nineteen, all in township No. fourteen south, of range No. thirty-six, east.

Also, the west half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter and the west half of section No. eleven, and the northwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section No. fourteen, in township No. thirteen, south, of range thirty-five east, base and meridian Mount Diablo.

Also, the southwest quarter of section No. twenty seven and the southwest quarter of section No. thirty four, township fifteen, south, range thirty-six east, M. D. M.

The said District shall be known as "Irrigation District No. One of Inyo County," divided into five divisions, as follows:

Division Number One.

Commencing at the north line of said district and running thence south to the section line between sections numbers six and seven, in township number twelve, south, of range number 34 east, and extending to the Owens river on the east.

Division Number Two.

Commencing at the south line of division number one running thence south to the section line between sections Nos. six and seven, in township number thirteen south, of range number thirty five east, on the west and extending to the Owens River on the east.

Division Number Three.

Commencing at the south line of division number two and running thence south to the township line between townships Nos. thirteen and fourteen, south, and running east to the Owens river.

Division Number Four.

Commencing at the south line of division number three and running thence south to the township line between townships Nos. fourteen and fifteen, south, to the Owens river on the east.

Division Number Five.

Commencing at the south line of division number four and running thence south to the township line between townships Nos. sixteen and seventeen south, thence east to Owens Lake, thence following northerly the west shore of Owens Lake to the mouth of the Owens River and thence following the west shore of Owens River to the township line between townships Nos. fourteen and fifteen, south, of range number thirty-six, east.

Also, That an election will be held in such district on Saturday, July 2nd, 1887, for the purpose of determining whether or not the said district shall be organized under the provisions of said Act, and also at which said election one director for each division shall be elected in said district.

That the Clerk of said Board give notice of such election by publication for at least three weeks prior to said day on which the said election shall be held in the Inyo Independent, a newspaper printed and published in Inyo county, and said notice shall require the electors of said district to cast ballots which shall contain the words: "Irrigation District—Yes" or "Irrigation District—No," or words equivalent thereto, and which said notice shall require said electors to elect one Director for their respective divisions, as also the following officers for the district at large, to-wit: One Assessor, one collector and one Treasurer.

For the purpose of holding and conducting such election the following voting places are hereby established and the following officers are hereby appointed, to-wit:

First Division—At the residence of W. S. Morton. Inspector, W. S. Morton; Judges, J. A. Dryer and David N. Hukill.

Second Division—At the residence of S. A. Densmore. Inspector, S. A. Densmore; Judges, L. A. Auger and Benigno Aguirre.

Third Division—At the residence of H. I. Clark. Inspector, H. L. Clark; Judges, J. Zeglar and James Hillyer.

Fourth Division—At the Half-way House. Inspector, G. W. Parrish; Judges, John Meyer and J. E. Shepherd.

Fifth Division—At the residence of A. C. Harvey. Inspector, A. C. Harvey; Judges, R. G. Spear and T. Richards.

No person shall be entitled to vote at any election held under the provisions of said Act unless he shall possess all the qualifications required of electors under the general election laws of this State.

Polls will be open from one hour after sunrise until sunset.

Attest; P. H. MACK,
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors.
m14-4t

MISCELALNEOUS.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "Independent" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(County Physician)
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

Independence Hotel,
Indepen - - - Cal.
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Jy-1-86

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff, v. ARGUS RANGE SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

J. W. P. Laird and Richard S. Minor, Plaintiff's Attorneys

The people of the State of California send greeting to Argus Range Silver Mining Company (a corporation), Defendant

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover a judgment in favor of plaintiff herein and against said defendant for the sum of $2146 27 alleged to be due plaintiff from defendant for and upon certain assigned accounts, claims and demands, as follows: $698 48 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and the firm of White and Anthony, and for goods and merchandise sold and delivered to, and buildings hired to, and money laid out for defendant at its request by said firm; also $99.71 on an account stated June 21st, 1884, between defendant and one H. Jackson for work performed by said Jackson for defendant at its request; also $298.12 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Theodore Wibbelt and for work performed by said Wibbelt for defendant at its request; also $208.86 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Henry Mettler and for work performed by said Mettler for defendant at its request; also $20.97 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and one Robert Harry and for work performed by said Harry for defendant at its request; also $59 20 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and one Joseph Feehan, and for work performed by said Feehan for defendant at its request; also $17 97 on an account stated between defendant and one H. G. Chickering, and for work performed by said Chickering for defendant at its request; also $8 37 on an account stated between defendant and one John Daly July 5th, 1884, and for work performed by said Daly for defendant at its request; also $4 14 on an account stated July 5th, 1884, between defendant and one George Hann, and for work performed by said Hann for defendant at its request; also $162.75 for work performed by one P. Valenzuela for defendant at its request; also $21 on an account stated June 28th 1884 between one Albert Roustadt and defendant and for work performed by said Roustadt for defendant at its request; also $10 90 on an account stated June 29th 1884, between one A. Roustadt and defendant and for work performed by said Roustadt for defendant at its request; also $54 49 on an account stated between one Juan Cardova and defendant June 29th, 1884, and for work performed by said Cardova for defendant at its request; also $18 12 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between one A. Saretta and defendant, and for work performed by said Saretta, for defendant at its request; also $97 37 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Foo and defendant and for work performed by said Ah Foo for defendant at its request; also $37 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Con Sam and defendant and for work performed by said Con Sam for defendant at its request; also $88 85 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Fon and defendant, and for work performed by said Ah Fon for defendant at its request; and also for interest on each of said foregoing accounts from said several dates above named at the rate of seven per cent per annum; all of said foregoing accounts and indebtedness having been contracted by defendant in Inyo County, and all of said indebtedness, and each and all of said accounts and claims above specified were before the commencement of said action, duly sold and assigned to plaintiff, who is now the owner and holder of the same; and for costs of suit all of which fully appears in the complaint filed herein, which is hereby referred to, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2146 27; interest as aforesaid, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty six.

[SEAL] W. L. HUNTER,
Clerk,

[Endorsement.]
No. 224.
SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO, CAL.
GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
ARGUS SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.
ALIAS SUMMONS.
RICHARD S. MINER and J. W. P. LAIRD Attorneys for Plaintiff.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC,
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.
sept 11-tf

Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.
New No. 8.
"THE BEST!"
Sales Made on Installment Plan.
Old Machines Exchanged for.
Farm Produce Taken in Payment.
This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the Independent Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND,
Agent.
Independence, Cal.

The Man Who Spends Money
For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176-page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business, which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just comes money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address True & Co., Augusta, Maine.

Working Classes ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address George Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
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WONDERS OF THE DEEP.
CORAL SHELLS, and other MARINE CURIOSITIES. We have agents constantly employed in securing rare specimens of the above-named articles, and offer to the public as fine a collection for ONE DOLLAR as they can procure at any regular shell store for double the amount. OUR DOLLAR CABINET containing over TWENTY VARIETIES of Shells, etc., will please both old and young, neatly packed, and mailed postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of $1.
Address: MARINE CURIOSITY CO.
(Box 15) K...

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS,
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
& GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 20, 1884.
n476tf

TOM BOLAND,
KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.
Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies
PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.
LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE.
PROF. HARRIS' Pastille
A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.
TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY US IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.
TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00
HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Agents
306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.
WE GIVE PROOF.
MEN ONLY.
NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay of Manhood, Consequent upon Trifling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretions, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. This is a SCIENTIFIC REMEDY that has cured thousands. Does not interfere with business, or cause any inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease the specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and manly vigor.
AVITAL RESTORER

NOT A PROFESSIONAL VISIT.

Some Facts Gleaned From Social and Friendly Calls—How It Ended.

One of our most prominent physicians, and one whose word is authority on matters pertaining to disease and the treatment of the same, was about to take a few weeks' vacation, and thought he would make a social and friendly call on some of his acquaintances and patients, the most of whom were apparently well, and, as they asserted, in no need of a physician's help; yet in nearly every case they expressed feelings of fatigue, nervousness, weakness, or a *sense of something wrong*. Upon returning home, the doctor began to meditate. "Here are people," he said to himself, "who say they are well, and yet nearly all complain of symptoms which, to the eye of science, are alarming. The hands and feet cold and feverish, dull pains in the head, and unpleasant oppression of fullness about the chest, an 'all-gone' feeling, a lack of ambition, a restless and tired feeling; they are troubled with wakefulness, pains in the side and side, extending down the limbs; neuralgic pains in the head and neck and a desire to be alone. Such are the symptoms threatening these unconscious invalids, who fancy they are well and need no medicine. The fact is, the signs of the disease have unmasked themselves so gradually that the presence of the fatal spectre at the door is undreamed of until almost the last moment."

The doctor gave the matter much careful thought, and his attention was directed to the best method of averting the impending danger which threatens the entire masses. He says these sufferers do not call a doctor because they know from experience that they derive little or no benefit from the course of treatment usually prescribed by medical mind devotes itself to the treatment of acute diseases, chronic diseases are, as a rule, the result of neglected. The derangement of the digestive organs is the direct cause of nearly every form of disease and of all our aches and pains. The undigested ferments are absorbed into the system and blood poison follows. The patient is soon racked with Rheumatic or Neuralgic pains, Scrofula, Salt Rheum and other blood diseases follow; the Liver and Kidneys are badly affected and the entire system debilitated. What can be done? This is the question asked by all after the disease has reached this point. To cure the patient in this condition requires a much more thorough and decided course of treatment than is ordinarily taken at the hands of the doctor says: "There are many that cure these diseases; but fortunately there are but few who seem to understand the secret of combining the peculiar curative properties known to medical science which are particularly adapted to this peculiar form and cause of disease.

I believe the formula used in Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy is the best and most effective combination for this trouble that has yet come to my knowledge, or to the knowledge of the world. I have prescribed it many times, and have watched its workings on very many cases and have seen most remarkable results follow its use; and knowing its ingredients as I do, I am not surprised at its success and power. If this remedy is prescribed when the above symptoms are first felt, all trouble can readily be averted, but if left until the disease becomes seated or chronic, it will require a more extended use of the remedy.

A LUCKY MERCHANT.

Two Portions of the $150,000 Lottery Prize won Here.

At one of the tables in a commercial lunch room on Pine Street, a group of business men were gathered yesterday over their midday repast.

"Heard about the luck of one of the Dannenbaum brothers?" asked a bald-headed old chap who has made a fortune in the hardware business.

"No," said the other in a breath.

"Won $15,000 in the last Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery."

"You don't say so!" exclaimed a red-faced gentleman who has built a mansion on Van Ness avenue with his profits on paints and oils. "Which one was it, Sol?"

"The one with black whiskers," answered the hardware capitalist.

"That's Joe," observed several of the company, and then they determined to try their own luck in the next drawing. The sign of J. & S. Dannenbaum, wholesale dry goods dealers, is easily discovered on Sansome street, between Bush and Sutter. A *Call* reporter found the fortunate Joseph in his office at the back part of the store filling out blank bank checks. He made no concealment of the fact that the March drawing at New Orleans had made him $15,000 richer. About a week before it occurred he bought two tickets from a persuasive peddler of the coupons who entered his place. One of them happened to be numbered 56,551 and this number drew the first capital prize of $150,000. Joseph Dannenbaum thereupon sent on his certificate for one-tenth of that amount and received his money through the London, Paris and American bank of this city. His firm is well known here and in San Diego and Vallejo, where the brothers have stores.

Another local holder of a one-tenth coupon with the same number received his prize of $15,000 through Wells, Fargo & Co's bank of this city, but he is averse to having his name disclosed and the fact transpired.—*San Francisco Call*, May 6.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.

How Some of Gotham's Solid Men Nimbly Hunt the Spry Sixpence.

Part of Wall street is not Wall street at all. Down by the ferry, around Front and Water streets, there is no stock and bond flavor whatever. Things down there smack of China, of Java, of Brazil, and of Cuba, but of nothing nearer home. Down there the big men in tea, coffee, sugar and molasses rule the roast. If there is any boarding house keeper who wants to buy the table luxuries by the ton or the cargo, just drop around, but otherwise stick to the corner grocery. There is where the solid men of New York and Brooklyn nimbly hunt the spry sixpence. At home these heavy citizens are never asked to do anything, but down there on the market they skip around like valets to Mammon. With a panful of green coffee beans in one hand and a little paper of Oolong in the other, they jump to serve their master's whims.

It seems funny to see the millionaire pumping a long flat stick up and down through the bunghole of a hogshead of molasses on the street, running his diamond studded fingers along it, and scooping the saccharine treacle into his gold plugged mouth. He is an expert, but he cannot lick his fingers any better than the rude untutored urchin who steals a lesson at it when the expert turns his back.

Over on the office steps stands a man whose trotters will by and by be spurning the dust of Central avenue from their hoofs. Look at him sifting coffee. How complacently he rattles the sieve. Look at him waft it from side to side, and toss its contents up and down like a pancake. What is he doing? Blowing the chaff out of it. It's a sample, and the purchasing jobber is at hand. He has just roasted a few handfuls in his own little roaster in the office, for he himself bought the coffee green.

Four times a year—in March, June, September and December—the Dutch government sells coffee at public auction in Padang. The Dutchman there measures his coffee by the picul (136 pounds) and values it by the guilder (fifty cents), so the New Yorker just figures out the equivalent of say, twenty cents a pound, and cables his limit to his agents, and they bid the Dutch auctioneer so much and no more. The day after the sale everybody in the trade knows who bought, how much he bought and what he bought at. The conundrum then is: What profit is he satisfied with? What will he sell at!

One funny thing about the Java coffee business is that there are about five times as many pounds of it sold over the grocer's counter as there are grown on the island. As Mark Twain says, this would look like a discrepancy, or hiatus, but we've got to accept facts as we find them.

Coffee from Padang to New York, after a voyage of 100 days, arrives more or less sweated. This part is all skimmed off in Brooklyn warehouses and afterward sold as "skimmings" to jobbers at a reduced price. It was never known to go any further than that, because the retailers never sell you anything but "pure old Government Java."

In the tasting room of a large firm of tea brokers in Water street half a dozen men of critical palates sit around a revolving table sipping tea from delicate china cups. It's a tea party, but what a table! No cloth, no milk, no sugar, no gossip! A circle of cups outside of a circle of canisters, a copper kettle of boiling water, and that's all—strictly business. They sip, and they smack and they spit. A brass spittoon, as high as the table, and looking like a German trombone straightened out, receives all the ejected liquor.

Some time ago New York started tea auctions every week, and Chicago is following suit, but tea is a commodity that loses its flavor very easily, and Chicago's unsavory origin probably has a good deal to do with her failure to rival the metropolis as a tea mart. The Wall street auctions have become quite a social affair. Coffee, sandwiches and napkins are passed around among the guests. When they sit down facing the auctioneer's rostrum, pencils and catalogues in hand, you might easily imagine them a group of reporters sitting in execution on the latest imported lecturer. It is an ordinary thing for 10,000 half chests to be sold. This means 450,000 pounds, and when a couple of spoonfuls make a nice cup of tea look at the delight in store for our grandmothers.—New York Sun.

THE MOB IN THE TUILERIES.

The Story of a Sunday Afternoon Concert—"Profligacy and Luxury."

A most curious event occurred at the palace of the Tuileries on Sunday afternoon, May 10, 1871. There was a grand concert given there at that time under the direction of the communard authorities. The proposed "concours" was widely advertised in the city, and every effort was made to have it a grand success. As its avowed purpose was a beneficient one, the appeal made to the communard population of Paris was a very strong one. The attendance was large and a great amount of money was taken in.

The concert was advertised for Sunday evening, but there was an immense affair in the garden of the Tuileries in the afternoon. There were not less than 10,000 persons present. There was "music with its voluptuous swell;" the bands of a great many regiments, and no less than 1,000 musicians, playing and singing the soul stirring Marseillaise. But it was in the evening that there was the greatest interest. The palace of the Tuileries was thrown open to the public, and the great horde of men, women and children went through the gardens and defiled through the gorgeous and magnificent apartments of the palace.

Though I knew all about the concert, I did not deem it a fitting occasion to be present myself on a Sabbath day; but I sent one of my secretaries to see what was to be seen and to report to me. He stated that what he there beheld was a most remarkable and interesting sight. Ten thousand people filled all the apartments, wandering everywhere at their ease, and examining into every nook and corner of the vast palace. The comments of the rabble were most amusing. My secretary kept along with the crowd everywhere, seeing all that was to be seen and listening to all that was said. Great interest centered in the private apartments of the empress. The gorgeous belongings were everywhere commented upon by the mob. The bath room of the empress attracted great attention. It was represented as very handsome, and as a marvel of luxury, beauty and taste. It was surrounded by heavy plate mirrors. The bath was cut out of solid marble. The ceilings were covered with rich blue silk velvet. The faucets in the bath were of solid silver. All that was seen was described by the communards as evidence of the profligacy and luxury of the court, in the vast increase of the taxes levied upon them. Not one man in the crowd, it is safe to say, had ever paid a cent of taxes in his life.—Exchange.

A BOOK OF CRIMINALS.

London's "Rogue's Gallery"—The Adroit Crook and His Broker.

While at the chief office of her majesty's criminal investigation department at Scotland yard, Parliament street, recently, I was shown what I regard as the most extraordinary book in the world, a book which has never been published and never will be published. Its sanctity is so strictly preserved that even when the authorities want to let a man see something in it, they only show him the one page which will enable him to discover whether the man described on it is the man against whom he has a complaint to make. But by a combination of good luck on one side and good nature on the other it was the present writer's privilege to examine the record during the whole of an afternoon when he was waiting at the office to identify a gentleman from Philadelphia.

This book is the English substitute for the "rogues' gallery" at police headquarters in New York. It is not, perhaps, as useful an arrangement as that of the tinged frames in Mulberry street, for the inquirer is only shown a few such photographs as the police believe will be likely to be useful in enabling him to identify the man he is after. But on the whole it is perhaps a better plan, for the huge number of ugly faces crowded together in the "rogues' gallery" confuse the eye so much that it is not at all uncommon for a man to select half a dozen widely different faces one after the other as that of his despoiler. However this may be, the huge album in London is much more interesting, inasmuch as each photograph is pasted on a broad page on and around the picture, and on the reverse of the sheet is written, in the smallest possible hand, a detailed history of the subject of the photograph, and a concise account of his methods as well as his achievements.

Strange as the statement may seem, the public know nothing of the work of a really clever crook, and the police themselves know very little more. The explanation of this ignorance is a very simple one. A crook whose methods are exposed is a second rate crook. If he lets the light of day strike his operations he is no more a first rate crook than a card sharper who is detected can really be called a good hand at "jumping the cut." But a private detective, or "confidential inquiring agent," as he is more grandiloquently styled in England, if he has had access to the information possessed by the police, and has also had a wide experience in "compromises," really does get at a good deal of curious knowledge.

An "artist," as for convenience an adroit crook may be called to distinguish him from the blunderers who allow themselves to be known to the police, requires two conditions in a "plant." In the first place there must be something big to get away with; in the second place the attendant circumstances must be such that the man who is robbed will be more than willing to cry "quits" and keep his mouth shut in consideration of his getting back a part of the money. Now this is, in statutory language, "compounding a felony," and it is obvious that the man who has been robbed and who is only getting back half his loss does not want to run the risk of being prosecuted in addition to the calamity of being done out of his money. So he does not go to the police at all, and they, therefore, only know about the crooks who are "chumps" enough not to keep to windward of the cold, stale smell of a jail by always studying out the feasibility of a compromise before they "make the rifle."

There are in London and in every large European city a class of private detectives who make a profession of arranging these "compromises," who are neither more nor less than "middlemen" between the public and the predatory classes—in a word, crooks' brokers. The avocation is, of course, open to the grave objection that its practice is essentially a continual breaking of the law; and yet, inasmuch as it enables the victims to get back at any rate a part of their money, there is something to be said on behalf of these brokers. They know the crooks, and the crooks know and trust them. If a crook will make a "fair" deal and let the man he has played get back a "fair whack of the stuff," less, of course, the agent's commission, the broker will never round on the crook. No money could hire him to do it, for if he were once known to have betrayed one of his crooked clients in this way, he would be of no further use to his honest clients, and would lose his business connection in a moment.

On the other hand, however, if the crook is obstinate enough to "hog" it all, or, as sometimes happens, he goes on a "bender" and blows in all the money, gets drunk and loses it, or, is in turn robbed of it, as, by the irony of fate, has sometimes happened to the writer's knowledge, or lets the object of his affections coax it all out of him, the agent will pounce on him and turn him over to the police—this, too, without in the least injuring his reputation as a "square man" with the other artists. They have an undisguised contempt for a crook who expects to keep all he gets away with. They look upon him just as a skillful theatrical manager would look upon some short sighted speculator who got a house full of money and held on to it without giving the audience any "show" in return.—Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.

Two Tests of Death.

There are many persons haunted with the fear of being buried alive, and many believe that such things do often happen. A celebrated English M. D. gives the following test: Have the room in which the corpse lies perfectly dark; have a bright light brought and taking the hand of the corpse hold it near the light and look through it. If the hand has the least pink look like blood there is surely life, but if the hand has the look of clay or grayish look and you cannot see through it death has taken place. Another test is to inject a drop of ammonia beneath the skin, if death has taken place it will have no effect, but if there is life a small red spot will appear at the place of injection. Surely these tests are worth remembering.—Atlanta Constitution.

Danger in Change.

It is doubtless better that boys should be engaged in practising the long jump or the high jump than in blackening each other's eyes; and that pugilism has in a great measure been superseded by gymnastics in our principal seats of education is matter for congratulation. But that is a totally different thing from banishing football, cricket or hare and hounds from school, because sometimes a boy gets a leg or arm broken in a scurry, is occasionally stunned by a cricket ball, or makes himself ill by overexertion across country. Nothing venture, nothing have. If we care for the coolness and the hardihood which we flatter ourselves are national characteristics, we must not shrink from the training by which those qualities are developed.—London Standard.

GRAND SCENERY.

Graphic Description of the Great Stone Face of the "Man of the Mountains."

The vicinity of Franconia Notch, in New Hampshire, abounds in scenery which is wild and rugged, but picturesque beyond description. Such a union of granite hills and grassy dells, of rock, and lake, and river, such a mingling of the beautiful and grand, is to be found nowhere else in America.

The bold outlines of Mt. Lafayette are near at hand, with mountain-top looming over mountain-top in the distance. Here are Cannon Mountain and Eagle Cliff, one on the right hand and the other on the left, forming the walls of the Notch, while nestled in the valley at their feet lies Echo Lake, twin sister of the mountains.

Further to the south is the Flume, a mammoth fissure in the rocks, 700 feet in length, and with perpendicular walls 60 or 70 feet in height; and a little distance away are the Pool and Basin, with other curiosities.

But the crowning feature of the scene is the wonderful Profile, the "great stone face" of the "Old Man of the Mountains," which keeps guard over the Notch, and casts its shadows in the limpid waters of Profile Lake. This is the closest resemblance to the human face which has ever been found in natural scenery anywhere in the world. It is carved in solid rock upon the southern face of Cannon Mountain, and measures 80 feet from forehead to chin, while the top of the mountain is 1,500 feet above the lake at its foot, and nearly 4,000 feet above sea level. The outlines of the face are composed of three great masses of rock, one of which forms the forehead, another the nose and upper lip, and a third the chin.

To obtain this outline in its perfection, one point of view is necessary—a small cleared space, close by the mountain road, and on the eastern edge of Profile Lake. Looking across the lake from this point, the bold outlines of Cannon Mountain loom up but half a mile away, and far up its sides, looking down upon the valley, is the face of the Old Man of the Mountains, stern, bold, relentless, unchanging. "He neither blinks at the near flashes of lightning beneath his nose, nor flinches from the driving snow and sleet of the Franconia winter, which makes the mercury of the thermometer shrink into the bulb and congeal."

Passing down the road, the Old Man's face changes first into that of "a toothless old woman in a mob cap," and soon the entire outline is broken up and the resemblance is lost. Going up the road, the nose and face flatten out until only the forehead is seen.

The profile is said to have been discovered in 1805 by two workmen on the mountain road. It had, however, been known for ages to the Indians, who attributed to it supernatural attributes. They even feared to fish in the lake at its feet, or to sail their bark canoes over its waters, from fear of the stern face which it reflected. Many legends and tales have been related concerning the wonderful face. In one of these it is represented as the face of Christ the Judge—"*Christus Judex*."

Some one has written concerning it: "Men put out signs representing the different trades; jewelers hang out a monster watch; shoemakers a huge boot; and up here in Franconia, God Almighty has hung out a sign that in New England he makes men."—*Woman's Magazine.*

MUTES OF ALASKA.

Superstitions Prevailing Among the Natives of the Bleak Territory.

These people have no name as a race, but merely designate themselves as Mutes, a word which means "dweller at or upon." A person born at the village of Tigerach is a Tigerach Mute, and so on. In appearance they resemble the Mongolian type, having prominent cheek-bones, oblique eyes and straight, coarse black hair. If it were not for the thick layer of dirt covering their faces, their complexion would be almost white, and this, with their brown, sparkling eyes, and white teeth, would render them very agreeable to the sight.

A belief in the presence of evil spirits constitutes their only religious idea. There are among them individuals called *toonrachs*, who perform the general offices of "medicine men." If a person is ill before the whaling season opens, the *toonrach* is called upon to exercise his skill in driving the evil spirits from the body of the sick person, and from the sea, that the whales or seals may arrive. His operations in almost every case are the same. After a long silence he suddenly begins to roll his eyes, while convulsive shakes penetrate his frame; he gives utterance to groans and sighs, intermingled with sentences pertaining to the subject in hand. During his performance a continuous beating of drums is kept up, and he falls, at the close of his efforts, into actual paroxysms. Froth exudes from his mouth, his eyes glare and roll, and his face is contorted. After a period of rest he regains his composure, begins again his interrupted smoking, and receives his pay for the services performed.

Some curious superstitions are to be found among the Mutes. If one of them is ill, iron tools, such as axes or knives, can not be used in the house. When a man dies, his sled, broken in pieces, is placed upon his grave, with furs, spears and rifles. If he has killed many whales, the long jaw-bones of the *balaena* are placed over him in an upright position, to mark the spot. The Mutes are accustomed to make a large circuit in passing the resting-place of the dead, and will on no account touch any thing which has been once deposited at a funeral.—*Youth's Companion.*

WHO KNOW ITS VALUE?

That is a fair question in regard to anything, and as to "Compound Oxygen" it may have the completest sort of an answer by any applicant to Drs. STARKEY & PALEN, 1529 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., who have names (to whom they may with full consent refer) in nearly every State and Territory of the United States. Judge Kelley, "father of the United States House of Representatives," heads the list of willing witnesses. Every profession and occupation is represented. Send for the literature on the subject, which will come to you free.

Orders for the Compound Oxygen Home Treatment will be filled by H. A. Mathews, 615 Powell Street, San Francisco.

DR. PRENTICE.

The Successful Specialist of the East astounds the Medical World of the Coast by his Wonderful Operations and Cures.

A few months ago Dr. Prentice visited San Francisco a stranger, yet in that short space of time he has effected so many wonderful cures that his name is now known in every household on the Coast. His cures and operations were so quick and miraculous that some physicians of good standing were even willing to take their oaths that they were impossible. Now in a few months Dr. Prentice has had scores of cases from the leading cities and over the entire Coast that prove the truth of his wonderful cures. Miss Kittie Slocum, employed at No. 817 Sansome street, for seven years had her features disfigured by her eye being fixed immovably in one corner. She could not look straight ahead or turn it up or down. She was treated by various oculists, and last by a professor in a leading medical college of San Francisco, Cal., who treated it for six months; said an operation or further treatment would do no good, so he abandoned the case as hopeless. Miss Slocum, knowing the reputation of this professor to stand high, felt doomed to suffer her misfortune for life, and compelled to exclude herself from many pleasures of this world. Without hope she went to Dr. Prentice just one week ago, and to-day she can look as straightforward as any one. She is cured, and has a new and happy life opened for the future. During the past three months he has cured 538 cross-eyes, of which the following are a few: The most wonderful case is that of Albert Vandenburgh, of Stockton, Cal. Had cross-eyes all his life. Dr. Prentice straightened them in less than 15 seconds. Dr. Prentice's operation for cross-eyes causes so little irritation to the eye that patients return home the same day that the eyes are straightened, not even being obliged to bandage the eyes. Dr. Prentice's success in curing cross-eyes is the wonder and envy of leading physicians in the country. He never takes more than one minute to straighten a cross-eye. He also, in most instances, cures the worst cases of Piles, Fissure and Ulcer of the Rectum in one treatment, without cutting, burning or crushing, so that his patients can return home in from one to three days after treatment. C. M. Henrie, Windsor Hotel, San Francisco, Cal., suffered many years with bleeding and internal piles. Dr. Prentice, in one treatment, made a perfect and permanent cure. OGDEN STEVENS, of the Clara Morris Combination, Baldwin Theatre, San Francisco—Severe cases of Piles and Fistula perfectly and permanently cured by Dr. Prentice in one treatment. His success to the treatment of Catarrh is fully equal to that of the diseases mentioned above. He cured F. Clayton, 2423 Buchanan street, S. F., Cal., of a case of 50 years standing; B. C. Sampson, 1607 Campbell street, Oakland, Cal., had such a bad breath that he avoided company for six years. Baroness Emma Seaman, 132 Fourth street, San Francisco, Cal., deaf from catarrh several years, cured by Dr. Prentice. Mr. L. S. Mastick is a young man well known in this community and in Alameda, where he resides. He had been afflicted from childhood with stammering in a most aggravated form. Hundreds of dollars were spent and the best physicians and specialists were consulted in order, if possible to effect a cure. All this proved fruitless, and the young man came to be regarded by his relatives and friends as an incurable stammerer. Mr. Mastick, however, never entirely discouraged, investigated the claims of all who pretended to be able to cure stammering. A short time ago he met Dr. Prentice, of 626 Sutter Street, and decided to place himself under his care. The young man stated to a "Bulletin" representative yesterday that the doctor cured him in one treatment of a few hours' duration. He now converses as fluently and distinctly as though he had never been afflicted with an impediment of speech. The case is regarded as most remarkable by the young man's friends, and with them, Dr. Prentice is the wonder, as well as the hero of the hour. [*Extract from San Francisco Daily Bulletin.* The above are but few of the hundreds of cases cured by Dr. Prentice of 626 SUTTER STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. We are informed that the doctor will leave in a few weeks for Europe, so we advise those wishing to see him to call at once.

The man who is late at his nuptials may be classed among marry time failures.

RUSSELL SAGE

is a well-known operator in Wall street, who is generally considered as "up to snuff." Hence, it may have been quite natural that a countryman who reads the papers recently called at his office and asked for a package of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. He discovered his mistake, but he made no mistake in the article called for. This Remedy, when applied with Dr. Pierce's "Nasal Douche," will surely and rapidly eradicate the most aggravated case of catarrh, with all its unpleasant and dangerous accompaniments.

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Quaker Testimony.

Mrs. A. M. Dauphin of 1939 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, has done a great deal to make known to ladies there the great value of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as a cure for their troubles and diseases. She writes as follows: "A young lady of this city while bathing some years ago was thrown violently against the life line and the injuries received resulted in an ovarian tumor which grew and enlarged until *death seemed certain*. Her physician finally advised her to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, she did so and in a short time the tumor was dissolved and *she is now in perfect health*. I also know of many cases where the medicine has been of great value in preventing miscarriage and alleviating the pains and dangers of childbirth. Philadelphia ladies appreciate the worth of this medicine and its great value."

Sent by mail in Pill and Lozenge form on receipt of price, $1. Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Also in liquid form, all at Druggists.

Springfield, Mass., is getting to be quite a city. The ladies do not wear hats or bonnets at the theatre.

A SUGGESTION TO THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Tourists, emigrants and mariners find that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicinal safeguard against unhealthful influences, upon which they can implicitly rely, since it prevents the effects of vitiated atmosphere, unaccustomed or unwholesome diet, bad water, or other conditions unfavorable to health. On long voyages, or journeys in latitudes adjacent to the equator, it is especially useful as a preventive of the febrile complaints and disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, which are apt to attack natives of the temperate zone sojourning or traveling in such regions, and it is an excellent protection against the influence of extreme cold, sudden changes of temperature, exposure to damp or extreme fatigue. It not only prevents intermittent and remittent fever, and other diseases of a malarial type, but eradicates them, a fact which has been notorious for years past in North and South America, Mexico, the West Indies, Australia, and other countries.

General Paine is determined that the Thistle shall have a foeman worthy of her steel.

YOUNG GIRLS

are at a critical period when they are about maturing and developing into women. The lack of watchful care at this time may result in fixing irregularities upon delicate organs and entailing a long list of "female weaknesses." All this may be avoided, and the young woman come through this period clothed in all the beauty and strength of a perfectly healthy organization by the aid of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," prepared especially for female troubles by one of the most successful physicians of the day.

Tennyson makes laudatory mention of the "lord manufactured" in his jubilee ode. It should be remembered, however, that he himself is a manufactured lord.

Those complaining of Sore Throat or Hoarseness should use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" The effect is extraordinary, particularly when used by singers and speakers for clearing the voice. *Sold only in boxes.*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
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When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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HOW TO CURE A BOY OF CROUP.

Mrs. Samuel Nutt, of South Haven, Kansas, tells how she saved the life of her boy:

I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for the last ten years, principally for a weak back. Not long ago I found my son very much inclined to croup. He had a bad croupy cough, and a wheezing sound in his lungs every time he breathed. He nearly died from the obstruction of the throat. I covered him from the throat to the pit of the stomach with ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. In two hours the cough ceased and his breathing was much easier. In a few days he was entirely well. I kept the ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS on him six days. Since then, whenever he is affected with colds in the throat, I never use anything but an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER, which cures him immediately, without any inconvenience. They are the best preventive of the croup ever known, and I would not be without them for any consideration.

A Lenten speaker has denounced fashionable society as a "frail offspring of English nobility unsuited to this climate."

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C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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SATURDAY.....JUNE 18, 1887.

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Midnight Conversation Between a Fashionable Wife and Her Democratic Husband.

Mrs. Thompson—Are you asleep, Mr. T.?

Mr. Thompson (hesitatingly)—N-no.

Mrs. T.—Prof. Catgut's bill for Arabella's first quarter—

Mr. T.—Humph! How much?

Mrs. T.—Why, my dear, you know his terms as well as I. Sixty dollars for twelve lessons.

Mr. T.—The dev—deuce, I mean! It's the first I heard of it!

Mrs. T.—Oh, you've forgotten. I told you all about it.

Mr. T.—You told me awhile ago that you wanted Belle to brush up her music a little.

Mrs. T.—Yes; and you said very well.

Mr. T.—And on the strength of that you engage a professor at five dollars a lesson! Why, Maria, you'll drive me to the poor-house!

Mrs. T.—I've heard that before.

Mr. T.—And I never see Belle open the piano, either.

Mrs. T.—It isn't the piano; it 's the violin.

Mr. T.—Violin !!!

Mrs. T. (calmly)—Yes; don't rouse the household. The piano is so very common.

Mr. T.—Indeed!

Mrs. T.—Yes; it is so much more effective to have some unique musical accomplishment—like playing the violin, zither or banjo.

Mr. T.—Banjo! Good gracious! I suppose I ought to be grateful for the violin if it has saved me from the banjo.

Mrs. T.—I thought seriously of the banjo, but Arabella's arm is so lovely, I decided in favor of the violin.

Mr. T.—Well, it strikes me Belle shows her arm enough every night, without going to an expense of sixty dollars to further display it.

Mrs. T.—Oh, you don't understand.

Mr. T.—No; I only pay.

Mrs. T.—And while we are on the subject of money—

Mr. T.—I don't know when we're off—

Mrs. T.—I really think you might increase Howard's allowance.

Mr. T.—Well, now, I like that! He has two thousand five hundred dollars a year, and lives at home.

Mrs. T.—I know; and it has done very well so far.

Mr. T.—Oh, has it?

Mrs. T.—But this summer he wants to play polo at Newport.

Mr. T.—Oh, does he?

Mrs. T.—Yes; he is a great expert now.

Mr. T.—Oh, is he?

Mrs. T.—And he wants his own ponies.

Mr. T.—Oh, does he?

Mrs. T.—I think *(sobs)* you are very unkind *(sobs)* to talk in that way *(sobs)*. You have no interest *(sobs)* in the welfare and happiness *(sobs)* of your children.

Mr. T.—It looks as if I hadn't, indeed, to keep them in the luxury and idleness in which they are living.

Mrs. T. (still tearful)—Well, what can you expect?

Mr. T.—I wasn't brought up so. I worked hard for my daily bread.

Mrs. T.—You hadn't a rich father.

Mr. T.—(with grim humor).—That's so! Perhaps it isn't their fault.

Mrs. T.—You see the children have got to live up to their station.

Mr. T.—Humph!

Mrs. T.—A sort of *noblesse oblige*.

Mr. T.—Stick to English, my dear, I catch your meaning quicker.

Mrs. T.—And Howard is sure to marry splendidly. He is so handsome.

Mr. T. (facetiously)—Yes—a chip of the old block.

Mrs. T.—There is no doubt that Clara Knickerbocker is greatly taken with him.

Mr. T.—H-m, he might do worse.

Mrs. T.—Worse indeed! Why, they're one of the oldest families, and rich into the bargain.

Mr. T.—Quite a rare combination.

Mrs. T.—Arabella's prospects are not quite so flattering. The dear girl is so fastidious.

Mr. T.—Belle is a little fool.

Mrs. T.—Why, how can you say so.

Mr. T.—Because it is so. Fastidious, indeed! Do you know the way she judges a young man?

Mrs. T.—I know that her standard is very high.

Mr. T.—Is it? Well, at the Lawrence dance the other night, young Brown took her down to supper—a nice likely young fellow—

Mrs. T.—But hardly Arabella's style.

Mr. T.—And when I asked her at breakfast, how she liked him, she said: "Pretty well, but O, Papa, did you notice he put his napkin on both knees?"

Mrs. T.—She is so ultra-refined.

Mr. T.—Ultra fiddlesticks! Another young man wore ill-fitting gloves, a third let his hair grow in an ugly way at the back of his neck, and so on—

Mrs. T.—My dear, you don't understand girls.

Mr. T.—My dear, I don't want to.

Mrs. T.—You ought to be very proud of Arabella.

Mr. T.—I am—she has a lovely arm.

Mrs. T.—And to strive to establish her well in life—

Mr. T.—What shall I do? Advertise for a man who wears his napkin over one knee only, whose gloves are made to order, and—

Mrs. T.—I lie awake half the night, plotting and planning for my children, while you snore serenely on.

Mr. T.—A fair division of labor, Maria. As head of the house, to snore is my inalienable right. Good night, my dear!—*Philip H. Welch, in Puck.*

DEBT AND EXTRAVAGANCE.

Simplicity and Comfort Sacrificed to Vanity at the Merchants' Expense.

Very few women, who are not miserly, are content to be simple—to live well within their means, having all things in harmony and all things in sufficiency, those which are unseen as well as those which are visible. Most of them prefer an outside grandeur with a skimped and dilapidated interior, so that the world to which they sacrifice shall commend and perhaps envy—seeing nothing of the flaws below the surface. What the family feels does not count; of self-respect there is no question; of the sentiment of thoroughness also is there none.

The whole strength of the management goes to make a show—to have an occasional display—and the debt by which this is brought about troubles the conscience of the lady as little as the discomfort to her family disturbs her feelings. Her friends do such and such things in such and such a style, so must she. She puts her self-respect in emulation—not in sincerity, not in thoroughness—and holds herself worthy of her position in proportion to the extent to which she spreads its pretence and increases its fundamental rottenness. If she gives dinners she goes beyond her home powers, and has to borrow from the outside.

A plain, well cooked, simple and succulent repast, such as she could accomplish without aid, and such as would delight her guests, would be a confession of comparative poverty she could not be induced to make. Wherefore she spends more in a bad imitation of first class cooking than her finances can properly afford and goes into debt for the margin.

What is true of housekeeping is truer still of personal expenses—the milliner's bill and the dressmaker's—with the thousand little fads and fancies dear to the feminine mind and destructive to the feminine sense of honor. To get behind the scenes and into the confidence of certain small traders is to be introduced to the world, which, if you yourself are not one of the debt-makers, seems of another constitution and character from that you have always inhabited. Some women have neither conscience nor compassion—neither thought nor feeling for the poor creatures whom they mulct—the victims whom they cheat.—*Emily Craddock, in N. Y. Herald.*

WORK FOR WOMEN.

Bee-Keeping One of the Most Agreeable Employments for Farmers' Wives.

Who can keep bees? Anybody possessed of confidence, gentleness, patience and sense. There are persons who believe that the bees instinctively select them for enemies, pursue them and sting. Founded in this belief such persons will never become bee-keepers, but if they should attempt it, throwing aside all fear they would find that the "instinctive antipathy" against them personally did not exist. Man is the enemy of every living thing regarded from the standpoint of the living thing. If it be desired to take eggs from a brooding hen, they are not abandoned because the hen drives her beak into the flesh, or flies into the face of the intruder. The bee-keeper may be stung a hundred times in a season, and yet he has no more fear of bees than of flies. The beginner is advised always to wear gloves with long gauntlets bound to the arm by elastic cords. When confidence is established fully the glove will be laid aside. All bee-keepers wear veils. There may be a few exceptions, but only a few.

Women bee-keepers have been very successful. A bee paper, perhaps the first one of any account in this country was published by a woman who worked out agricultural problems in her own apiary. The "bloomer" costume, or a modification of it, is recommended by some writers. But there is a general dislike for that picturesque dress. The object is gained by having a skirt so full at the hem that it may be gathered about each ankle below the top of the shoe. The material must be strong, but may be light as gauze, and being light and ample will not interfere with any movement. For all there is recreation, exercise, health, and at least twenty-five per cent. profit.

There are two ways to start an apiary, namely, either to buy colonies in modern hives all ready to make harvest, or to buy colonies in old fashioned hives and transfer to modern hives. The latter is the cheaper, and the transferring, even of one colony, will usually rob bee-keeping of any terrors it may have in any timid mind. It is a grand introduction to the whole science.—*George B. Stockwell, in N. E. Farmer.*

—Do not try to keep geese unless all the conditions are favorable. Geese may be kept at a very small cost or they may entail cost according to circumstances. A pond and pasture will enable them to secure their food with but little aid.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—"Where will you put me when I come to see your 'castle in the air'?" asked a gentleman of a witty Asylum Hill young lady whom he was visiting one evening. "In a brown study" was the impromptu reply.—*Hartford Journal.*

—Prof. Baird says that fishes sometimes live to be one hundred and fifty years old. Now we can understand why they are in no hurry to partake of the tempting morsel at the end of our line.—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Flower-pot stains on the window-sill will yield to a forcible application of fine wood ashes. Rinse off in clear water.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Every member of the Davenport family are on the stage—the mother, two sons and three daughters.

—Jennie June asserts that American women stand at the head for health, complexion, taste and good temper.

—They tell in Cambridge of a Harvard student who burned his hand to punish himself for an exhibition of hasty temper.

—A South Carolina woman has a record of seventeen children in nine years of married life. There were eight pairs of twins.

—The hallucination of an inmate of the insane asylum at Middletown, N. Y., who is worth $500,000, is that he is President of the United States.

—Fanny Rasche, a New Orleans rag-picker, having accumulated a bank account of $4,400 by the time she was sixty, lay down on a pile of rags and died.

—Mrs. S. H. Porter, of Columbus, O., sues a certain French "professor" of Cincinnati, because, instead of removing hair from her face, he disfigured her for life.—*Chicago Herald.*

—Meissonier offered to paint a picture on a white satin fan belonging to his little grand-daughter. She refused the offer, not without indignation, and said she did not want her pretty fan soiled with his old paints.

—Rob Roy Smith is the name of a Memphis ex-policeman who was arraigned in the police court the other day on a charge of recklessly driving a water-cart, thereby ruining Mr. James Carr's new suit and disgracing two famous names.

—Apropos of monuments to men who deserve them, Rouen will shortly erect by public subscription a statue (in the famous Cathedral) to LaSalle, who discovered the Mississippi. He was born in the old French city, where Jeanne d' Arc was burned.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—Edward E. Hale tells a striking anecdote of Agassiz. In a great publishing house he saw the proofsheets on a schoolbook of natural history. "Three butterflies," he said, "only three in the book, and not one of these three was ever in America."—*Boston Transcript.*

—Two extraordinary marriages took place in Suffolk County, N. Y., recently. Justice Lewis, of Babylon, joined Charles Cornelius, a wealthy farmer, aged seventy-two, to Miss Aginette Horton, aged twenty-eight, and at Huntington, Gamael Bennett, a widower of fifty-four, was united to Lillie Jackson, who has just turned thirteen.—*Cleveland Leader.*

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—Smith—"What is Brown's business?" Grey—"Well, from what I observed to-day, I should say he was a ship carpenter." S.—"What was that?" G.—"Trying to board a vessel."—*Boston Budget.*

—It is said that bees possess the power of memory. If the bee that sat down on the back of our neck last summer will come round and apologize we won't say any more about it.—*New Haven News.*

—Mother—"How many times have I called you this morning, Arthur?" Arthur (turning over for a fresh snooze)—"Can't tell you. You don't expect me to keep the account, do you?"—*New Haven News.*

—Wigwug—"I don't know what I'm to do about that bill I owe at Sontag's; he annoys me fearfully." Wife—"Well, you know if he becomes unbearable you can pay it." Wigwug—"Yes, I can do that."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—"Maria, what did you do with that pie that was left from dinner yesterday?" "Threw it over the alley fence." "Just like you. Jim Sharkey's two dogs are dead this morning and he accuses me of poisoning them."—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

—Who's the man?—

My darling's brow's a silken arc,
Of deepest hazel are her eyes
Beneath those lashes long and dark,
As rich and pure as summer skies.

Those ruby lips, so tempting sweet,
To touch them were eternal bliss;
Yet who so bold would dare entreat
The heavenly rapture of a kiss?

—De Baggs—"The purpose of the stage has been misunderstood. It not only amuses, but it instructs and elevates. For instance, you are a heavy drinker, De Kaggs. You should see 'Ten Nights in a Barroom.' It would do you good." De Kaggs—"I don't believe it would. I have frequently seen ten barrooms in a night and I was always the worse for it next day."—*Philadelphia Call.*

—At the Restaurant.—Guest—"Here, waiter, what's this in the soup?" Waiter—"A spoon, sah." Guest—"No insolence, sir. There's a fly in it; take it away." Waiter—"Skuse me, boss, but dat ain' no fly." Guest—"I say it is. Take it away." Waiter—"All right, boss. But dat ain' no fly. Das a roach, boss. We don' serve no flies yer in wintah time. Dis am a fus'-class place, an' we don' serve nuffin outer season, sah."

—"I wish you would not fill the next pig with cloves," he growled as he sank a carving knife into a well garnished infantile porker. "Why, I thought you liked cloves," replied the wife, with considerable astonishment. "Of course I don't. The flavor of a clove is enough to make a graven image sick." "This is the first time I ever heard you complain about a clove." "Always abhorred them." "Why is it, then, you can't sit through a play without tramping over a dozen persons in your eagerness to get them between acts?" "Ahem! Will you kindly pass me the butter?"—*N. O. Times-Democrat.*

AN INTERCEPTED VALENTINE.

With Acknowledgments to Dr. Talmage.

Dear cousin Canada, you know we like you,
June and December brighten with your charms,
Not for the world we'd lift a hand to strike you,
There is no war in our presented arms.

See how we flounder through your snow shoe parties,
All breathless down toboggan chutes we slide,
'Neath the soft furs we know how warm your heart is,
For it is always summer by your side.

And if we love you, sweet, and our fond wishes
Fly swift to you like birds of summer hue,
How can you chide us if we love your fishes?
Are not your fishes, cousin, part of you?

How can you set for us a three mile limit?
You cannot hope to make us stay away,
When summer comes, Leander like, we'll swim it
From Anticosti to the Saguenay.

Who talks of bait? By all that's trim and tidy,
You are the sweetest bait our eyes have found,
Come live with us, dear coz, and every Friday
You shall have fish until your head swims round.

Your ma's so busy with her jubilating,
She'll never wonder where you are, and—ah!
Yonder stands Parson Talmage, smiling, waiting,
Say, shan't we ask Sir John to "Ask Mama?"

—Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

A Good Catch.

Charley (to his pretty cousin)—Do you know, Maud, I understand that the beautiful girl with Smith ith baiting her trap for me?

Pretty Cousin—Indeed! What kind of a trap is it, Charley—a mouse trap?—New York Sun.

A Chicago Pastoral, as It Were.

It was morning in the Dime museum. The Madagascar paroquet swore at intervals over his cracker; the two tongued lady ran her lingual phenomenon out and in like an Arizona rattlesnake at practice; the Brazilian mandril ceased his desultory chat with a little sapajou from Honduras whom he had learned to love better than life itself, and no sound was heard save the gentle snore of the African lizard "from—the—center of Sahara — and — don't—you—forget—it," which slumbered just as obliviously, just as peacefully as it ever had from its reptilian boyhood, in the Jurassic period, far back in the gray dawnings of worldly time.—Beginning of Sketch in Chicago Times.

Startling Resemblances.

Marcellus—Lodemia, can you tell me why your mother's consent to our marriage is like our marriage itself?

Lodemia—I am sure I can't imagine why.

Marcellus—Because we both thank her for it. See? Both thank her—both hanker—for it.

Lodemia (stiffly)—Ah, that reminds me, Mr. Hankinson, can you tell me why our marriage is like the color of your nose?

Marcellus—No, dearest; I give up.

Lodemia—Because I have about come to the conclusion that it can't come off. See? Can't come off. Come off!—Chicago Tribune.

Vale!

Go, little pass,
I may not bid thee stay,
Though dear thou art to me
And fare.

We part to-day;
Thy like I ne'er expect again
To see,
Though something dearer still
May follow thee.

The change, alas! I greet not
With a smile;
Too dear, 'twill be,
At "two and a half a mile."

—Written by a lady on back of a pass returned to the Burlington railroad.

After the Boodle Still.

Canadian—Now, since we have given you asylum, you'll surely help us in case of war over the fishery question?

Expatriated Cashier—Certainly.

C.—There will be an eager demand for volunteer soldiers, and you may get an officer's commission.

E. C.—Oh, soldiering is not my forte; what I would like would be a sutler's commission.—Boston Budget.

Minor Casualties.

A Troy paper speaks of a dog fight being "nipped in the bud." A dog fight bud must be a very interesting botanical phenomenon.—Somerville Journal.

The czar's voluminous correspondence will kill him yet. It consists mostly of letters threatening his life.—Washington Critic.

A Florida end man knows the difference between Admiral Farragut and Senator Jones. He says that one was lashed to the mast, while the other is mashed to the last.—New Orleans Picayune.

"What's the matter, Pat?" "More fan in the family this morning, sor." "Yes? twins again?" "No, sor. Faith and it's triplets this time." "You're getting on." "Gettin' on, is it! By hivins, sor, I belave the next'll be quadrupeds!"—San Francisco Chronicle.

Love in a cottage means simply a lifelong course of plates for two and daily bread for one.—Puck.

"Mawnin', Brudder Smif! How's all de folks wid you?" "Dey is well, bress Moses! One ob de children was ailin' yisterday, but hit died jurin the night."—Texas Siftings.

The New York Tribune says we have a fine naval fleet on paper. Well, that's where most of the battles are fought nowadays.—Boston Globe.

"Next Sunday," said Father Maguire to his congregation, "the funeral of A. B. will be held in this church. I shall preach a funeral sermon on the occasion, and the man himself will be here—the first time in twenty years."—Living Church.

The blue and the gray live in song; as a matter of fact, all veterans of the late war are now just a little gray.—New Orleans Picayune.

Tennyson's jubilee ode is what is called blank verse. It is probably the blankedest verse that he ever committed.—Norwich Bulletin.

Very Common Here.

"There is a church at Bergen, Norway, constituted of paper." This is not remarkable, considering that in this country many "valuable gold and silver mines" can be found only on paper.—Norristown Herald.

INSTRUCTION FOR GIRLS.

A Simple Means of Improving the Condition of Young Working-Women.

The frugal, self-sustaining, proud poor, who form a large and important proportion of the community, are obliged, with scarcely an exception, to place their children, both boys and girls, at some lucrative employment at an early age. If they are not obliged to do this from actual, immediate necessity, they are constrained to so place them in order to compass the highly commendable and invariably needed provision for the legendary rainy day and for the time when they can no longer toil for the means of support.

Girls who leave school at from twelve to fourteen years of age to go to the box factory, the artificial-flower maker's or to learn stenography and typewriting in order to fit themselves for office-work, going from their homes, as they must, during the very early morning hours—for a number of months in the year even before it is yet light—and not returning until the evening, when both they and their mothers are weary, have no opportunity to learn even what their mothers could teach them (which would be at best but scant information, having most of them in youth been placed much as their daughters are) of the duties which belong naturally to women. And so it transpires that these girls have no means of learning common household economy, thrift and order, with which one room can be made a place of comfort and cheer, and without which a mansion must be but a dreary abiding-place. A large number of these girls as they come into womanhood marry and become housekeepers, with no idea whatever, in the very nature of things, of the best way to accomplish the thousand and one details of every-day living, each one of which are as important as are the seemingly insignificant bolts and pins of a great machine. However good the intention, however earnest the effort, such women must work against the odds of ignorance for a long time—in fact, often until health and strength give way—before they will have learned from experience to do indifferently well—and even then not without a great waste of time, energy and material—that which devolves upon them.

In the Eastern cities those anxious for the alleviation, bettering and elevation of their kind have formed a series of classes throughout those portions of these cities where the homes of shop and factory girls are located, and in a pleasant, cheery room, fitted up for the purpose, have established a class one evening each week, where a competent teacher gives instruction, in the form of bright, informal talks, as to the best way to do the simple, common things, upon the well-doing of which so much of the comfort and good of life depends. For instance, instruction is given in the small matter of how to build a fire properly without the use of the death-dealing coal-oil can, how to make a broom last well, and so on, up to what to do in case of accident. All those wise little economies of which the poor, who need them so much, are almost wholly ignorant, and which make the difference at the end of the year between comfort and something saved and desolate discomfort and unpaid accounts, are taught. These classes have been a pronounced success where they have been organized. The girls, by questions and the closest attention, avail themselves of all the information offered, and seem fully to realize the practical value of it. There has yet been no work of this kind done anywhere. There certainly is a great field for such effort everywhere.

Industrial education is laying a sure foundation for reform and great good in this direction in the more distant future but a movement which looks to the instruction of working-girls as they are now must meet the needs of the present and the near future.—*Antoinette von Hoesen Wakeman, in Chicago Times.*

—It is said that thread has at last been produced from the fibers adhering to the seed of the common milkweed. This thread has the consistency and tenacity of imported flax or linen thread and is produced at a much less cost. The fiber is long, easily carded and may be readily adapted to spinning upon an ordinary flax spinner. It has the smoothness and luster of silk, rendering it valuable for sewing-machine use.

—The "art of washing hands" is not an easy one, according to Dr. Haffter, of Trauenfield. To insure absolute surgical cleanliness of the hands they must first be carefully washed with potash soap and water as hot as can be borne, and then with a five per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or one per mille solution of corrosive sublimate or chlorine water.—*British Medical Journal.*

—During the delivery of his Yale lectures on preaching, some one said: "Mr. Beecher, how is it, in your opinion, that there are so many short pastorates in these days?" "Largely of the divine mercy," was the instant reply, which left the questioner and the audience in some perplexity as to whether the divine mercy favored the churches or the pastors.—*Baptist Weekly.*

—Polish for Brass Ornaments Inlaid in Wood.—If the brass work is very dull, file it with a small, smooth file; then polish it with a piece of soft felt dipped in Tripoli powder, mixed with linseed oil, until the desired effect is obtained.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—One of the sufferers by a railway accident was rushing wildly about, when some one asked if he was hurt. "No," he said, "but I can't find my umbrella."—*Baptist Weekly.*

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—There exists still a form of contract, made in the time of Edward I. of England, in which a man engaged to sell and deliver his wife to another man.

—It is said when the Poughkeepsie bridge is finished there will be no more shad fishing above it, as, for some unexplained reason, these fish will not pass under a bridge.

—A system of standard time, similar to that now prevailing for railway purposes in this country, will probably be adopted by the Norwegian Parliament. The time for the whole of Norway will be one hour in advance of that of the Greenwich observatory in England.

—An Eastern scientist wants to know why it is that along the railroads and the highways the snow always drifts from the high places and into the depressions, while in lumber-yards it drifts out of the depressions and accumulates on top of lumber piles.—*Chicago Times.*

—A newly discovered Mexican flower is quite a wonder, if reports are true. It is said to be white in the morning, red at noon and blue at night, and is further credited with emitting perfume only at the middle of the day. It grows on a tree of the Isthmus of Tehuantepec.—*Golden Rule.*

—President Frank James Morrison, of the Crescent Club of Baltimore, has been presented with a ring that cost $3,600. The central stone is an emerald that weighs 6⅔ carats, and is said to be one of the largest and most perfect in this country. It is set between two diamonds that weigh 5 1-16 carats.

—Oliver Wendell Holmes, Gladstone, Tennyson and Lord Houghton were all born in the year 1809. Commenting on this, Holmes writes: "Persons of the same year watch each other, especially as the sands of life begin to run low, as we can imagine so many damaged hour-glasses, to keep an eye on each other."—*Boston Herald.*

—Leander Smith, an aged citizen of Milan, Ind., died not long ago, and the administrator of his estate, in taking an inventory and appraising the effects, discovered a large amount of hidden treasure, $1,950 of old gold coin being found in a jar of rancid lard, while other large sums were found secreted in other places.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A merchant in Los Angeles, Cal., saw a newsboy peering down into the grating in the sidewalk in front of his store one afternoon recently, and learning that the little chap had dropped a quarter into the place, and was studying upon the best means of recovering his wealth, sent one of his clerks down into the cellar, recovered the coin, and coolly put it into his till.—*Chicago Herald.*

—A citizen of New Orleans recently found a rat's nest in which were eight sleek little rats. Nest and all were placed in a pail of water, which was carried fifty feet from the original locality of the nest. Pretty soon the mother rat came back, saw that her home had been broken up, and in an instant had discovered the pail, into which she plunged to rescue her already drowned little ones.

—Never build a chimney on brackets, says an exchange, for the chimney resting on brackets, when struck by lightning is entirely demolished, and not only the chimney, but the entire house with its inmates, can not escape the angry element. Not so, however, when the chimney is built from the ground. Then the electric fluid passes into the earth, doing but little damage to any thing but the chimney.

—The results of a day at Monte Carlo to the proprietors of the Casino and to the Principality of Monaco are testified in the boxes, weighted with gold, carried away before the very eyes of the losers. It is said that each table wins from £1,500 to £2,000 a day, which shows a gross gain from the eight tables of from £12,000 to £16,000. These sums must be multiplied by 365 to show the probable yearly income.—*Court Journal.*

—The horses in the mountain camps of California are in winter provided with snow-shoes. The Nevada City *Transcript* thus describes these shoes: "To make one of the shoes you first take a piece of rubber belting about twelve inches in diameter. Fasten to one side of it a steel plate so perforated that the calks of the horse's usual shoe will fit in it. Then by a clamp fasten one of these with the rubber side down securely to each foot of the animal.

—J. W. Holton, of New Haven, Conn., who is staying in Buffalo just now, exhibited to a number of hotel guests a card upon which had been written, in 1883, by his cousin, Mary S. Holton, of Ellington, Conn., in a circular space no larger than the butt end of an ordinary lead pencil, the old and new version of the Lord's Prayer, with her full name and the town and State in which she lives. It was conceded to be a remarkable performance, but when Mr. Holton stated that the work was executed in fifteen minutes, with the naked eye, his listeners looked with open-mouthed wonder.—*Boston Globe.*

—If Mr. Henry Lake's information be indeed correct the year 1887 will be known as that of the rediscovery of the lost violin varnish and the mystery of "Cremonas" will be cleared up. Ole Bull would have been most delighted by this discovery. He gave 1,500 acres of land on which Pittsburgh now stands for a Stainer Cremona, and for many years the chief interest of his life lay in working with the well known maker, Colton, of New York, to reproduce the old varnish. Now somebody has found it by accident, and the secret goes back to Chinese ingenuity and the Jesuit fathers who brought it to the West.

THE PARIS TOWER.

What the Projector of the Gigantic Structure Has to Say About It.

Paris is to have the greatest tower in the world, after all. M. Eiffel's tower, which the Government has authorized him to raise on the Champ de Mars, will dominate all Paris, and surpass, in fact almost double, in height the highest existing structure. Liberty, to whom such homage was paid for her grandeur and greatness, is but a pigmy of the statue world compared with this gigantic monster. Lord Nelson's monument, London, is 162 feet; "Liberty," New York, 220 feet; St. Paul's, London, 300 feet; the Great Pyramid, 460 feet; St. Peter's, of Rome, 507 feet; the Cologne Cathedral, 532 feet; the Washington Monument, at present the highest in the world, 555 feet; and the Paris Tower is 1,000 feet. In order to find out what M. Eiffel had to say to the various objections which have been made to his tower, and to get his opinion on its utility, I called on him the other day at his works at Lenallois-Perret. To him his great projection is synonymous with the success of the exhibition.

"They begin by declaring," he remarked, referring to his adversaries, "that my tower is not French. It is big enough and clumsy enough for the English or Americans, but it is not our style, they say. We are occupied more with little artistic *bibelots* than giants of bad taste like your tower. But though we are occupied most with art and music, that is no reason," said he, emphatically, "why we should not show the world what we can do in the way of great engineering projects. And as for its being bad taste, why, on the contrary, it will be one of the chief ornaments of the town. One of the most frequent objections made to the tower is that it is useless. That is another error. Take its importance, for instance, from a meteorological point of view. It is not every day that meteorologists can get up one thousand feet above the soil. This tower will enable them to study the decrease of temperature at different heights, to observe the variations of winds, find out the quantity of rain that falls at different heights and the density of the clouds. Indeed, in all that relates to temperature, hygrometry, air currents and the composition of the air, the tower will afford opportunities for study and research, many of which have hitherto been impossible. It will be equally useful to astronomers. Here experience with the spectroscope can be carried on with great facility; the laws of refraction and the physical aspects of the moon, planets and nebula studied in most favorable conditions. I have received testimonies from savants on all these points. Then there is its utility from a military point of view. In the event of another siege of Paris see how important this tower would be. Communication could be kept up by means of optic telegraphy for a great distance around Paris; for from the summit you could have a magnificent panorama extending from 120 to 130 kilometers. Paris by night, decorated and illuminated as it will be during the exhibition, is a sight which before was only within the reach of aeronauts. In fact, the tower will be the chief attraction of the exhibition. Sir Cunliffe Owen remarked to me just the other day: "Do you think that we English will come to look at your little *bibelots* and pots of pomade? No, but we will come in hundreds to see your tower.'"

"What if it topple over, M. Eiffel?"

"There is not the least danger of that. In our construction of the tower we have calculated on the force of the wind. We have calculated that the tower will normally withstand a wind pressure of 300 kilogrammes per square meter, which amounts to a total pressure of 2,250,000 kilogrammes. We have made this calculation on the most favorable hypothesis possible. We have reckoned the trellis work as full walls, and made other allowances. And as the strongest tempests ever known in Paris have never been beyond a pressure of 150 kilos per square meter, the tower is perfectly secure. Should a wind bearing a force of 300 kilos arise, little would be left standing in Paris but the tower."—*Paris Cor. Pall Mall Gazette.*

The New Time Table in Canada.

A woman of decidedly national characteristics got off the train last evening, and after wandering about the city a short time accosted a gentleman with, "Will ye be afther tellin' me the time av day it is at the present time, mister?" "Eighteen o'clock," responded the man. The old lady raised her eyebrows, puckered her cheeks, cylindricated her mouth and taught him, saying: "Mister, I am a decent, respectable woman, an' the mither of children, barring the four that's dead and burried, an' I came honest by 'em, for there is a father to ivery wan av thim, an' when I ax you in my own iligant Irish tongue, of which I am complate master, faith an' I want a dacent an' civilized answer to that same. Now, thin, will you be afther tellin' me the time av day?" "Six o'clock," murmured the astonished citizen, and he turned his face from her awful presence, gathered himself together and departed.—Winnipeg Manitoban.

Bombast.

A conceited politician, who had a high opinion of his powers as an orator, and who by his self assertion often forced himself into prominence before the public, was advertised to make an address at the memorial services of a man somewhat noted in his district as a politician and leader of "the boys." In a voice as harsh and metallic as two pieces of iron clashing together, he opened his address with these words:

"It is with feelings of the deepest sadness that I arise to speak of this man, whose joyous soul was released from his rack tortured body at 2:30 p. m., to wing its flight far, far beyond the trials an' struggles 'n' cares 'n' temptations 'n' sickness 'n' disease 'n' tribulations 'n' afflictions of time, to roam along the—the ether strewn vistas of the unseen land, in the mystic shadows of the beautiful beyond."

"Yis, that's a fact, yis, give it to him!" muttered a half drunken listener among the mourners.—Youth's Companion.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY JUNE 18.....1887.

Let the proposed irrigation district be established and every acre of land within it would speedily be worth fifty dollars at least. The total value of land in the district would then be two and a half millions of dollars, or twice the assessed valuation of the whole county at present. Lands are now selling in Los Angeles county for five hundred dollars an acre that for richness of soil and all the elements of fertility are not to be compared to the lands of this district.

A few men who own small bands of cattle may be opposed to the formation of the irrigation district. These men also own land in the district; if they are wise enough to help this move there will be such a boom in real estate that they will gain more in one year from increased value of land than the profits from their few head of stock would amount to in twenty years. With water available for irrigation there would be such a rush of settlers and real estate dealers that values would increase with a rapidity present settlers do not dream of.

Some parties are apprehensive that all lands within the irrigation district whether benefited by the proposed system of irrigation or not, will be taxed for the support of the system, and if said taxes are not paid then the land, even though not benefited, may be taken and sold to pay said taxes. This apprehension is groundless. The constitution itself provides than no man's property can be taken for a public use without due compensation. Therefore, when it can be shown that no benefit is done property must be exempt from taxation.

Again, the Act under which these districts may be formed does not contemplate the taxation of lands that are not benefited. Section 2 of said Act, defining the powers of Boards of Supervisors says: "Nor shall any lands, which in the judgment of said Board will not be benefited by irrigation from said system, be included in the district." Furthermore, the Act makes the Board of Directors of each district a Board of Equalization, clothed with power to adjust all inequalities of taxation. Section 20 says: "On or before the first Monday in August of each year the Assessor must complete his assessment book and deliver it to the Secretary of the Board, who must immediately give notice thereof, and of the time the Board of Directors, acting as a Board of Equalization, will meet to equalize assessments." Under this provision every land owner will have full opportunity for protecting his own interests. No wrong can be done to any person under this irrigation Act. All who are benefited will be very willing to pay the tax, and where no benefits are derived no taxes will be imposed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, Califor will meet on Tuesday, July 5, 1887, [Monday July 4th, being a legal holiday], as a Board of Equalization, to examine the assessment roll of Inyo county and equalize the assessment of property in the county, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of equalization presented to them is disposed of, but not later than the 4th Monday in July 1887. The assessment roll will be open daily for examination at the Clerk's office from 9 o'clock a. m. till 5 o'clock p. m. P. H. MACK,
County Clerk.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting and carried on between the undersigned at Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, and elsewhere, under the name of Richards & Castro, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Timothy Richards will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand, and is authorized to collect all indebtedness due to the late firm, and will pay all the liabilities thereof. TIMOTHY RICHARDS,
MIGUEL CASTRO.
Lone Pine, June 11, 1887.

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMMES.
On the Ranch.
Independence, May 7, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 20, levied on the 15th day of April, 1887, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shs.	Amt.
Campbell, E. L.	4505	50 0	$ 50 0
Caswell, T. H.	4507	5 00	5 00
Caswell, T. H.	4511	100 0	100
Caswell, T. H.	4526	5 00	50
Cronise, W. H. V. Trustee	4513	100 0	100
Cronise, W. H. V. Trustee	4517	100 0	100
Detrick, E., Trustee	4516	300 00	300
Graves, H. T., Trustee	512	100 0	100
Graves, H. T. Trustee	4523	5 00	50
Hunt, John L.	4509	500	500
Lux, Fred	4518	2 00	200

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 15th day of April, 1887, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the New Coso Mining Company, 808 Montgomery street on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1887, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.
Office, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. j 11 3t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of ABRAHAM PARKER, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned, Wm. F. Matlack, Administrator of the estate of Abraham Parker, deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at his residence, in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of the said estate in the County of Inyo, State of California.

WM. F. MATLACK,
Administrator of the estate of Abraham Parker, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Cal., May 17, 1887.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE electors of Independence School District, in the County of Inyo and State of California, that in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880 to and including Section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1887, at the Public School house in the Town of Independence, in said Independence School District at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing the Bonds of the District and selling the same for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in said District and furnishing the same.

The polls will be open and the election held at the School House in the Town of Independence, in Independence School District, on the 9th day of July, 1887, and the polls will be open from twelve o'clock M. of said day until seven o'clock P. M. of said day. Thomas Parker, G. W. Brady and John A. Lenk, will act as Judges of said Election to conduct the same.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is Five Thousand dollars, of the denomination of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum. The number of years which said Bonds are to run is ten years. Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
F. ROBINSON,
WM. F. MATLACK,
District School Trustees.
Dated at Independence School District, Inyo County, California, June 3d, 1887.
m14 4t

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff, vs. ARGUS RANGE SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

J. W. P. LAIRD and RICHARD S. MEEK, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Argus Range Silver Mining Company (a corporation), Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover a judgment in favor of plaintiff herein and against said defendant for the sum of $2146 27 alleged to be due plaintiff from defendant for and upon certain assigned accounts, claims and demands, as follows: $693 48 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and the firm of White and Anthony, and for goods and merchandise sold and delivered to, and buckboard hired to, and money laid out for defendant at his request by said firm; also $99.71 on an account stated June 21st, 1884, between defendant and one H. Jackson for work performed by said Jackson for defendant at its request; also $29.12 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Henry Wibbelt and for work performed by said Wibbelt for defendant at its request; also $308.86 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Henry Mettler and for work performed by said Mettler for defendant at its request; also $20.97 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and one Robert Berry and for work performed by said Harry for defendant at its request; also $89.20 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and one Joseph Keehan, and for work performed by said Keehan for defendant at its request; also $17.97 on an account stated between defendant and one H. G. Chickering, and for work performed by said Chickering for defendant at its request; also $8.37 on an account stated between defendant and one John Daly July 5th, 1884, and for work performed by said Daly for defendant at its request; also $4.14 on an account stated July 5th, 1884, between defendant and one George Barn, and for work performed by said Hand for defendant at its request; also $162.75 for work performed by one P. Valenzuela for defendant at its request; also $21 on an account stated June 28th 1884, between one Albert Roustadt and defendant and for work performed by said Roustadt for defendant at its request; also $0.90 on an account stated June 29th 1884, between one A. Rouse and defendant and for work performed by said Roustadt for defendant at its request; also $44.49 on an account stated between one Juan Cardova and defendant June 29th, 1884, and for work performed by said Cardova for defendant at its request; also $18.12 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between one A. Sarceta and defendant, and for work performed by said Sarceta for defendant at its request; also $47.37 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Fon and defendant and for work performed by said Ah Fon for defendant at its request; also $7 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Con Sam and defendant and for work performed by said Con Sam for defendant at its request; also $38.83 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Fon and defendant, and for work performed by said Ah Fon for defendant at its request, and also for interest on each of said foregoing accounts from said several dates above named at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; all of said foregoing accounts and indebtedness having been contracted by defendant in Inyo County, and all of said indebtedness, and each and all of said accounts and claims above specified were before the commencement of said action, duly sold and assigned to plaintiff, who is now the owner and holder of the same; and for costs of suit all of which fully appears in the complaint filed herein, which is hereby referred to, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2146 27, interest as aforesaid, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

[SEAL.] W. L. HUNTER,
Clerk,

[Endorsement.]
No. 224.

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO, CAL.

GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
ARGUS SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

RICHARD S. MEEK and J. W. P. LAIRD Attorneys for Plaintiff.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.—Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23—Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R. R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Gardnerville	5.10 p. m.	9.40 a. m.
Genoa	6.10 p. m.	8.40 a. m.
Stella Springs	7.35 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Belleville	8.20 p. m.	7.05 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	Lv.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 a. m.
Alvord	2.50 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.50 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (37 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

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For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
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280 PAGES. Illustrated, in cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. Money or 3 stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may, Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

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THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n284m3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

If you want a good Driving or Working Glove,

LEAK GLOVE MF'G CO.
San Francisco, Cal.

Ask your Merchant for our Brand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. C. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated; satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 39 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Rooper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

G. L. LONG, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

Lone Pine, Cal.

NORMAN HOUSE.

Independence, - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

SHADE TREES.

Good, Thrifty Trees
One and One-half
Cents Each.

Cottonwood Trees

Averaging 2 feet high, in lots of 10,000, at the above price delivered at Fort Churchill station. Same quantity 2 to 6 feet high 3 cents each. One foot high or less 1 cent each.

10,000 trees can easily be carried at once in a spring wagon.

Such a number of trees planted in nursery rows will soon supply any ranch with abundant fuel, fencing, and shade for stock against the scorching Summer heat.

These trees being indigenous to the soil and climate of the eastern slope and the most wide spreading and rapid growing variety in existence, are the best to plant for farm or pasture shade. Trees 8 to 30 feet high, prices on application.

W. J. MARSH & SON,
FORT CHURCHILL, Lyon Co., Nev.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

MISCELALNEOUS.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

Independence Hotel,

Independence, Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1 86

RENO MARBLE WORKS.

W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 23 tf

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer. Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without teams.

JOHN C. EVANS, Stockton, Mo., writes: "I stand up and offer this Washer more than half a dozen men and money in a large family than any Keeper and Mover did ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will prove any instrument that will take as much labor off of mine as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost as little, I could not live in every house, if that had to take the feathers from under the wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN B. HODGE, Jr., Jewelry, Scott City, Kan., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Ist. It is the best machine ever invested by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run alone, you can not buy ours for $100."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1719 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

115 CLAY STREET, 117

SMITH'S STORE

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ills.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cts. for our 176 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 18 .....1887.

Weather warm and early fruit ripening rapidly.

Crit. Hampton went to Bishop Creek on Thursday.

Miss Minnie Lasky was visiting friends in town this week.

The sheep men are buying a great deal of goods in town.

Sheriff Gregg has been at Bishop Creek most of the week.

Horrible fancy costumes for the Fourth of July. Ask Bert Rhine for them.

Mr. J. H. McMurry and Miss Emma McMurry are visiting friends at Independence.

Plenty of vegetables of all kinds are coming into town from the surrounding country.

Colin Campbell, Esq., of San Francisco, is at Independence. He is interested in mines here.

Bob Peeler thinks the goat is an animal of a pleasant ambling gait and don't regret his ride.

The town'speople are making preparations for their usual fishing excursions into the mountains.

Mr. Frank Shaw, of Bishop Creek, was at Independence and Georges Creek during the week.

The county sack is now secure; a new safe wrs put into the Treasurer's office a few days ago.

Mr. Castro has leased a building at Lone Pine from Mr. Lasky and will open it in a few days as a saloon.

J. H. Prince, of Hawthorne, is having land broken on a tract located by him two miles east of town.

L. Wood will have a fine assortment of candies and all sorts of fancy articles for the Fourth of July.

New potatoes are still high; at the beginning of the present week the retail price was three cents per pound.

The band boys are making very creditapprogress in their musical studies. Several of the members show decided talent.

It is expected that Aaron Hood will have another trial next month. The last trial cost the county seven hundred dollars.

The influence of the new settlers is being felt. Mr. Rhine is doing more business now than at any time for years past.

The tears and sighs of the Irish people, driven from their homes by brutal violence will be a discord in the Queen's jubilee.

Mr. John B. Monroe, administrator of the estate of his uncle, the late Thomas G. Beasley, has gone back to his home at Tulare.

Mr. and Mrs. Morse and a party of young people from San Diego, rested a few days at Independence this week on their way to Yosemite.

Richards and Castro, of Lone Pine, have dissolved partnership. Mr. Castro has retired and Mr. Richards will continue the business.

Mr. Barter has ripe peaches, the first around Independence so far as we know. By the Fourth there will be plenty of fruit for everyb dy.

About a week ago farmers began cutting alfalfa. Around Independence the first crop will be about an average, say three tons per acre.

Rev. J. M. Spangler left Sacramento last Wednesday for New York; from there he will sail to Montevidio to enter upon the work of a missionary. Mr. Spangler is accompanied by his family.

Mr. and Mrs. Lasky, and Miss Minnie Lasky, of Lone Pine, will leave next week for San Francisco. Mr. Lasky has arranged for a long stay in the city; his sons will continue the business at Lone Pine.

The old crops of hay, grain and other farm products are completely exhausted in this vicinity. For months past hay sold for ten dollars per ton delivered in town; the last corn and oats brought two cents a pound.

After the recent earthquake at Carson Shaw's Springs dried up. The Carson *Union* says the springs have now started to flow again, and it is expected that the flow of hot water will soon be as great as ever.

When the hot weather starts in a ride of a dozen miles from Independence brings one up into the cool mountain valleys near the everlasting snow. The streams abound in trout and no more delightful spot could be found for rest and recreation.

Filthy water from the Truckee river is used by the people of Reno; it causes plenty of sickness and makes business for the doctors. Yet the doctors are unselfish enough to declare the cause of so much sickness, and to urge measures for the supply of pure water.

G. H. Palmer, of Lone Pine, was at the Land Office last Wednesday making a location of desert land within the proposed irrigation district. Like every other sensible man Mr. Palmer sees clearly that the proposed irrigation district is the most valuable improvement yet started in the county; he will support it heartily.

Correspondence is now going on with the Esmeralda Baseball Club, with a view of having them come to Independence and play a match game on the Fourth of July. If the arrangement shall be made a special train will be run from Hawthorne and a large excursion party will come with them. The matter will be decided in a day or two.

The family of Clanton, who lived at Georges Creek many years ago, will be remembered by the old settlers. Mr. John Shepherd bought his ranch from them. It is reported that Ike Clanton was shot and killed recently in Arizona. Two other brothers are reported to have met the same end.

In a circular from a real estate dealer in Dakota wild lands are offered for sale in that Territory at fifteen dollars per acre. In Owens Valley partially improved land of the most fertile character can be had for the same price. In the genial climate of this valley, lands would be better worth paying for than taken as a gift in the rigorous climate of Dakota or Nebraska.

Sheep License.

The Bridgeport *Chronicle-Union* suggests that the sheep license passed by the Supervisors of Mono county may be declared constitutional. It says:

"It has been stated on our streets this week that the Supreme Court has declared the Lassen county "sheep ordinance" unconstitutional, and that, consequently, the Mono county ordinance must be unconstitutional. In none of our exchanges have we seen any reference to such decision, and if a decision of that kind has been rendered it may have been on some point that cannot be raised against the ordinances passed by the Supervisors of this county, they being entirely different, the Lassen county ordinance being clearly unconstitutional, and it is strange that the Supervisors of that county should enact such a measure unless they are desirous of giving the lawyers of that county a job, as the principal section of the Lassen ordinance is in direct violation of Article I of the Constitution, which expressly forbids the granting of any "special privileges or immunities to any corporation, class, or individuals." The Lassen ordinance fixes a tax of five cents a head on sheep owned by non-residents and driven into the county for pasturage in that county, but virtually exemps the resident sheep owners who pay State and county taxes on their sheep in that county. The Mono ordinance excepts no one; it is general in its character and scope. Our Supervisors, looking upon the raising, herding, grazing and pasturing of sheep in this county as a business proposition, passed an ordinance classifying it as a business and requiring the taking out of a county license in accordance with the amount of business done, whether the owner is a resident or r non-resident of the county—all are in the same boat, so it does not violate Article I of the constitution. If its constitutionality is questioned, it must be on some other point than the one referred to; and it is not likely that an adverse decision in the Lassen case will have any bearing on the legality of the Mono ordinance.

Worth Visiting.

The Enos ranch is so near town it will repay any one interested in farming for looking over the farm. Mr. Enos is always pleased to receive visitors and ready to show them around. In a Chicago cart he will take a visitor through tracts of blue joint grass as high as the horse and as thick as it can stand on the ground. In other places red clover, red-top and other grasses and plants and growing in rank luxuriance. A large yield of valuable hay will be cut from this ground. The crop of alfalfa is now ready for cutting, and will also be heavy. During the past winter drains were made and now a profitable crop of corn is growing on what was but lately a swamp. The water from these drains was carried on land that was too dry. On another part of the land a band of mares and colts are now being pastured. These are very fine animals, all valuable stock, including the best trotting and draft blood. Mr. Enos says he would like to have his old neighbors in Yolo county walk over the ranch and see the crops now growing. It would, he says, be a new thing to them to see such crops of alfalfa and rich grasses. Mr. Enos has seventeen hundred acres of land in this tract, all of about the same quality.

Fatal Accident

The *Enterprise* says: "Last Sunday evening, while returning from a trip to Steamboat Springs, by way of the Geiger grade, Eugene Chaumond, an old resident of the Comstock, and proprietor of the well known French Rotisserie, was thrown from a wagon and instantly killed. He left this city on Sunday morning about 7 o'clock, in an express wagon, in company with Louis Amiot and Simon Castine. After spending the day at Steamboat Springs the parties started home in the evening by way of the Geiger grade. The team ran away, upsetting the wagon; Chaumond was thrown out; his head struck against a sharp rock, killing him instantly.

New Settlers.

Last Wednesday Mr. Huntley arrived a Independence from Los Angeles county. He was accompanied by his family, including a married daughter and son-in-law. The party came to settle; they have good teams and wagons; household furniture, chickens, pet rabbits, and babies. Mr. Huntley says he knows land in Los Angeles county that was bought last fall for two hundred dollars per acre and this spring sold for a thousand dollars per acre. He looks for a boom here if the water question is made satisfactory.

Notice to Growlers.

The Committee of Arrangements for the 4th of July will have on hand in a few days a large assortment of costumes which they will rent to parties desiring to participate in the parade, at reasonable figures

Apply to B. RHINE, Sec.

Mr. W. Collins, of Warm Springs, has gone to Los Angeles to bring home his family, who have been down there a few months.

Down at Olancha two weeks ago Pap Walker was turning out potatoes as large as goose eggs. Pap says truly, "Give Inyo a fair chance and she'll beat the world on soil products."

William Mooney, the pioneer livery man of Virginia City died suddenly last Sunday morning. Mooney was one of the best known and most generous men of the Comstock; his purse strings were never tied in a hard knot. The loss of his helping hand will be felt.

Mr. Byron McCreary, of the McCreary Brothers, Sacramento was at Independence some days this week. He has located a tract of land about seven miles north of town. Like all who have come here from the Sacramento Valley Mr. Creary said he found Owens Valley a much better country than he had been led to expect from description.

Ed. Shepherd returned home on Monday from a trip to Kern county He took down a band of mules and horses and sold them all. He says grain looks very poor over in Kern, and will not make more than a half crop; this makes a dull market for animals. Mr. Shepherd says that Owens Valley is a far superior farming country to any he saw over the mountains. Here crops can be depended on with a certainty, while over there they have no certainty at all of getting a crop after the farmer has done all in his power to secure it.

The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen are now visiting in this State. The Earl was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland by Mr. Gladstone; he treated the Irish people with justice and kindness and thereby secured their friendship. At all places where the Earl stays on his travels where there are Irish people, they tender him marks of their regard. The Irish have long memories for kindness. More than four hundred years ago a Duke of York was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was a generous and kind ruler and made himself so dear to the Irish people that to this day the white rose, the badge of the house of York, is a favorite flower in Ireland.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Are You Willing to Order by Mail? Will You Send A Trial Order to

HALE BROS. & CO.

SACRAMENTO?

We will warrant the prices to be right and, and guarantee the qualities to be the best on the Coast for the money. If we cannot give you satisfaction we will cheerfully refund your money. Your orders will receive prompt attention. We want to make your acquaintance and do business with you. We are in the trade to make money and we believe we can benefit you at the same time. If we cannot make it an object for you to trade with us then we do not want a dollar of your money. No harm to obtain samples and prices. Make comparisons; it always pays. The better posted you become the more of your trade we are bound to secure. Have you a copy of our catalogue? Do you know what we are doing? If not, and are interested, send for samples and our Catalogue. Mailed free of charge to any address.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

620, 631, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

Meteorological Summary for May 1887

Keeler, Cal.

Mean actual barometer ..... 26 26 inches.
Mean temperature ..... 67°
Highest temperature on 27th ..... 93°
Lowest temperature 11th ..... 37°
Monthly range of temperature ..... 56°
Mean relative humidity 34 per cent.
Mean Cloudiness 22 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind, South West.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 34 miles N. W. 1st.
Precipitation 0.04
Number of clear days 18
Number of fair days 12
Number of cloudy days 1
Number of rainy days 3

D. C. GRUNOW,
Observer, Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Superior to Los Angeles.

At this season Los Angeles papers contain many articles on the sulphuring of vines. The fogs that prevail there make sulphuring a necessity or the wine crop would be ruined by mildew. One of the reasons that will make Owens Valley a better wine country than Los Angeles ever can be is the fact that fogs are unknown here and there is no mildew. For the same reason Owens Valley will be one of the best raisin producing countries in the world.

Bids Wanted.

Bids will be received up to Wednesday, June 22nd, by the Secretary of the Committee for the privilege of maintaining an ice cream saloon at the grove on the 4th of July. Bids must be made in writing and the successful bidders must pay cost of advertising.

For Sale or Rent.

A new five room dwelling with two closets and bathroom. Rooms are large and well lighted. Lot 100x130 feet. Excellent location. For further particulars apply to

J. D. BLAIR,
Independence, Cal.

FOR SALE.—An old style Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. To be sold *very low*. The most favorable terms given on new machines. I. H. MULHOLLAND.

DIVINE SERVICE.—To-morrow Rev. J. M. De La Matyr will preach at Lone Pine at 11 o'clock a. m. and at Independence in the M. E. Church at 7:45 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at Independence at 11 a. m. Everybody invited to attend.

JURY HUNG.—The jury in the Hood case were locked up on Friday afternoon. On Saturday morning they stood seven for conviction and five for acquittal. It being evident that the jury could not agree, they were discharged.

Having in our official capacity as members of the Plymouth, Pa., Hospital Committee, been asked to test and prove the effective of many different articles to be used as disinfectants in sick-rooms and as preventives of infectious fevers, report that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent Typhoid epidemic in this place. It proved most efficacious in staying the spread of the Fever.

F. H. Armstrong, S. M. Davenport,
J. A. Opp, O. M. Lance,
Thos. Kerr, James Lee, Jr.

BORN.

CROUGH—At Camp Independence, June 14, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. D. Crough, a daughter.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11 tf

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.
P. W Forbes, Independence.

Hurrah Hurrah Hurrah

GRAND

FOURTH OF JULY

CELEBRATION

At Independence

Everybody Cordially Invited.

No Pains or Expense Will be Spared to Make This A Grand Success.

Grand salute of 100 guns at 5 a. m.

PART I.

Grand Base Ball Tournament for a purse of $100. Open to all nines. Entrance free. Entries to close with the Secretary June 15th. Game called at 8 a. m. sharp.

PART II.

Grand Parade and Pageant. Parade forms at 10:30 a. m. sharp. John W. P. Laird, Grand Marshal.

ORDER OF PARADE:

1.—Grand Marshal and Aids.
2.—18th District Brass Band.
3.—Liberty Car, with new and novel features.
4.—The Original Vocaphones.
5.—Original Growlers.
6.—Officers of the Day.

Line of March, direct to Robinson's Grove.

PART III.

Programme of Literary Exercises.

1.—Chorus ..... Choir.
2.—Prayer ..... Rev. Mr. De La Matyr.
3.—Address ... Hon. John A. Hannah, President of the Day.
4.—"America," ..... Choir.
5.—Reading Declaration .. R. L. Peeler.
6.—Oration ..... A. R. Conklin, Esq
7.—"The Star Spangled Banner" ..... Goddess of Liberty and Chorus.
8.—Original Poem ..... Crit. Hampton.
9.—Instrumental ..... Brass Band.

PART IV.

Grand Barbecue.

PART V.

Grand 100 yards Prize Race for a purse of $50. Open to all. Entrance fee, $5. Entries to close July 1st with the Secretary. Winner to take purse and entrance money.

PART VI.

Grand Ball under the auspices of the Young Men's Social Club. Excellent music and new floor.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc.

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.;

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION to Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in
GENERAL
MERCHANDISE,
GROCERIES
MINERS
Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY.

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille

A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, PHYSICAL DECAY, in Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and animal vigor.

VITAL RESTORER

HARRIS REMEDY CO., Pr'ts CHEMISTS
509½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.

WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives, a

Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

ABOUT FALSE HAIR.

Where It Comes From and How It Is Obtained.

"Nearly all the false hair that is sold in this country," said a hair dealer to a reporter recently, "is brought from France and Germany. It is obtained in those countries from the peasant girls. The Berlin and Paris merchants send their agents out through the country districts, and whenever one of these agents meets a lass with a fine crop of hair he immediately begins to bargain with her. As a rule the peasants know so little of the world, and are so utterly ignorant of the value of things, that they generally sell their hair at the most ridiculously low prices. It is nothing uncommon to see a French peasant girl dispose of the most magnificent suit of hair, a suit that we could sell for $75, for a worthless earring or a string of bright looking beads. If these merchants meet a girl on the road whose hair attracts them they never give the poor girl time to think, or opportunity to go home and consult her parents, but the moment she says 'yes,' out come their shears and off goes her magnificent hair, and the poor child's only return is a worthless trinket. It seems sad, but such is life—at least, hair merchant life.

After the hair has been all collected and brought into Paris and Berlin it is then put through a cleaning process and assorted and arranged. On all hair, as it comes from the head, there is, no matter how clean a person tries to keep her or himself, more or less dandruff. The hair is passed through a sort of wire net or chain, the wires of which are so close together that the hairs themselves can scarcely pass through. You would think this would cut the hair, but it does not. It only gets the dirt off, and it does so most effectually. After the hair is thus thoroughly cleaned it is assorted in proper colors, qualities and lengths. Then the black hair is again run over, and three more piles or heaps are made of it—the long black hairs, the medium and the short. The light hair is similarly assorted. Then the dealers mix the black and light hair together and make from them different shades. By mixing a jet black, for instance, with a color two shades lighter than jet black you get a color exactly one shade lighter, and this is the rule all through the different combinations of hair colors. A color mixed with another color that is two shades lighter than itself will produce a color one shade lighter, and a shade that appears to be perfectly natural. If the hair is mixed with a color that is more than two shades it will produce a streaky combination, which is, of course, to be avoided; but when the mixing is properly done not even an expert can tell the difference between the real color and the color that is the result of this skillful manipulation.

The French are the most expert hair mixers in the world, and many a blonde or brown suit of hair that looks so perfectly natural is, in reality, the product of two different heads and is the result of the ingenious French hair mixers. What does a head of hair cost? Well, of course, there is in hair, as in everything else, an immense variety of kinds, and consequently an immense variety of prices. Heads of hair can be bought as low as $15, and there are many that bring $75. For this latter price I should say that the very best suit of hair that can be found in Boston can be purchased. It does not cost a woman, or, I should probably say in order to keep in the fashion, a Mrs. Lady, as much to purchase her hair now as it did three or four years ago. The Mrs. Ladies do not wear near so much hair now as they did then, as anyone, even a Mr. Gentleman, can see by glancing at one of their heads. Consequently, while it formerly cost a fashionable female from $100 to $150 to perfectly adorn her head, supposing, of course, that she had no hair at all to start with, the same female can now buy the very best head gear in Boston at from $50 to $75. Is there much false hair worn in Boston? Oh, an immense deal of it. I indulge in no exaggeration when I say that there are not five women in 100 who do not wear some false hair."—Boston Herald.

Woman as a Reporter.

The least enterprising editor commonly knows enough, if he wishes a graphic report of some "social event," to send a woman. She will penetrate closed walls through a smaller cranny than any man, see more after she gets there, and bring out her booty in better condition. It does not follow that she likes this aspect of her work; but people naturally come to take a pride in whatever they do well, even if its beginnings were distasteful. Women who correspond with two or three different journals will sometimes lament the taste of their editor for gossip pure and simple, and bemoan the ruthlessness with which he strikes out all their little collateral efforts after artistic or literary expression. There is something appalling in taking half a dozen Sunday papers and laying side by side their columns of minute description.—T. W. Higginson in Harper's Bazar.

Signal Lamps in the Streets.

Signal lamps are now being put up on the streets of New York city. At the middle of the pole is a large iron globe, in which is a telephone, an electric call box and an apparatus for shooting a green glass globe around the gas jet of the lamp from directly beneath. The apparatus is connected by a wire with the police central office, and by pressing a button there the glass globe is made to rise where it can be seen by the policeman on post at a considerable distance during the day and at half a mile at night. The policeman who sees the signal may make use of the telephone to discover what he is wanted for, and in this way a captain at a station may speedily communicate with any of his men who has a lamp post of this sort on his post.—Chicago Times.

—An explorer of prehistoric mounds in Ohio has found carefully wrought hatchets of soft coal associated with human skeletons and bronze ornaments. From the character of the material it is evident that these were meant to simulate axes of flint, and were of no use excepting in burials.—*Golden Rule.*

—It is estimated that there is at least $5,000,000 invested in fast horses in New York City, exclusive of the animals kept for racing purposes. The claim is made that the owners of these fine creatures are entitled to special consideration from the city authorities, who are asked to lay out Jerome avenue as a finished driveway.—*Boston Transcript.*

—A dispatch from Algeria announces the death of the greatest lion slayer that the world has ever seen. Ahmed-ben-Ahmar, who was last year made a Knight of the Legion of Honor. He killed eighty lions and as many panthers from the time he learned to shoot until his departure for the happy hunting grounds.

LANTERNS AND LAMPS.

From the Ancients' Torches to the Burners of Modern Days.

Lanterns are an ancient institution. You remember that Diogenes used one in his eccentric efforts to discover something he did not believe in. The lanterns of the Greeks and Romans contained an oil lamp. Its sides were made of thin layers of horn, waxed parchment, linen or bladder. Glass lanterns were used in England as early as 705. They were expensive, however, and 1,000 years later the tin lantern was chiefly in use among the poor people. The Chinese excel in the manufacture of lanterns. They have used them for ages. Some of their mandarins have them built at a cost of thousands of dollars each. The word built is not out of place here, for these lanterns are twenty to thirty feet high and contain hundreds of candles. Their sides are often of rich colored silk. On Jan. 15 of each year they celebrate the "feast of the lanterns." Why? Oh, it's a way they have—they are heathens, you know.

No; candles are not the most primitive form of light. In Homer's time torches were used, even in the palaces of the wealthy. Rush lights, early in use, were rushes dipped in grease, pitch or wax. Lamp comes from a Greek word—lampas. The candles of Scripture are supposed to have been lamps in which olive oil was burned. The earliest lamps were shallow vessels of terra cotta, either round or oblong in shape. There was a small opening in the top in which the oil was poured; at the side was a handle, and opposite, a nozzle through which the wick protruded. This form of lamp is often represented in pictures. Many of them were ornamented with representations of war scenes and chariot races. Bronze lamps and golden lamps have been discovered of such beauty as to entitle them to rank among the choicest specimens of ancient arts. In the acropolis at Athens, according to a historian, was a golden lamp, large enough so that when filled it would burn night and day for a year. Above it was a bronze palm tree to carry off its fumes and act as a reflector. That was the kind of a lamp to have.

Speaking of primitive lamps, some are still to be found in the country districts. "While in West Virginia recently," said a traveling man, "I saw one that was primitive enough. A saucer was filled with grease, and over the edge of it hung a lighted wick. It spluttered some, but made enough light to render the darkness visible, and its heat was sufficient to light the pipes of the family. It was more used for that purpose than any other, it appeared to me, though it was the only light in the house. There are many people in the mountain regions whose only lights are tallow dips.

A form of the ancient Greek lamp is still in use among the Canadian French. In the remote districts of the land the cruisie, a similar lamp, is sometimes found. Olive oil, ground nut oil, poppy oil or other vegetable oils are used in various districts of the world. In the tropical regions cocoanut oil is used in lamps. The trade of candle making, usually combined with that of soap boiling, was once an important one. Franklin worked at it until he ran away. The chandler made wicks, molded and dipped his candles until driven out of business by the general adoption of whale oil as an illuminant early in the present century.

Improved lamps were introduced about a century ago. A Frenchman named Argand, in 1784, invented a burner with two concentric tubes, the inner one open for a current to pass through and the outer one containing the wick. He had a metal chimney to make it draw and carry off the smoke. Somebody soon found out that a glass chimney was better for that purpose. Argand's lamp, variously modified and improved, is the parent of all the best modern lamps.

Various substitutes for whale oil were tried during the present century, but none came into general use until coal oil was introduced. It was first made from cannel coal, and that is the way it got its name. The general development of the protroleum region in Pennsylvania, which began in 1859-60, soon destroyed the manufacture of coal oil, just as it was getting to be a profitable industry. Many improvements in lamps followed this discovery. But petroleum is not a new thing—neither is natural gas. Oil was found in a spring on Zacyuthus or Zant, one of the Ionian islands, 2,000 years ago, and was burned in lamps in Sicily at an early age. It was known to the Indians and to the western pioneers of America, but somebody had to discover how to get it in quantities and use it before the knowledge became of value to the world.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Portraits in the Newspapers.

Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett has decided views upon the appearance of the portraits of authors and prominent persons in newspapers or magazines. To a correspondent who recently solicited a copy of a portrait of herself for publication in a magazine the authoress wrote: "There is nothing more painful to contemplate than a picture of one's self in a book or newspaper. If one is a beauty one's reputation is instantly destroyed, and if one cannot afford to have any percentage taken off one's good looks the consequences are that one's secret hopes are blasted and one's most timid and modest confidence in one's self forever a ruin."—New York Star.

How the Seal Sleeps.

As they rest in the water, they seem to sleep as sound and as comfortable bedded on the waves or rolled by the swell as they do on the land.

They lie on their backs, fold the fore flippers down across the chest and turn the hind ones up and over, so that the tips rest on their necks and chins, thus exposing only the nose and the heels of the hind flippers above water, nothing else being seen.

In this position, unless it is very rough, the seal sleeps as serenely as did the subject of that memorable song who was "rocked in the cradle of the deep."—Youth's Companion.

—The Louisville Jockey club has completed arrangements whereby in the spring of 1889 there will be run at the course a race of a mile and quarter for a stake of $50,000, called the West Kentucky stake, perhaps the richest ever run in America. The summary is as follows: Fifty thousand dollars for yearlings, two and three-year-olds on January 1, 1886; $40,000 to the winner, $4,000 to second, and $2,500 to the third. The nominator of the winner to receive $2,000; the nominator of the second to receive $1,000, and nominator of the third horse to receive $500, by subscription of fifty dollars each; 300 entries to fill or the race to be declared void at the option of the club.—*St. Louis Republican.*

DIAMOND CUTTING.

American Work Said to Be Better Than That Done at Amsterdam.

"To what extent has diamond-cutting been developed in this country?" was the query put by the writer to a leading diamond merchant on Maiden lane.

"Well," was the reply, as yet it can hardly be considered as an element in our diamond business. It is, in fact, in its infancy, and its beginning dates back scarcely more than fifteen years. I presume there are not two hundred persons at the most engaged in this branch of the diamond trade, and they are confined chiefly to this city and Boston. There are but few foreigners among them, for a large number of American boys have been educated to the trade within recent years. An apprenticeship is served, I think, in about three years. It is not likely, however, that the work of polishing and cutting diamonds will acquire any substantial position in this country for many years to come, mainly because labor is so much cheaper in Amsterdam, where whole families are engaged in this trade. Whenever the demand for the stones is lessened, these can and do reduce the price to a figure with which it would be utterly impossible for Americans to compete. It would, of course, be a great advantage if we could bring the diamond here in its rough state in large quantities, as we would thereby save the duty of ten per cent. charged on the cut stones. But at the present time the quantity of rough diamonds imported is not sufficient to make any appreciable difference in the price, or to influence the market in any respect.

"There is no doubt about our excellency in cutting stones. We have developed a style which to a certain extent sacrifices material in shaping the stone but it obtains thereby the best effect. This is what is most desired. The credit of the introduction of this new style is largely due to a Boston man, who was also the first to instruct American boys in the art of cutting and polishing. We have also made some improvements in machinery, but the best 'laps' for polishing diamonds are still imported from Amsterdam.

"The wages paid to these diamond-cutters may be considered high, and the more skilled workmen are paid at so much per carat in the rough. The workmen must have good judgment as to the form in which the stone will cut the best. Sometimes a great deal must be cut from the rough stone to get rid of imperfections, and again it is preferable to save material by leaving them. His judgment must decide whether the stone will be more valuable when small without a flaw, or when larger with the flaw. As a general thing there are always imperfections in the rough stones, and the main thing to be observed in buying them is whether the flaws can be easily eradicated. Our city has not yet attained the dignity of being a market for rough stones, and we still go to Amsterdam, London and Paris for our supplies.

"Yes, there are more diamonds sold in this country than ever before, but the increase of dealers has been in much larger proportion than that of the consumers. The demand at present is mostly for small diamonds for making up into ornaments."—*N. Y. Commercial Gazette.*

Don't Wake in a Hurry.

Never spring out of bed the moment you awake if it is possible to avoid it, and never disturb a sleeping child by lifting it suddenly out of bed before it is fully roused. Fifteen minutes spent in gradually waking up, after the eyes are partly open, turning over and stretching the limbs, set the blood in motion by degrees and equalize the circulation which during sleep becomes somewhat stagnant, and bouncing up a child when asleep sends the blood in an overwhelming quantity to the heart. Of course, some professions, such as the soldiers', the doctors' or the nurses', require rising at once; but unless it is necessary, take your "beauty sleep," as the French call the gradual waking up of a morning.—*Detroit Tribune*

MRS. MARY O'BRIEN.

As this lady's name has been frequently mentioned on the streets lately in connection with a $5,000 prize drawn in The Louisiana State Lottery on March 15th, a *Pioneer* reporter was sent to Central City to interview her yesterday. In reply to various questions propounded to her, she made in substance the following statement: "I am a widow 51 years of age; have one boy old enough to help me along in the world; have lived in the Hills nine years; have always worked hard for a living, keeping boarders or any honest work that would pay me. I have a speculative disposition. Have purchased mining stocks and paid assessments on them until I had paid out every dollar I had and was in debt for provisions I had procured from the merchants. I had also put in every dollar of my son's earnings without his knowledge, and it had got to that point where money was an imperative necessity to pay off my debts and keep my mining stocks afloat. One whole night I was unable to sleep, worrying over my embarrassed condition. All of a sudden, as if by inspiration, the thought came—buy a ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery. In the morning I cut the advertisement from the *Pioneer*, enclosed a $20 bill—all the money I possessed in the world—in an envelope and directed it to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., with a request to send me one-tenth interest in twenty different numbers. Three weeks afterwards I received a printed list of the numbers that had drawn prizes and, with trembling hands and throbbing heart, compared the tickets with the lucky numbers and found that I had four winners; two had drawn $5 each, one $100, and the fourth $5,000. I now feel that it was a lucky thought that induced me to send the money, and I shall advise all of my friends to take a few chances occasionally; in fact, I am now getting up a big club."—*Deadwood (Dak.) Pioneer*, April 13.

DR. PRENTICE.

The career of Dr. Prentice since his advent on this coast, has been one of a most remarkable character. Although he came here with a reputation of the highest standing as a physician and surgeon, yet we scarcely could have expected that it would be possible for any man to accomplish in the short space of four months the astonishing results that Dr. Prentice has attained in that short space of time. When we state the fact, which is true, that he has operated upon nearly six hundred cases of tratismus, or cross-eyes, it seems incredible, for this is undoubtedly a greater number than all the combined surgeons of the coast have operated on in ten years. A number of these operations he has performed within one-quarter of a minute, and all of his cases have been perfectly successful, not even one in this vast number have been compelled to wear a bandage, for he causes so little irritation to the eye that no inflammation follows the operation. Many of these cases had been given up as hopeless by the most eminent physicians of high standing on the coast. His cures of stammerers or stutterers that have been treated without any benefit by others, are the talk and wonder of the coast. Cases where people who have been unable to talk or hold conversation from earliest childhood are sometimes cured within one hour. One of these cases is that of L. S. Mastick, of 110 Post Street, San Francisco, Cal. He has made so many cures of exceedingly bad cases of Catarrh, some of over fifty years standing, that a Company has offered him $20,000 for the secret and the right to use them, which the Doctor promptly refused as his own practice is worth at least $75,000 (seventy-five thousand dollars) a year. In all cases of Cross-Eyes, Stammering and Piles, it is necessary for the patient to come to the Doctor's office for at least one day. Although he prefers in all cases to see his patients where it is possible, yet in cases of Catarrah, Female Weakness, Deafness, Rheumatism, Kidney and Liver Complaint, by sending a very careful description or diagnosis of the case he is able to effect perfect and permanent cures.

Persons wishing to visit the doctor, or wishing treatment by mail, should send or come at once, as he will positively leave on the 30th of June to visit the hospitals of Europe, which he makes a practice of doing nearly every year. This rare opportunity should be lost by none. His offices are 626 Sutter Street, San Francisco, Cal.

Those wishing treatment by mail can write Dr. Prentice even after he leaves. His letters will be forwarded to him in Europe and his medicines will be promptly sent patients.

GRAVE ROBBERS!!

One dollar will cure your Catarrh.
One dollar will cure your Rheumatism.
One dollar will cure Female Weakness.
One dollar will cure Habitual Constipation.
Sent on receipt of price.

ENGLISH MEDICINE COMPANY,
San Francisco, Cal.

It is with narrow-souled people as with narrow-necked bottles—the less they have in them the more noise they make in pouring it out.

THE EFFECTS OF MENTAL EXHAUSTION.

Many diseases, especially those of the nervous system, are the products of daily renewed mental exhaustion. Business avocations often involve an amount of mental wear and tear very prejudicial to physical health, and the professions, if arduously pursued, are no less destructive to brain and nerve tissue. It is one of the most important attributes of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that it compensates for this undue loss of tissue, and that it imparts new energy to the brain and nerves. The rapidity with which it renews weakened mental energy and physical vitality is remarkable, and shows that its invigorating properties are of the highest order. Besides increasing vital stamina, and counteracting the effects of mental exhaustion, this potential medicine cures and prevents fever and ague, rheumatism, chronic dyspepsia and constipation, kidney and uterine weakness and other complaints. Physicians also commend it as a medicated stimulant and remedy.

Every noble acquisition is attended with its risks; he who fears to encounter the one must not expect to obtain the other.

THE CAUSE OF CONSUMPTION.

Scrofula, manifesting itself in blotches, pimples, eruptions, salt-rheum, and other blemishes of the skin, is but too apt by and by to infect the delicate tissues of the lungs also, and result in ulceration thus ending in consumption. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will meet and vanquish the enemy in its stronghold of the blood and cast it out of the system. All druggists.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases"

HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND WILL HELP ANY WOMAN Suffering from Kidney Disease or from troubles peculiar to her sex.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It has stood the test of twenty years in relieving periodical pain, promoting regularity of seasons, and banishing weakness, backache and consequent nervous distress.

Probably no other woman in the world receives so many "letters of thanks" as Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Mrs. B—— of Enfield, N. H., says: "I will simply say that your Vegetable Compound is all you recommend it to be. *It has done me Worlds of good.*" Another lady writes from Ottawa as follows: "I have just to-day bought the seventh bottle of your Vegetable Compound, have used two boxes of Pills and several packages of your Sanative Wash, and think it but right to tell you how much good I derived from your medicines. *They are a regular God-send.* All the pains and aches have almost disappeared, my stomach is much stronger too and I feel myself improved every way."

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.

S. F. N. U. Series, No. 256.

A REMEDY FOR CHILLS AND FEVER.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 16, 1885.

Four years ago I contracted a hard cold that settled on my lungs. I had a severe chill, followed by high fever, raging headache, pain on my left side over the lung, and every time a fit of coughing came on, which was every few minutes, it was terrible to bear the pain. I thought it meant an attack of pneumonia, as I went through a two-month siege of that disease, and it came on just the same way. As it was night I thought I would wait until morning before sending for a doctor. Fortunately, a half-box of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS was found in the possession of a friend, who boarded with us. One of these was put on my throat; two on my chest, and one on my back over the left shoulder blade. I then had a hot foot bath. After again getting into bed, it seemed but a few minutes when all my symptoms were relieved; the skin became quickly moist; I coughed only at intervals, and then with very little effort, and in about an hour I was in a sound sleep, from which I did not wake until morning. I resumed business in two days.

H. F. FLETCHER.

Be pleasant and kind to those around you. The man who stirs his cup with an icicle spoils the tea and chills his own fingers.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

Some one has told you that your catarrh is incurable. It is not so. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it. It is pleasant to use and it always does its work thoroughly. We have yet to hear of a case in which it did not accomplish a cure when faithfully used. Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect. A certain remedy is at your command. Avail yourself of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form. All druggists.

The man to whom virtue is but the ornament of character, something over and above, not essential to it, is not yet a man.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are excellent for the relief of Hoarseness or Sore Throat. They are exceedingly effective. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Just take hold of the first thing that comes in your way. If the Lord's got anything bigger to give you, he'll see to it.

"LITTLE, BUT OH MY."

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are scarcely larger than mustard seeds, but they have no equal as a carthartic. In all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels they act like a charm. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, and inclosed in glass vials. Pleasant, safe and sure. By druggists.

All the events of our life are materials out of which we may take what we will. He who has much spirit makes most of his life.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

The Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors.
417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

EVERYONE SPEAKS WELL OF IT.

Rochester, N. Y., March 18, '86.

For many years I have been troubled with severe pains in the back of my head and neck, the pain being so severe at times that I was nearly insane, and my friends feared that I would be. Lumps as large as a hickory-nut, would swell up on my forehead and neck. I tried many different kinds of medicines and physicians, but none seemed to reach my case, until I commenced the use of Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and before I had used it four days, the pain left my neck and shoulders and went to my hips and limbs. I continued taking the remedy, and the disease seemed to work downward, but there was but little pain. I am still using the remedy, and I feel confident it will entirely cure me; for I am so much better and stronger than I have been for years. I cheerfully recommend it to all.

Very respectfully yours,
MRS. PHŒBE WHEATON.
110 Mt. Hope Avenue.

Sworn Statement from a Well-known Individual.

Lockport, N. Y.

A short time ago I was afflicted with rheumatism so badly that I could not move. My hands and limbs were all swollen. One leg was so badly swollen that I burst the skin. The Sheriff of our County advised me to try Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy, and bought we a bottle. After taking the remedy one day I felt relieved and in less than two weeks I was able to go to work and have not felt rheumatism since. Three bottles cured me, and I recommend it to all who are suffering from rheumatism.

CHAS. ROBILLARD.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 5th day of June, 1883.

M. J. TORELL, Notary Public.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Pardee's Remedy and take no other. Price, $1 per bottle; six bottles, $5.

Pardee Medicine Co., Rochester, N. Y.

KIDNEY

Bladder, Urinary and Liver Diseases, Dropsy, Gravel, and Diabetes, are cured by

HUNT'S REMEDY
THE BEST KIDNEY AND LIVER MEDICINE.

HUNT'S REMEDY
cures Bright's Disease, Retention or Non-Retention of Urine, Pains in the Back, Loins, or Side.

HUNT'S REMEDY
cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Female Weakness, and Excesses.

HUNT'S REMEDY
cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

HUNT'S REMEDY
ACTS AT ONCE on the Kidneys, Liver, and Bowels, restoring them to a healthy action, and CURES when all other medicines fail. Hundreds have been saved who have been given up to die by friends and physicians.

Send for pamphlet to

HUNT'S REMEDY CO.,
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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MEN OF ANY AGE HAVING any Nervous or Secret Disease, Unnatural Loss, Diabetes, Bright's Disease,

LOST MANHOOD, Nervous Debility, Spermatorrhea, Seminal Losses, Sexual Decay, Failing Memory, Weak Eyes, Lack of Energy, also Blood and Skin Diseases, Syphilis, Eruptions, Hair Falling, Bone Pains, Swellings, Sore Throat, Ulcers, Effects of Mercury, Kidneys and Bladder Troubles, Weak Back, Burning Urine, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture—prompt relief and cure for life.

LADIES.

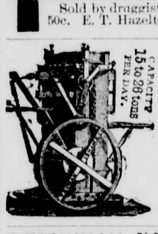
By his treatment a pure, lovely complexion, free from sallowness, freckles, blackheads, eruptions, etc., brilliant eyes and perfect health, can be had. When it is inconvenient to come to the city, by describing your disease, on receipt of $2, medicine will be sent you free from gaze, to suit the case.

Call or address Dr. R., Private Dispensary, 26½ Kearny Street, San Francisco.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.



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STEINWAY KRANICH & BACH Gabler, Roenish Pianos; Burdett Organs, band instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern prices. M. GRAY, 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the lead in diseases of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction.

MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oldest.

A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa.

Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. The continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose.

For circulars giving full information, address Chester Electric Belt Co., 143 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

FREDERICKSBURG Brewing Company,
OF SAN JOSE,
Again carried off the First Prizes for best
EXPORT AND DRAUGHT
LAGER BEERS
AT LAST EXPOSITION.
General Depot,
539 California St., San Francisco.

A NATURAL, PALATABLE, RELIABLE REMEDY.

In TARRANT'S SELTZER you behold
A certain cure for young and old;
For CONSTIPATION will depart,
And INDIGESTION quickly start,
Sick HEADACHE, too, will soon subside,
When TARRANT'S SELTZER has been tried.

Recommended by Professors Hilgard, Cooke, etc.

Powdered 98% CAUSTIC SODA

Is the most powerful insecticide known, makes a pure soap at a cost of $1 for 125 lbs. T. W. JACKSON & CO., 104 Market St. Potash Carbolic Sheep Wash.

The Caliph and the Peasant.

The beverage of the Arab epicure is dushab, a mixture of nebidh, date wine and dibs (wine juice reduced to a very thick and luscious syrup). From time immemorial this has been the favorite drink of the Bagdad gourmands, and an anecdote of Mohdi, the second Abbaside Caliph, who loved the brew not wisely but well, may fittingly conclude these jottings. Out hunting one day, he took shelter in the cabin of a peasant, who served him with a plain meal of bread and curdled milk. The poor man was so won by the affable manners of the stranger that he presently produced a bottle of excellent date wine. The Caliph took a good draught, and, turning to the peasant, said, "Do you know who I am?" "No," replied the man. "I am a eunuch of the court," said Mohdi. "May Allah bless you!" replied the cottager. The Caliph took another pull at the bottle. "Do you know who I am?" he again asked. "I am one of Mohdi's generals." "May your grave be sanctified!" exclaimed the peasant. The Caliph took a third draught and again said, "Do you know who I am? I am the commander of the faithful." The peasant made no remark this time, but took the bottle from Mohdi's hand and locked it away.

"What does this mean?" exclaimed the Caliph; "give me the wine again."

"Not a drop more do you get," said the peasant. "You drank one and you were a eunuch at court; a second time, and you were Mohdi's general; a third time, and you were the commander of the faithful. If you drink again you'll be the prophet himself!"—St. James' Gazette.

Minor Casualties.

Jay Gould says his money has enslaved him. We've got an emancipation proclamation he can have for a consideration.—Washington Critic.

Dumley (registering in hotel)—I suppose I can put up here for a day?

Clerk—Oh, yes, sir. Any baggage, Mr.—er—Dumley?

Dumley—No.

Clerk—Then you may put up $4 for a day.—New York Sun.

Stop

Paying double price for family supplies; it will ruin you—that is, you are working for somebody else as long as you do it. What you want is to get up in the world, and feel that you are master of the situation. By paying cash just now you get the best Soap at $3.75 to $4.50 per 100 lbs., *full weight.* Rice at $4.50 to $5.00 per 100 lbs. Tea, fair, 20c.; good, 25c.; choice brands, 35c. Coffee is higher and Sugar probably will be—at present the latter is 5c. for brown and 6c. for white. Canned pie fruit, assorted kinds, is from $1.10 to $1.25 per doz. Table fruit is from $1.25 (for finest Grapes) to $2.00 and $2.25 for some varieties; but it is on the little articles where you save from 100 to 150 per cent. by buying at SUTRO'S CASH STORE, 115 and 117 Clay Street, S. F., Cal. Send for their full list; it will be sent to you free of cost—and depend on what we say, if you go on buying on credit it will destroy your energy, keep you poor, and rob you and your family almost as bad as a

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which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
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CHINESE PIRACY.

How Celestial Corsairs Conduct Their Nefarious But Profitable Traffic.

Piracy on the high seas is now, fortunately, a crime long since dead among European nations. We must go back to the early period of Marryat and Cooper if we desire to know of the atrocities and iniquities committed by the hordes of lawless ruffians who used to infest the sea at the beginning of the present century and carry on their merciless business of butchery and plunder. Our brethren in the Celestial Empire, however, are slow to remove evils, and piracy with them seems to die hard. Reports occasionally reach this country of some European vessel being attacked in Chinese waters by the natives; but, fortunately, owing to the extreme cowardice usually displayed by the attacking party, these attempted depredations do not often lead to any serious result.

The China sea is, principally, the happy hunting-ground of these dastardly pirates; and nature seems to have adapted it specially for that particular purpose. The China Sea is, in many places, exceedingly shallow, strong currents sweep along its course; while numerous islands, with wooded creeks, dotted here and there, afford capital shelter and points of observation for piratical junks to lie in ambush, until some unsuspecting merchantman shall heave in sight. Vessels in traversing these seas, except during the season of the monsoons, have often to contend against dead head-winds or calms that last for days and days. During these periods sailing ships have frequently, if in proximity to land, to cast anchor, to prevent being carried ashore by the various swift and conflicting currents, and at such times present capital opportunities for the marauders of the seas to carry out their nefarious designs.

Although as the Chinese pirate is, as a rule, a most abject coward where Europeans are concerned, he is, at least, capable of striking terror into the hearts of his countrymen; and a couple of pirate junks, mounting but a single two-pounder gun between them, have been known to blockade a port of four thousand inhabitants, and to plunder every ship that passed. In another case a pirate gang of five hundred, who had yielded to a rush of twenty or thirty bluejackets, had previously defied a native force of one thousand five hundred troops and forty war junks. Directly, however, a small gunboat, manned by Europeans, appeared upon the scene, their career was at an end.

Chinese piracy is, at times, almost a business. A pirate merchant, in the wholesale way, will infest certain villages on the seaboard or islands. He will keep fifteen or twenty junks, with a corresponding retinue of ruffians, and when he has secured his plunder, he stores it in safety. A pirate in a small way of business, having once made a good haul, will divide the spoil, and then his followers immediately disperse for fear of an attack from another gang. The old saying of "dog eat dog" applies with striking force to the transactions of these plunderers of the China sea.—*All the Year Round.*

RIVAL ROBBER BANDS.

Daring Operations of Two Bands of Midnight Marauders in Paris.

Some recent burglaries which were committed in the suburbs, and the perpetrators of which were arrested, have led to the discovery of two bands of midnight marauders, whose exploits are worthy of record by a Sue. Two leading representatives of Parisian rascaldom, respectively named Poussin and Boutonne, had founded two rival schools of burglary. The Poussinists broke into an isolated villa, the ordinary occupant of which (an officer) was absent. Being unable to carry away all their plunder during the night, they returned to the charge toward morning, only to find their rivals, the Boutonnists, installed in their places. Thereupon a row ensued among the robbers. The disused arms which were hung up as monuments in the officer's museum were taken down from their pegs, and the combatants attacked each other energetically with sabers, the butts of muskets and old-fashioned arms, such as halberds and battle-axes. The sight of flowing blood, however, soon damped the ardor of the antagonistic thieves, and they also feared that the noise of the struggle would be heard by the police. A treaty of peace was accordingly entered into, and the whole gang cemented their union by a grand banquet in the villa at the expense, of course, of its absent owner, whose larder and wine-cellar were requisitioned to some purpose. Boutonne, one of the chiefs, drank six bottles of champagne and one of cognac, after which, being no doubt unable to oblige the company with a song or a recitation, he amused his companions by turning somersets over the chairs and tables, and doing the Gallic equivalent for a double shuffle on top of an Erard piano. After this the amalgamated band worked with the utmost boldness and energy in different suburbs of Paris. They did successful strokes of business in lonely houses, invariably ransacked the meat and wine departments, and left grateful notes of acknowledgement on the dining-room tables for the disconsolate proprietors. In one instance Poussin and Boutonne congratulated a despoiled house-owner on the excellence of his poultry, and promised to return in order to render the customary visite de digestion. The whole of this audacious band, numbering about twenty-five men, has been arrested. Poussin is an old zouave, and Boutonne is a good-for-nothing daredevil of highly respectable origin, who was educated in the School of Arts and Manufactures.—*Paris Letter.*

THE LIME KILN CLUB.

An Attempt to Burn Its Building Made the Occasion of Some Resolutions.

The thirteenth dastardly attempt to destroy Paradise hall was revealed at 5 o'clock Saturday evening when the janitor arrived to place the hall in order for the usual meeting. Ever since the attempt of last October, bear traps and spring guns have been set at every door and window when the hall was closed, and the would be incendiary was caught, but escaped, leaving a bloody boot in the trap behind him.

As soon as the meeting was called to order the janitor reported the case, accompanied by a war map, and Brother Gardner arose and said:

"My frens, dis incident furnishes me wid an opportunity to address you on de subjick of Goodness vs. Badness. If, when a baby was three days ole, he could reason an' calkilate, he would reason as follows: 'Heah I ar', a sound, healthy boy, wid a big show of growin' up to manhood. De more I kick an' yell an' misbehave doorin' my infancy de mo' spankin's I'll receive. De better I mind an' de gooder I ar' as a boy de easier I will slip along. As a young man I shall be upright an' honest. As a middle aged man I shall act on de squar'. As an old man I shall quit chawin' plug tobacker, read up on de Bible an' go to bed airly.

"Wickedness doan' pay, figger it up as you will. We hev had many instances of it in dis club, an' we ar' surrounded wid 'em at home. When Whalebone Howker stole a wheelbarrer belongin' to Pickles Smith he at fust rejoiced an' was glad. He felt dat he was $2 ahead of de game, and he poked hisself in de ribs fur a smart man. Howsumeber, he hadn't had dat stolen vehickle in his possesshun two hours when his game rooster died, de dogcatcher pickel up his dog, an' a man who owed him $4 went into bankruptcy. He could figger dat he was $8 out of pocket, an' den Pickles foun' out who stole his wheelbarrer an' cum ober an' licked Whalebone widin an inch of his life besides.

"Take de case of Bermuda Jones, who libs nex' doah to Condensed Cunningham. Bermuda set down wid a piece of chalk an' figgered up dat wickedness paid 200 per cent., an' he went ober to de grocery, backed up agin a cracker bar'l, an' while he ingaiged de grocer in a religus discushion wid one hand, he filled his hind pocket wid crackers wid de odder. He started out of dat grocery feelin' dat he was seben cents ahead an' still gainin', but what was de result? A small boy, who was in dar to buy a cent's worf of taffy, seed de hull performance an' told de grocer. Bermuda was follered home, knocked down in his own kitchen, an' made to give up de fo' cane seat cheers in his parlor to settle de case. Did he profit by his badness? Did he make any 200 per cent. on dat?

"Agin, take de case of Kurnel Leflingwell Kabar. I had six Leghorn hens in my coop, an' he coveted 'em. Instead of comin' to me in a frank, honest way an' offerin' to buy dose hens at deir value an' gibin' me his note due in thirty days, he steals upon my coop in de gloom of midnight an' forcibly captivates my poultry. He chuckled to hisself ober his smartness an' he figured up his 200 per cent. profit, but a Nemesis war' on his trail. He left one of de ole blue patches on his pants on a nail in de coop, an' when I found my hens gone I walked ober to his humble cabin an' took him by de neck an' drawed him out doors. Some of you hev probably heard dat he went into a decline soon arter dat, an' dat when de post mortem was held three of his ribs war' found stickin' out of his back.

"I hav figgered on goodness an' badness, an' I tell you dat badness doan' pay. Some of you may hev litted a ham at de co'ner grocery widout bein' caught at it, but yit how did you feel when you met a policeman, or when a strange knock cum at de doah? Guilt was sich a burden on yer soul dat de ham tasted like sawdust, an' you woke up at midnight to see spooks standing by yer beds. De good man goes aroun' wid his hat on his ear, afeared of nobody an' lookin' eberybody squar' in de eye. If he happens to see de patrol wagon gwine along he doan' turn pale. If anybody happens to lay a hand on him he doan't sink inter his bates.

"How ar' it wid de bad man? He's allus lookin' fur b'ar traps an' spring guns. He's allus 'spectin' to be 'rested an' sent up. A strange knock at his cabin doah sends a chill up his back. Go whar' he will, he feels guilty an' afeared, an' some fine day when he am out injoyin' de balmy breeze 'long cums a detective an' claps de handcuffs on him, an' away he goes to state prison fur ten y'ars. You kin figger an' figger, but goodness am bound to come under de wire a full length ahead."

The president's address created considerable excitement, and Waydown Bebee was ready with the following preamble and resolution:

"Whereas, Goodness ar' mos' profitable dan badness, an' also easier on de conshience; now, dar'fore

"Resolved, Dat it ar' de sense of this meetin' dat we stick to goodness."

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the meeting adjourned with much good feeling.—Detroit Free Press.

A Sensitive Monkey.

Dogs and other pets are often keenly alive to praise and blame, and seem to know almost infallibly whether they are being well or ill spoken of. The extremest case of which we ever read was that of a canary which died from grief at being harshly addressed by its mistress.

Here is an anecdote which shows that monkeys are not wanting in sensibility of the same interesting and amiable sort. It is quoted from Mr. Bates' "Naturalist on the Amazons." He calls the creature "most ridiculously tame," and adds:

"It was an old female, which accompanied its owner, a trader on the river, in all his voyages. By way of giving me a specimen of its intelligence and feeling, its master set to and rated it soundly, calling it scamp, heathen, thief, and so forth, all through the copious Portuguese vocabulary of vituperation.

"The poor monkey, quietly seated on the ground, seemed to be in sore trouble at this display of anger. It began by looking earnestly at him, then it whined, and lastly rocked its body to and fro with emotion, crying piteously, and passing its long, gaunt arms continually over its forehead; for this was its habit when excited.

"At length its master altered his tone.

"'It's all a lie, my old woman; you're an angel, a flower, a good, affectionate old creature.'

"Immediately the poor monkey ceased its wailing, and soon after came over to where the man sat."—Youth's Companion.

How It Is Done.

Omaha Capitalist—Do you call that a survey of a new railroad? Why, it looks like a pumpkin vine.

Kansas Speculator—Well, you see we had to twist it around a good deal so as to take in all the points at which we could buy land cheap.

"A road like that will never pay. It don't start anywhere or go anywhere."

"Oh! We can keep it running a while on the profits of our town lots; that's easy enough."

"But what will you do after the lots are sold?"

"Straighten it out."—Omaha World.

CARE FOR THE AGED.

Facts Which Should Be Understood by All on Whom Old People Depend.

Virgil's renowned hero, Æneas, received his familiar epithet of "pious" from his loving care of his old father, Anchises. In all times and climes a like care has ever been regarded as a prime demand upon filial piety. One point at which such care may be exercised is in guarding the health of our aged parents, and thus protracting their life and rendering it worth protracting. The generation now nearing its close had its birth and growth when this whole matter was little understood even by the medical profession. All knew that it was a common thing for the old to be suddenly struck down with apoplexy, or hurried to their graves by an attack of pneumonia, or bronchitis due to an ordinary cold. Of such and kindred cases it was said they had died of old age. Life, it was thought, had reached its natural limit; the body was worn out in every part and went to pieces, as a matter of course, all at once, like the deacon's "one-horse shay." Now, as a general thing, we might as well say that a child dies of infancy when its mother does not suitably protect it. The fact is, every age has its tendencies and special exposures.

In old age the arteries lose their elasticity and toughness, and readily give way, especially those of the brain, under whatever quickens the action of the heart. The circulation, too, is feeble, and a slight chill is sufficient to drive the blood back on the internal organs, thus giving rise to various congestions. Indeed, a common cold is often much more dangerous to the aged than small-pox to an adult, or scarlet fever to a child. The recuperative power, also, is so weakened in the aged as to make almost any ordinary ailment a serious thing. The secretions are greatly lessened, so that digestion, especially of meat, is much impaired, and the bowels tend to severe constipation, with its grave evils. Children, and all on whom the aged depend, should not only understand, but be alive to all this. Says Prof. H. C. Wood, M. D., LL. D.:

"A large proportion of those who are said to die from old age, really die from the effects of exposure, and it must be remembered that the term exposure is relative. What in a young man may be nothing, may to an old man be a serious matter. One of the most perfect protections from cold is a buckskin jacket. Nothing else will compare with it. . . . These patients must be guarded especially against exposure to wind—even more than against damp. High winds chill the surface, oppress respiration, and are exceedingly disastrous to the life of any person whose circulation is without power. . . . Stimulating food should be withdrawn. Meat should be used but sparingly. Milk should be the chief article of diet."—*Youth's Companion.*

SCIENTIFIC HOAXES.

How the Credulous Public Was Victimized by a Missouri Charlatan.

The great lesson which Cuvier taught the world was that many races of animals were entirely extinct, and that nature's chain of existence had not one but many missing links. From his recognition of that fact the science of palæontology may be said to date. But the carnivorous nature of the mastodon was too fascinating an absurdity to be so easily killed, and it continued to appear at intervals. As late as 1835 we find a New England medical professor writing as if it were an unquestionable fact. The giant theory lingered still longer, and even yet can not be considered entirely extinct among the unlearned. The dictum that the superstitions of one age are but the science of preceding ages receives ample confirmation in the history of this subject. Not longer ago than 1846 a mastodon skeleton was exhibited in New Orleans as that of a giant. The cranium was made of raw hide, fantastic wooden teeth were fitted in the jaws, all missing parts were restored after the human model, and the whole raised upon the hind legs. It certainly conveyed the notion of "a hideous, diabolical giant," and was no doubt responsible for many nightmares. As a sad commentary on the state of the medical profession in the Southwest at that time, it may be added that the exhibitor was perfectly honest in his belief, and to support his faith he had a trunk full of physicians' certificates that these were human bones.

In 1840 "Dr." Koch, a German charlatan, created a great sensation by announcing the discovery of the leviathan of Job, which he called the Missourium, from the State where it was found. It turned out, however, to be nothing but a mastodon preposterously mounted. Koch had added an extra dozen or more joints to the backbone and ribs to the chest, turned the tusks outward into a semicircle, and converted the animal into an aquatic monster which anchored itself to trees by means of its sickle-shaped tusks and then peacefully slumbered on the bosom of the waves. Like the Siberians, he found interesting confirmations of his views in his book of Job, that refuge of perplexed monster-makers. Koch took his leviathan to London, where it was purchased by the British museum and reconverted into a mastodon by Prof. Owen, who at once recognized its true nature.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

—Improvements having been made in the refining of wood alcohol, it is being largely used, it is said, to replace the ordinary alcohol. Fears have lately been expressed that it is being used in pharmacy as a substitute for alcohol in tinctures.

—Cyrus W. Field has a hennery which is said to cost him $2,500 a year.—*Christian at Work.*

Astounding Oil Region Phenomena.

"I see by an Ohio paper," said Grandfather Lickshingle, "that in a well at North Baltimore the drill has struck an oak tree at the depth of 1,000 feet. For fear Ohio newspapers may imagine they have found something new, it may be well enough to remind them that this is an old thing to Pennsylvania drillers. We all remember the well on Oil creek several years ago where a drill penetrated a lumber yard at the depth of 1,500 feet, and began at once to spray pine shingles. I was twisting junk on that well myself, and distinctly recall the intense excitement this strike created in lumber circles There was a genuine panic in the board market, and prices fell off 50 per cent. in a few hours, except at the place where I boarded. We shot the well in the lumber stratum, and she responded nobly with pine and hemlock scantlings of the most desirable lengths, matched flooring, dressed and undressed; walnut and oak plank, and lath and fence pickets, until the whole darned lease was covered with them. I never saw such a sight since I used to run a double back action catch as catch can sawmill at Saginaw. Not the least wonderful feature of the whole thing was a bundle of papers that came up one day after a shot, which proved to be a lot of legal rubbish, notifying us of a suit for trespass and damage. I give the Ohio people credit for having a very nice oil field, but I doubt if they will be able to show us old timers with calloused heels anything new in the business."—Oil City Derrick.

A Lenten Sacrifice.

"Are you practicing self denial, Nellie?"

"Oh, yes, papa."

"What do you go without?"

"You know those two big chairs in the parlor?"

"Yes."

"Well, Leander and I have dispensed with the use of one of them."

"You have, eh? Well, we'll dispense with Leander now."—Exchange.

He Paid.

A smart young man who engaged the services of a bootblack at the postoffice corner said, after the job was finished, that he would see the yougster later.

"How later?" demanded the boy.

"Well, in a month or two."

"Going off without paying me?"

"Haven't any change, bub. The smallest I have is a $50 bill.

"I'm verry sorry for you, sir, I don't like to proceed to extreme measures. It's not only agin my conscience, but it raises a row in the street."

"How?"

"Well, as you start to go away, I cry out: 'Stop thief!' That gathers a crowd in no time. You stop and attempt to explain, but I declare that you snatched a dollar from me. A crowd always sympathizes with a boy, and you'll be collared and held until an officer comes. Then we'll both go over in the patrol wagon, and if they don't find my dollar on you some of the detectives will recognize you as Mollie Matches, Billy Burke, Matt. Kennedy, or some other crook wanted in Chicago or New York, and then"——

"Say, bub, what's your charge?" interrupted the young man.

"Five cents, sir."

"Well, here's a quarter for you, I was only fooling, you know."—Detroit Free Press.

She Couldn't Help It.

A pedestrian who was going up Macomb street yesterday discovered a woman sitting on a horse block and making various motions with her handkerchief. He at once braced up, pulled up his collar and smoothed down his coat, and drew near her to scrape and bow and remark that it was a fine day.

"Sorry for you, mister," replied the woman as she folded up her handkerchief and held it to her jaw. "I presume you took this for a mash?"

"Well, ma'am—ahem—you know, I"——

"That's too bad—too bad! you thought I was flirting with you, but I wasn't. It is simply a case of the toothache. Been aching all night, and I'm trying to get up courage to have it pulled."

"Ah! I see."

"It's too bad to put you to all this trouble, but I couldn't help it. It's a case where you really must excuse me."

"I see—ah"——

"I'm glad you do. It's a double tooth. My husband will meet me at the dentist's. Run along, now, and don't feel bad about it."—Exchange.

He Had Hired a Boy.

Balancesheet, the wealthy merchant, had advertised "Boy Wanted." Enter a young dude who had come to ask the hand of his daughter.

Dude (in a squeaky voice)—I have called, sir, to awsk——

Balancesheet (without looking up)—Don't want you, sir. Just hired a boy.—Texas Siftings.

A Rare Artistic Treat.

Omaha Girl—Is this Mlle. Highnota you rave about so much a new prima adonna?

New York Girl—Yes, and all New York is just crazy over her.

"You have heard her many times, I suppose."

"Only once; her repertoire is not large yet, but it is sublime. Why, the night I heard her she sang in moire, the front embroidered with pearls and gold, the design being of rows of pines; the bodice was cut square, and she wore natural lilies of the valley pinned with diamonds. Oh, it was lovely."—Omaha World.

MEETING THE QUEEN.

An Irreverent American Girl's Description of a Court Presentation.

We entered an inner court, dull and prosaic, except that a dash of color and warmth came from the bright red-coated troops guarding the gates. Then the beef-eaters, ready to open the doors, made me think of Shakespeare, and fancy myself in olden days. We next entered a low-roofed hall, after leaving the carriage. But I felt a cold-cellar-creepy chill quite dreadful and wanted to cry. Then I got into the cloak-room, where the oldest, ugliest maids I ever saw took my wraps and bunched up my nine feet of trained gown, against the time I should have to let it float back. Then I toiled up the stairs to an upper corridor, where was more metaphorical "red tape" in the shape of officers in gold lace duds, "wanting to know, don't you know!" about my pass to the regions of social heaven above. The proper presentation card is six inches square, with the name written out in mammoth letters.

Well, I trembled like an aspen leaf, but, bless you, the man took it as still and calm as if he had been a Stoughton bottle. After that I let down that precious train, and it swept along the ball-room in grand style. The room was lonesome looking enough, done up in scarlet and gold, with never a soul in the whole big place. It leads to the first state drawing-room, and this room has a long line of pompous windows showing over the palace gardens. There stood scores of women in court gowns and more acoming. There are four more state rooms, all equally full of ladies waiting to see the Queen.

There's lots of time to spare, so I waited to talk over and stare over the crowd. It looked splendid to see them all. Every body's hair was dressed alike, then they all mostly had ostrich plumes and veils. A few ladies had the good sense not so wear elaborate stuffs and diamonds. I wish I hadn't—I mean diamonds. All my relations have been borrowed from. And do you know the prettiest dress was one of simple brocade silk with no diamonds or jewels, only a few flowers. It was lots prettier than the smaller gowns and gewgaws. I got downright frightened at seeing the gentlemen-at-arms, who finally threw open the doors from room to room. They had brass helmets, white plumes and all sorts of stagey-looking togs. When I had gotten in the room next to the Queen, I felt worn out—quite collapsed—and wished the old lady farther and myself at home seated down to a good dinner.

At last, with train stretching miles behind, it seemed, I marched one by one with the rest into the royal presence. It was a dreadful moment. But I consoled myself thinking how I'd brag at home about it. I felt like a bit of glass in a toy kaleidoscope.

Looking up eventually, I saw the Queen of England and Empress of India. You know this is the second drawing room of the jubilee year. With the Queen were the Prince and Princess of Wales and Princess Victoria of Wales, attended by Lady Suffield. Miss Knollys, the Duke of Abercorn, etc., the same old crowd of lords, ladies and honorables. Then, Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg were there, but they left that blessed baby of their's in the nursery I presume. I mean young "Alex" of Battenburg, to be sure.

Then the Queen had an awful string of homely old women, regular old tabby cats, hanging around her. The Queen wore a trained black satin; trimmed with black guipure lace, and a white tulle veil, with a diadem of pearls and diamonds. Then she had lots of orders on, until she looked like a little old Sunday-scholar strung about with medals. But when she smiled and bowed I was quite in love with her, she seemed, all at once, so motherly and "real nice."

The Princess of Wales wore red embroidered satin, all done over with showers of poppies. Beatrice wore primrose yellow satin and gauze trimmed with shaded feathers. But before I could say "Boo" the lord chamberlain called out my name. I felt as if I would like to say: "How do you do, ma'am? I hope I see you well; ma'am.,' But I didn't. I just flopped into a curtsey. The Queen, looking tired and bored, returned it. And while I backed out, bowing all the way as is the etiquette required, the Princess of Wales bowed as stiff as a pump handle, and so on I kept, my head going, until the Prince waved a last adieu to us all, ending the royal line. And—drawing a long sigh—then it was all over."—*Impressions of a Debutante, in Boston Herald.*

Ample Cause for Shame.

A Dutchman who had lost his wife took unto himself a second spouse with a haste that struck his neighbors as somewhat unseemly; so, on the night of the ceremony they tendered him a serenade, with the usual tin-pan and horn accompaniment, at which he waxed extremely wroth.

"Poys," he said from an upper window, "don't you vas ashamed of yourseliuf to make dot noise ven dere vas a death in de house so lately since?"—*Drake's Travelers' Magazine.*

—The Singer Forgot Herself.—Mme. Primadonna—"I will have to ask you to change that bill, sir." Omaha Hotel-keeper—"Beg pardon; I made it out myself, and am sure it is correct." "Instead of owing you fifty dollars, you owe me two thousand dollars." "Eh? Wha—wha—how do you make that out?" "While in my room dressing this morning I forgot myself and sang an aria all the way through."—*Omaha World.*

LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Peremptorily Fires a Member Who Believes in Witchcraft.

"De case of Brudder James Warren, of Miner Hill, Tenn., will be fust tooken up," said Brother Gardner, as he opened the meeting and winked to Elder Toots to push another empty herring box into the stove. "Brudder Warren claims dat he am bewitched, an' he has written to dis club to ask it to do sunthin' to drive de evil speerits away. It has got to sich a pass dat de witches take his ole mule outer de ba'n at night an' ride him all ober de kentry, an' Brudder Warren feels speerit hands passin ober his face an' pullin' his ha'r o' nights. Dis club will do sunthin' fer him. If he war a local member we'd cure him in about ten ten minits. As he am an honorary, an' fur away, we shall cross his name off de books an' send him offishul notis dat he am a bounced man."

"I hev repeatedly referred to dis matter of superstishun, an' if members can't de enlightened dey kin be fired out. De day of ghosts, hobgoblins an' witches has passed away, an' de cull'd man who can't believe it has no bizness in dis club. Mebbe dar was a time when witches went chasin' 'round de kentry on an ole raw-boned mule, scarin' people half to death an' leavin' a trail of fiah an' smoke, but things hev changed. De wedder ain't right fer 'em now, an' de purleece giv 'em de collar an' send 'em to de work-house.

"Mebbe speerit hands hev bin laid on Brudder Warren, but I doubt it. I guess Tennessee whisky had a great deal to do wid it. All o' you jist listen to me when I say dat be fust complaint of speerit hands in Detroit will be follered by a scene to make somebody's heart ache! Be keerful how unknown hands pull yer ha'r. De member of dis club who sees a witch had better keep powerful quiet about it or he'll be turned ober to de Kickin' Committee to be dealt wid. De secretary will write to Brudder Warren dat we hev done sunthin' fur him, an' notify our branches at Chattanooga an' Knoxville dat he has bin fired."

The chairman of the Committee on Internal Harmony then announced his readiness to report on the case of Trustee Pullback vs. Whalebone Howker. The two members live in adjacent cabins, and were considered friends as well as neighbors until Trustee gave a molasses candy-pull and invited in a score of friends and left Mr. and Mrs. Howker at home to chew the cud of reflection instead of his candy. Howker appealed to the club, under by-law 98, defining fraternal feeling, and the case has been hanging fire several weeks. The chairman now reported:

"We not only interviewed all de parties, but we ate some of de candy. While we would incouraige a fraternal feelin' among members, an' while we believe dat members orter do mo' fur each odder dan fur outsiders, we mus' declar' our belief dat one member am not obleeged to invite anoder member to the sanctity of his home. In dis case Brudder Pullback knowed dat Brudder Howker has sore eyes an' a bad cough, an' dat his wife was hard o' hearin' an' given to de habit of spittin' on de stove. Deir presence could not hev added to de eclat of de occashun, an' it was fur better under de sarcumstances dat dey be left out. We would an' do unanimously absoive Brudder Pullback from any evil intent."

On motion of Rev. Penstock the report was accepted. He said he was glad the case had come up and been officially acted on, as he lived in the midst of many members of the club, and had been greatly annoyed at their interpretation of friendly feelings. He would lend a brother member a flat iron sooner than an outsider, but when it came down to giving a party he should invite and leave out whom he pleased.—*Detroit Free Press.*

VERMONT PINE CONES.

Foreign Governments Purchasing the Article at a Fair Price.

In alluding to the subject of rain-fall, and the effect produced by the destruction of forests, one of our contemporaries says: While as a rule we turn up our royal North American noses at the suggestion of systematic forest culture, in Europe the people have learned wisdom from experience. The French and German Governments are illustrating what we might do ourselves, by buying seeds of us. Near Burlington, Vt., some four thousand bushels of pine cones have been purchased at forty cents per bushel, for foreign shipment. They are inspected daily, and as they open are taken to the barn and threshed, the seeds cleaned and placed in bags for transportation. It occupies an average of five men daily for two months to gather the seed from four thousand bushels, each bushel yielding about a pound of seed. There is a branch of this business, nearly double in product, near Charlotte, Vt. The cones are gathered about the first of September, and treated with heated air to expedite their opening. All these are shipped to France, Germany and the other Governments of Europe. Appropos of this subject, some statistics were recently published showing that Lake Champlain is shallowing each year, some of its ports having already become unavailable, owing to the destruction of the forests, the great storehouses of moisture. Some day the American nation will awaken to the knowledge that it has been recklessly prodigal of its trees.—*Boston Budget.*

—A wealthy lady who has several unmarried daughters was asked why she did not marry them off. She answered: "I have talked to the girls on the subject, and they think as I do—that it would be cheaper to hire a night watchman."

AMERICAN BOOKS.

The Percentage Paid to Authors by the Publishers of Their Works.

American publishers are claiming that their bargains with authors are not so ruinous to the latter as is the case in England, and it is probably true that the "profit sharing" system is not so widely followed. Publishers, like Scribner, who allow a royalty, claim that they can not afford to give more than fifteen per cent. on an ordinary book for general reading. Take a book that retails for one dollar, and the cost and the percentages may be figured out as follows:

Author's royalty	.15
Discount to retailer	.40
Cost of manufacture	.25
Plant, advertising, etc., say	.10
Publisher's profit	.10
	$1.00

This of course is figured on the first editions. If a book has much of a run, the publisher's profit is larger as he can use his old plates and is not required to advertise so extensively. Charles Scribner says in this connection:

In this country there has been no complaint, so far as I have learned, that the author does not receive his royalty on the full number of books sold. The only bone of contention is, on the part of the author, that he does not receive a sufficiently high per cent. on the retail price. Well, the market is an open one, and the author is at liberty to choose his own publisher. If then the publisher were making more than a fair profit, some other publisher could afford to give the author a larger royalty, and he would do so. Competition rules among publishers as well as with other people. Publishers have found that fifteen per cent. on the retail price is all that they can afford to pay.

Taking the above table as correct the author is not likely to be very much encouraged at the situation. There are very few men who can collect material for a book that would sell for one dollar, produce the manuscript and read the proof in less than six months. A book that circulates 4,000 copies the first two years is rather above the average as things go nowadays. This is $600 to the author. A $1,200 bookkeeper is financially in a better situation, because he gets his money down. The first item in the above table that might be cut is the trade discount. The dealers, however, complain that they are expected to make twenty per cent. reductions to ministers and schools. These reductions have certainly been carried to great length by the retail dealers, to the detriment of the general public and the author. All of the American publishers complain of the cheap libraries and the trade in pirated foreign books, which make it difficult to offer liberal terms to American authors.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

SMART OLD MAN.

How He Induced an Admirer of His Young Wife to Leave Town.

Old Judge Pennybunker has a young wife with whom a young man named Hostetter McGinnis has been flirting pretty steadily for some months past. At last Pennybunker called the young man into the parlor, and the following conversation took place:

Pennybunker—Mr. McGinnis, I have evidence in my possession that justifies me in saying that you love my wife.

McGinnis—I must admit that it is true.

Pennybunker—I am satisfied that your affection for my wife is no passing whim, but is in the nature of an ardent attachment.

McGinnis—You are right. I love her most devotedly. I adore her.

Pennybunker—After what you have said there can be but one result.

McGinnis—I know that. I am at your service at any time. All you have to do is to name the time, place and weapons.

Pennybunker, smiling—That's not what I mean. There is a much better way to arrange this matter. You say you can not live without my wife, and your passion seems to be reciprocated. It would be cruel for me to separate two such loving hearts, I will procure a divorce, and then you can marry the object of your affections. You can then be united according to law.

McGinnis disappears through a side door that leads to the street.

Pennybunker soliloquizes—He'll not show himself around here in a hurry.

P. S.—Hostetter has left town.—*Texas Siftings.*

More Mind, More Madness.

It is in no way surprising that insanity should seem to increase in races or classes which are being intellectually stimulated by education. There is always in every community a proportion of brains which, being brought into action, will break down. This proportion doubtless diminishes as the community is elevated, and in a very few generations the result of culture may—probably will—be to develop a better stock, looking upon the people as a whole; but at the onset of the educationary process, and in the generation first taught, the immediate result must be a considerable number of wreckings. This general principle is applicable to all races, peoples and classes, and it explains why the first effect of trying to elevate the negroes has been to produce an apparent increase of insanity among them.—*Lancet.*

—Ebenezer W. Knapp and J. G. Millspaugh, two aged citizens of Walden, New York, were fast friends for over sixty years. Last Saturday Knapp was engaged in carting away his effects from the post-office, from which he had been recently removed by the postmaster, when he died suddenly of heart disease. The next morning Millspaugh heard the news of his friend's death while sitting in church, and was so shocked by the announcement that he died within an hour. Both were over seventy-five years old and members of the Reformed Church.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY JUNE 25..... 1887

Reliable authorities state that C. W. Craig, ex-editor of the Trinity *Journal*, will start new paper at Independence within a few weeks.—*Bishop Creek Register.*

If any idiot takes a second paper into a one paper town he is obliged to be a rat from the day he begins, and deserves the bankruptcy, both in purse and reputation, which inevitably ensues.—*Bulletin.*

It is said that an inspired crank is about to start another weekly newspaper at Independence, Inyo county. 'Twas ever thus. If a man locates in a town and by hard labor and starvation returns builds up a business so that he can live comfortably, some infernal idiot squats down beside him in the same business and both starve to death. The man who does this is invariably a second-rate hand, who dares not branch out and find a field for himself, but must follow a leader as a noodle-headed sheep blindly tags behind a bell-wether.

Mulholland, publisher of the INYO INDEPENDENT, has labored diligently for several years, surmounting many obstacles and struggling with all manner of vicissitudes, while advertising Owens Valley country and its resources. He honestly deserves whatever profits his little business yields, and is entitled to every cent of it. He publishes a paper devoted to the interests of his section, and the people of Inyo should see that he has adequate support so long as he conducts himself and his paper properly. The business men of that section should give the newcomer to understand that a cloudburst of poverty and hunger awaits him. One good journal is worth a thousand poor ones. The good one should be generously supported; the others should be consigned to the newspaper boneyard.—*Carson Daily Index.*

MISCELALNEOUS.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Independence Hotel,

Indepen - - Cal.

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1-86

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting and carried on between the undersigned at Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, and elsewhere, under the name of Richards & Castro, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Timothy Richards will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand, and is authorized to collect all indebtedness due to the late firm, and will pay all the liabilities thereof. TIMOTHY RICHARDS,
MIGUEL CASTRO.

Lone Pine, June 11, 1887.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W.E.LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

oct 23-tf

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMMES.
On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DELINQUENT NOTICE.

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California.

Location of Works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 20, levied on the 15th day of April, 1887, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

Names.	No. Cert.	No. Shhs.	Amt.
Campbell, E. L.	4505	50 0	$ 500
Caswell, T. H.	4507	5000	500
Caswell, T. H.	4511	1000	100
Caswell, T. H.	4526	500	50
Cronise, W. H. V, Trustee	4513	1000	100
Cronise, W. H. V, Trustee	4517	1000	100
Detrick, E., Trustee	4516	3000	300
Graves, H. T., Trustee	512	1000	100
Graves, H. T., Trustee	452	500	50
Hunt, John L.	4509	5000	500
Lux, Fred	4518	2 00	200

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 15th day of April, 1887, so many shares of each parcel of such stock as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the New Coso Mining Company, 808 Montgomery street on Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1887, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M. of said day, to pay said delinquent assessment thereon, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.

Office, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. j 11 3t

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, Califor will meet on Tuesday, July 5, 1887, [Monday, July 4th, being a legal holiday], as a Board of Equalization, to examine the assessment roll of Inyo county and equalize the assessment of property in the county, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of equalization presented to them is disposed of, but not later than the 4th Monday in July 1887. The assessment roll will be open daily for examination at the Clerk's office from 9 o'clock a. m. till 5 o'clock p. m. P. H. MACK,
County Clerk.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE electors of Independence School District, in the County of Inyo and State of California, that in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880 to and including Section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1887, at the Public School house in the Town of Independence, in said Independence School District, at which time will be submitted to be electors of said District the question of issuing the Bonds of the District and selling the same for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in said District and furnishing the same.

The polls will be open and the election held at the School House in the Town of Independence, in Independence School District, on the 9th day of July, 1887, and the polls will be open from twelve o'clock M. of said day until seven o'clock P. M. of said day. Thomas Parker, G. W. Brady and John A. Lank, will act as Judges of said Election to conduct the same.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is Five Thousand dollars, of the denomination of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum. The number of years which said Bonds are to run is ten years. Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
E. ROBINSON,
WM. F. MATLACK,
District School Trustees.

Dated at Independence School District, Inyo County, California, June 3d, 1887.

m14 4t

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT, OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California

GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff, vs. ARGUS RANGE SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

J. W. P. LAIRD and RICHARD S. MINER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Argus Range Silver Mining Company (a corporation), Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover a judgment in favor of plaintiff herein and against said defendant for the sum of $2146 27 alleged to be due plaintiff from defendant for and upon certain assigned accounts, claims and demands, as follows: $698 48 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and the firm of White and Anthony, and for goods and merchandise sold and delivered to, and buckboard hired to, and money laid out for defendant at its request by said firm; also $99.71 on an account stated June 21st, 1884, between defendant and one H. Jackson for work performed by said Jackson for defendant at its request; also $294.12 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Theodore Wibbelt and for work performed by said Wibbelt for defendant at its request; also $408.86 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Henry Mettler and for work performed by said Mettler for defendant at its request; also $20.97 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and one Robert Harry and for work performed by said Harry for defendant at its request; also $89 20 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and one Joseph Feehan, and for work performed by said Feehan for defendant at its request; also $17 97 on an account stated between defendant and one H. G. Chickering, and for work performed by said Chickering for defendant at its request; also $8 37 on an account stated between defendant and one John Daly July 5th, 1884, and for work performed by said Daly for defendant at its request; also $4 14 on an account stated July 5th, 1884, between defendant and one George Hann, and for work performed by said Hand for defendant at its request; also $162,75 for work performed by one P. Valenzuela for defendant at its request; also $21 on an account stated June 28th 1884, between one Albert Roustadt and defendant and for work performed by said Roustadt for defendant at its request; also $10 90 on an account stated June 29th 1884, between one A. Roustadt and defendant and for work performed by said Roustadt for defendant at its request; also $54 40 on an account stated between one Juan Cardova and defendant June 29th, 1884, and for work performed by said Cardova for defendant at its request; also $18 12 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between one A Sarelli and defendant, and for work performed by said Sarelli for defendant at its request; also $37 37 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Foo and defendant and for work performed by said Ah Foo for defendant at its request; also $37 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Con Sam and defendant and for work performed by said Con Sam for defendant at its request; also $88 80 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Fon and defendant, and for work performed by said Ah Fon for defendant at its request; and also for interest on each of said foregoing accounts from said several dates above named at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; all of said foregoing accounts and indebtedness having been contracted by defendant in Inyo County, and all of said indebtedness, and each and all of said accounts and claims above specified were before the commencement of said action, duly sold and assigned to plaintiff, who is now the owner and holder of the same; and for costs of suit all of which fully appears in the complaint filed herein, which is hereby referred to, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2146 27, interest as aforesaid, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty six

[SEAL] W. L. HUNTER,
Clerk.

[Endorsement.]
No. 224.

SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO, CAL.

GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
ARGUS SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.

ALIAS SUMMONS.

RICHARD S. MINER and J. W. P. LAIRD Attorneys for Plaintiff.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9 45 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p. m.	11 40 a. m.
Luning	5 10 p. m.	9 50 a. m.
Soda Springs	6 10 p. m.	9 00 a. m.
Belleville	7 45 p. m.	7 5 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p. m.	Lv. 7 05 a. m.
	No. 3 Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Belleville	7 45 a. m.	5 00 p. m.
Benton	11 25 a. m.	1 15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.	11 20 p. m.
Alvord	2 30 p. m.	10 10 a. m.
Independence	4 00 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	5 40 p. m.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. C. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence !. Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESpectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City,
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent **FREE**, on application.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Fullest very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why. Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
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Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and jobbed.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK..... PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing..... $2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Cook's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

S. D. THURSTON, N. G.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.

They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

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NORMAN
HOUSE,

Independence, - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cts. a piece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—**FREE.**

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
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(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

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INYO CO., CAL.,

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

—

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

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BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

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SAN FRANCISCO.

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DRAW DIRECT

--ON--

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LONDON, England,

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

—

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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OF NEW YORK.

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And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital - - 21,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

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227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ills.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S. NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JUNE 25 ..... 1887.

MARRIED.

HARRY—WILSON—At Darwin, May 29, 1887, by J. F. Hawley, J. P., Robert Harry to Miss Annie Wilson, all of Darwin.

BORN.

PEELER—At Independence, June 22, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Peeler, a son.

Mr. J. G. Birchim, of Round Valley, is in town.

White Smith came up from Keeler on Tuesday morning.

Miss Emma Uhlemeyer is visiting with Miss Addie Lewis.

John W. P. Laird, Esq., made a trip to Lone Pine yesterday.

Willie Chalfant returned to Bishop on Thursday morning.

The ladies' riding tournament on the Fourth will be a novelty.

Bob Peeler is the happy father of a bouncing baby boy.

C. Mulholland is visiting the Darwin mines and vicinity.

There are ripe apples in the Lewis orchard at Camp Independence.

The southern end of the county will be well represented on the Fourth.

Mr. Frank Miranda went to Darwin at the beginning of the week.

Don't forget the irrigation meeting at the Halfway house this afternoon.

Work is being done on the "cinder path" for the sprinters on the Fourth.

Tom Ferguson has been in town several days past under the doctor's care.

Large posters for the celebration at Independence have been put up around town.

Georgie Wood arrived home on Wednesday from San Francisco, where has been at school.

Hot, hotter, hottest; in fact, all degrees of heat, but a delightful breeze every afternoon.

Keeler is growing steadily; a large and increasing amount of business is done there.

More hay will be cut in the valley this year than ever before. There is no old hay left.

Mr. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at Camp Independence to-morrow [Sunday] forenoon, at 11 o'clock.

Mr. John Baxter will please accept our thanks for a basket of delicious peaches, the first of the season.

Mr. J. A. McKenzie was at Keeler at the beginning of the week. He is shipping a good deal of ore.

John Hughes was up from Lone Pine early in the week for the purpose of locating land near that place.

We may confidently expect direct railroad communication with Los Angeles in comparitively short time.

Look out for startling appearances in the parade on the Fourth. The Original and Onlys will be out in force.

One of our courts has decided that farmers will be held liable for injury to stock by wire fences owned by them.

Two large irrigation districts are now being formed in Tulare county, near Goshen, under the provisions of the Wright bill.

Every mine operator at Darwin wants to employ more miners. There has not been such a demand for miners there for years past.

Hon. P. Reddy is at Darwin; his mine, the Defiance, is looking unusually well and he is giving attention to some new developments.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr made a visit to Bishop Creek this week for the purpose of seeing his brother, who is also in the ministry.

Another brutal train robbery is reported from Texas. The theives are said to have got away with booty to the amount of seventy-five thousand dollars.

Mr. John L. Hunt, of San Francisco, Secretary of the New Coso Mining Company, went north last Tuesday on his way to the City from a visit to the mines at Darwin.

A new buck scraper was delivered to Mr. McIvor at Independence Station last Monday. A large ditching machine is on the way from Chicago and is expected to arrive soon.

There being no competing baseball nines the money set aside for that purpose will be devoted to prizes for successful competitors in all kinds of athletic games on the Fourth.

There is a steady increase in the volume of ore shipments from Keeler. About Darwin new claims are being opened up and nearly all the old mines are paying better than ever before.

A decree of divorce has been granted in the case of R. Porter Ashe and Amy Crocker Ashe. The lady will take her maiden name. The child has been adopted by Mrs. Ashe's mother.

A good deal of ore is sacked up at Darwin but there are not teams enough to haul it to the railroad. The ore output of the camp is steadily increasing and would increase faster if more miners could be got.

Several Big Pine Indians have been in town this week locating land in that vicinity. They have ceased their tribal relations and wish to become citizens. They should be encouraged in their good intentions.

Jack Wilson came over from Darwin to Keeler last Monday and arrested a man who was charged with absconding to defraud a creditor. The debt is for a board bill.

The new warehouse of N. Rhine will be completed by the Fourth and the ball will be held in it. It well built structure in every particular; the floor is of the best matched lumber and will be all that can be desired for dancing.

Extension of the C. & C.

Secretary Bender, of the C. & C. and V. & T. railroads, in an interview with a Reno *Gazette* reporter talks as follows: "The prospect of an extention of the Carson & Colorado railroad to Mojave is excellent. Superintendent Yerington returned from San Francisco a few days ago, where he went to consult D. O. Mills on the matter. Mr. Bender says that Mr. Yerington declines to say just what was said at the conference in San Francisco, but he did say, on his return to Carson, in reply to the question as to the prospects for an early completion of the road, "I am not at liberty to talk to you about this matter, but I can say to you that it will be all right." Some time within three months there will be a meeting of officers of the road and others interested, to consider the question, when a definite conclusion will be arrived at. Work would not be begun in any event until fall, as the winter months are the best to work in that country. The people of Los Angeles are more anxious than the people of Reno for the completion of this road. He is confident that when built the road will be a paying investment, and he hopes and believes that the extension of this road will be resumed at an early day."

Judicious Shoeing.

A short time ago a mare was brought to the blacksmith shop of A. C. Harvey, at Lone Pine, to be shod. Following the mare was an exceedingly well bred mule colt a few weeks old, but so crippled that its owner thought he could have to kill it. Mr. Harvey agreed to cure the animal and succeeded to such an extent that it is now almost well. The trouble was that its front pastern joints were so weak that they were on the ground; Mr. Harvey made a pair of shoes with a piece of iron projecting in front; this prevented the joints from bending forward, but still they turned sidewise; these were removed and bars welded on crosswise; soon after the shoes were replaced the little fellow began to stand erect, the joints stregthening rapidly. These shoes have now been taken off, and, saving the spots where the hair was rubbed off, there is no trace of his former condition. A well known trotting horse on the other side was one similarly treated when a colt by Mr. Harvey.

Irrigation Meeting.

To-day at 1 p. m. a meeting will be held at the Halfway house, George's Creek, for the purpose of holding a general caucus for the nomination of officers for the irrigation district. It is very desirable that all those interested in the formation of the new district should make a special point of attending. It is absolutely necessary to the success of the enterprise that good and efficient men are elected to fill the position of directors. A large sum of money is to be disposed of and the responsibility will be a serious one. Such matters as are not fully understood will be canvassed at length and an endeavor made to place such questions clearly before the voters.

The closing exercises of the Spring term of the Bishop Creek Academy were held last Monday and passed off very creditably. The scholars show much improvement together with ability. Too much cannot be said of the ability of Mr. Logan as a teacher.

H. J. Chickering went south last Monday on his way to Panamint. He had been on a round of visiting with relatives at San Francisco and surrounding country. Mr. Chickering has gone back to Panamint to resume work on the new mill now in course of construction there.

Mr. H. H. Russell arrived at Independence at the end of last week. A boarding house must be built at the San Carlos mine and other outside improvements made before much work can be done in the mine, but work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

Darwin is by odds the best mining camp now in Inyo county. There is more ore in sight there than any where else in the county. Good miners are urgently needed and all who can be got are at once employed. Hon. P. Reddy, among other operators, wants men to work in the Defiance mine.

The furnace at Lookout has now been running for some time and considerable bullion is already out. For some weeks past Mr. Fitzgerald has been taking out ore that runs away up into big figures. Some of this ore goes a thousand dollars per ton and over, but carries very little lead. Mining men around Darwin say that nothing to equal this ore has been seen in the county for a long time.

On a recent trip to Lone Pine we were shown around town by the genial Charley Begole. The gardens are making an excellent showing; corn at least seven feet high was found. This region is exceptionally well adapted to vineyards; all those visited were loaded with grapes. Small fruits of all kinds are ripening in profusion. Charley never misses an opportunity of interesting a visitor.

Very favorable mention is made of a new invention for pulverizing earth and preparing it for seed. Mr David Lubin, of Sacramento, is the inventor. The machine thoroughly stirs up land that is packed or crusted and reduces the clods to fine powder. It is claimed that by the use of this machine irrigation may be almost done away with for all kinds of crops, but especially for vineyards and orchards.

A painful accident lately happened to White Smith. He was coming down Panamint canyon with his big team; the rope leading from the front wagon to the brake of the hind wagon was slack and he took hold and pulled it tight. The rope was coiled about his hand and just then the front wagon made a sudden rush forward, putting such a strain upon the three-quarter inch rope that it was broken. Mr. Smith was unable to extricate his hand and it was very severely crushed and lacerated.

John Morton has just got finished a nice new building at Keeler. He opened for business a few days ago. Near his business place Mr. Morton has a very cosy and handsomely furnished residence. A real beauty of a rocking chair stands in the front parlor, its arms extended toward the door and just ready to receive the bride of whom the gallant Heenan is now in search. Nothing else is wanting to make him the happiest of men.

A few years ago one of the best bullion producing mines at Darwin was the old Promontory mine. A disagreement among partners led to a suspension of work and it has lain idle until quite recently. A short time ago the property was leased and now ore is being taken out right along. Fifteen hundred tons of Promontory ore average fortyfive dollars per ton and not one ton of the ore was sorted, all the ore in the ledge was taken out just as it came. The mine is now looking as well as ever and the best output of former times will be equalled.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Are You Willing to Order by Mail? Will You Send A Trial Order to

HALE BROS. & CO.

SACRAMENTO?

We will warrant the prices to be right and, and guarantee the qualities to be the best on the Coast for the money. If we cannot give you satisfaction we will cheerfully refund your money. Your orders will receive prompt attention. We want to make your acquaintance and do business with you. We are in the trade to make money and we believe we can benefit you at the same time. If we cannot make it an object for you to trade with us then we do not want a dollar of your money. No harm to obtain samples and prices. Make comparisons; it always pays. The better posted you become the more of your trade we are bound to secure. Have you a copy of our catalogue? Do you know what we are doing? If not, and are interested, send for samples and our Catalogue. Mailed free of charge to any address

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

820, 821, 823, 825 K St. and 1026 Ninth

Shooting.

About 9 o'clock on Thursday night a pistol shot was heard at one of the China houses near town. An investigation developed the fact that a Chinaman well known around town as "Old Joe," had been shot at by another celestial who thirsted for his gore. The bullet hit the ground, however, without doing any damage. On the arrival of the Sheriff he was informed that the man who did the shooting had gone to Pat Flynn's wash house; here he was found in the cellar on a bed and placed under arrest. He indignantly denied shooting and claimed that the other shot at him; but being under the influence of Chinese rotgut whisky he was given a night's lodging in the tanks.

Progressive Euchre.

Last Saturday evening a party gathered at the residence of Mrs. V. G. Thompson and took part in a game of progressive euchre. Among the guests were Mrs. Rhine and Miss Alice Rhine, Mr. and Mrs. Conklin and Miss Conklin, Mr. and Mrs. Peeler, Miss Katie Mulholland, Messrs. P. W. Forbes, Henry Mack and Henry Rhine. The royal prize was won by Mr. Mack. The occasion was an agreeable one and impressed the guests with the hope of a similar one in the near future.

Attention Growlers

The costumes for the growlers will arrive in a few days and those desiring to participate in the parade can obtain the same from the Secretary, Bertrand Rhine. All growlers are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the school house on Friday evening, July 1st.

DIVINE SERVICE.—To-morrow Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at the Fort at 11 o'clock a. m. and at Independence in the M. E. Church at 7:45 o'clock p. m. Sunday school at Independence at 11 a. m. Everybody invited to attend.

For Sale or Rent.

A new five room dwelling with two closets and bathroom. Rooms are large and well lighted. Lot 100x130 feet. Excellent location. For further particulars apply to

J. D. BLAIR,
Independence, Cal.

FOR SALE.—An old style Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine. To be sold *very low*. The most favorable terms given on new machines. I. H. MULHOLLAND.

Having in our official capacity as members of the Plymouth, Pa., Hospital Committee, been asked to test and prove the effective of many different articles to be used as disinfectants in sick-rooms and as preventives of infectious fevers, report that Darbys Prophylactic Fluid has been thoroughly tested during the recent Typhoid epidemic in this place. It proved most efficacious in staying the spread of the Fever.

F. H. Armstrong, S. M. Davenport,
J. A. Opp, O. M. Lance,
Thos. Kerr, James Lee, Jr.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At the written request of three members a meeting of the Board of Education of Inyo county will be held at Independence on Saturday, July 9, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of amending and revising the manual adopted in 1886 to make it correspond with the changes made in the school law in 1887, and also to take into consideration the advisability of recommending such text books in Primary Physiology, Practical Entomology, and English and American Literature, also including all matters to be published in manual.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
President.

Dated, June 23, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.
P. W. Forbes, Independence.

Hurrah Hurrah Hurrah

GRAND

FOURTH OF JULY

CELEBRATION

At Independence

Everybody Cordially Invited.

No Pains or Expense Will be Spared to Make This A Grand Success.

Grand salute of 100 guns at 5 a. m.

PART I.

Grand Base Ball Tournament for a purse of $100. Open to all nines. Entrance free. Entries to close with the Secretary June 15th. Game called at 8 a. m. sharp.

PART II.

Grand Parade and Pageant. Parade forms at 10:30 a. m. sharp. John W. P. Laird, Grand Marshal.

ORDER OF PARADE:

1.—Grand Marshal and Aids.
2.—18th District Brass Band.
3.—Liberty Car, with new and novel features.
4.—The Original Vocaphones.
5.—Original Growlers.
6.—Officers of the Day.

Line of March, direct to Robinson's Grove.

PART III.

Programme of Literary Exercises.

1.—Chorus ..... Choir.
2.—Prayer ..... Rev. Mr. De La Matyr.
3.—Address ... Hon. John A. Hannah, President of the Day.
4.—"America," ..... Choir.
5.—Reading Declaration .. R. L. Peeler.
6.—Oration ..... A. R. Conklin, Esq
7.—"The Star Spangled Banner" ..... Goddess of Liberty and Chorus.
8.—Original Poem ..... Crit. Hampton.
9.—Instrumental ..... Brass Band.

PART IV.

Grand Barbecue.

PART V.

Grand 100 yards Prize Race for a purse of $50. Open to all. Entrance fee, $5. Entries to close July 1st with the Secretary. Winner to take purse and entrance money.

PART VI.

Grand Ball under the auspices of the Young Men's Social Club. Excellent music and new floor.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

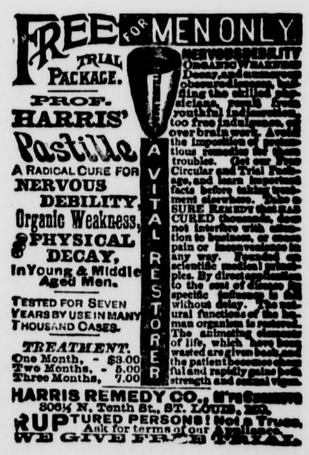
TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.



EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives, at

Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

THE FIGHTING PROPENSITY.

An Amusement for Which Men and Animals Have a Great Liking.

Men and animals are born with a propensity to fight. Is there in the whole range of the animal creation one animal that does not fight, if it has sense enough and powers of locomotion?

Oysters and clams cannot fight.' If their organ of combativeness is not wanting, they have no use for it. Lobsters fight and are wonderfully voracious. They even devour each other, and may be said to eat themselves; for, changing their shell and stomach every year, these remains are generally the first morsel to glut their new system. The life of all fishes is one of perpetual warfare. The carnage of the sea exceeds that on dry land. Bees fight savagely, both in swarms and singly. Two bees, having a quarrel, go out armed with their deadly stings—more formidable than ten inch Bowie knives—go out of the hive and fight a duel. Ants fight with great ferocity. Armies of ants meet other armies in deadly battle and cover the field with killed and wounded. They also fight duels. This is the case with many other insects. Spiders not only fight, but eat each other like human cannibals. From the elephant to the mouse the quadrupeds fight, even the gentlest, under sufficient provocation.

Cats swear and spit at each other, fur pulling and blood letting being their great delight. A long time ago, one summer night, all the cats in the city and county of Kilkenny were absent from their homes, and the next morning a plain near the city was strewed with thousands of slain cats, and it was supposed that almost all the cats in Ireland joined in the fight, as was shown by collars on the necks of some of the dead bearing the names of places in all quarters of Ireland. There are men alive who knew persons, since dead, who actually inspected the field.

A monkey has been known to whip a large bulldog. We believe the whole monkey tribe as it approaches humanity increases in pugnacity.

Most all birds, from the ostrich to the humming bird, are fighters. The male ostrich frequently administers a chastisement to the female by kicking her heartily around the paddock until she is under control. Whenever it happens that two humming birds meet among the flowers they signal the encounter with a shrill war cry, and dash at each other in fierce antagonism. For an instant they close together, then give each other chase, and with the speed of meteors are lost to view. Shortly after the return of one alone announces that the victory has been quick and decisive. Diminutive as are the puny sprites, they are heavily charged with combativeness. The entire race are pugnacious and quarrelsome, imprudently assaulting each other and birds of much greater size. Even the hawk is not safe from their attacks, and has been seen whipped by them. So excessive is the pugnacity which characterizes the game cock that broods scarcely feathered are occasionally found to have reduced themselves to utter blindness by their combats. When two game cocks meet they have a way of crouching and "pointing" at each other; then they advance with heads erect and fury in every movement, fly at one another, each endeavoring to drive his spur into the head or breast of his adversary. In heraldry the cock is the emblem of strife, of haughtiness, of quarrels and of victory.

As to man—do we not know that his history is a history of war? In the savage state tribes are in continual warfare. In barbarous nations these fierce contests are prosecuted on a larger scale. How seldom were the tribes of Greece at peace! How seldom closed the doors of the temple of Janus in ancient Rome! Read the history of modern nations, and how frequent are the wars, how brief the intervals of peace! It is estimated that nearly 7,000,000,000 of human beings have perished in the battles which man has waged against his fellow creature—man; but there is scarcely a battle of the last three centuries which can at all rival in destructiveness many ancient struggles.

From a rough calculation taken from the returns of those left dead on the fields of battle in which Napoleon commanded, from Mentonotte to Waterloo, we find the amount 1,811,500. The Crimean war caused the destruction of 784,900 lives; the war in Italy in 1857, 45,000; in Schleswig-Holstein, 3,500; our own war, 800,000; the Prussian and Austrian war, 45,000; the war in Mexico and China by the English and French, 65,000, and the Prussian and French war, 100,000—a grand total between 1853 and 1880 of 1,850,000 lives.

What do people not fight and quarrel about? Is there anything that has not been the germ of a "row?" Nothing under the sun, we believe, from a pin to a new baby's name. There was a European contest of twelve years arising out of the mischance of a politician having spilled a cup of coffee on the silk gown of one Mrs. Marsham, who was a sort of genteel waiting maid to Queen Anne, with very great influence over the not very sensible mind of her majesty. In a moment of irritation—and a spoiled brocade would try any woman's temper—she gave advice, which her royal mistress followed, contrary to the pacific predilections of the awkward coffee spiller, and the result was the involvment of England in a long and costly war.—Troy Times.

France's Two Oyster Beds.

The two principal centers of oyster culture in France are at Arcachon and Auray. The bay of Arcachon has since 1854 held a foremost place in oyster breeding. In 1857 there were 20 parts, or district oyster beds; in 1865 the number had increased to 297, with an output of over 10,000,000 oysters. At the present time the little bay, which has a total area of 37,500 acres, has oyster beds covering an area of 15,000 acres, which provide annually about 300,000,000 oysters for consumption. With regard to the oyster beds at Auray, on the coast of Brittany, these, though not so important as those of Arcachon, have still a considerable output, and, from being exhaustive and unproductive when their rehabilitation was first undertaken, have become full to overflowing.—New York Tribune.

Quartets at the Funeral.

Male quartets are the latest things in Gotham funeral services. Upon reading an obituary advertisement a member of a quartet calls upon the family and suggests an engagement. At a recent funeral service, "Shall We Know Each Other There?" "Angels Ever Bright and Fair," "Nearer, My God, to Thee," and "Jesus Lover of My Soul," were sung by these professionals with impressive effect, the choristers standing at the head of the main hall stairway, while the friends were assembled in the parlor, and the family gathered on the floor next above. When required, the singers go to the grave. The pay is generally left to the consideration of the family or else referred to the undertaker.—Chicago Times.

WOMEN IN RUSSIA.

A Picture of Russian Home Life in the Time of Ivan the Terrible.

In Mr. Nathan Haskell Dole's recent lecture on the "Rise of Russian Literature," he spoke of the "Domostroi, or Book of Domestic Management," written by the *Pope* Sylvester for the edification of his only son, Anphim and his daughter-in-law Pelagia.

It was composed early in the sixteenth century, during the reign of Ivan the Terrible, and throws a curious light on Russian society at that time.

For many years it was the universal *vade mecum* of household duties. It may interest some of the women of Philadelphia who did not hear Mr. Dole's lecture to see what the old priest laid down as law for the treatment and behavior of their sisters three centuries and a half ago. Mr. Dole's translation was as follows:

She must go to church as often as possible and consult with her husband. Husbands must teach their wives with love and reasonable punishment. If the wife live not according to her husband's teaching then the husband must punish her alone by themselves, and after he has punished her he must forgive her and give further advice; but they must not be angry with one another.

Servants and children must be punished according to their guilt, and wounds must be inflicted, but after the punishment forgive the sin. But the mistress of the house must look after the servants as to what is fitting for the same. But when it is necessary to reprehend your wife, your son or your daughter, or to punish them by laying on the whip, punish them not before people, but alone. Strike them not on the ear or in the face or on the head with the fist, nor kick them or strike them with the staff, either of iron or of wood. But if the sin be great, then, stripping off the garment, apply a little whip discreetly, holding the hands. Wives must ask their husbands about all holy teaching, and be subject to them in all things.

Every day the husband and wife should question each other and take counsel about the whole conduct of the house. She must have acquaintance only with those whom her husband commands. She may converse with guests about her handiwork and about household management, and listen when she sees that it is good. What she does not know she may ask modestly. Whatever any one commands she must "beat the forehead" humbly, and when she goes forth from the house she must tell all things to her husband.

She may meet socially with good women not for eating and drinking, but for good conversation and knowledge; she must take care of her appearance and not indulge in laughter and not gossip; if any one asks her about any thing she must reply: "I know not; I have heard nothing about it, and as for me, I ask not about unnecessary things and I do not talk about princes, and boyars and my neighbors." In nowise indulge in drunkenness; a woman may drink beer, *Kvas*, both at home and abroad, but she must not eat and drink secretly away from her husband; the wise woman does not entertain the stranger without her husband's presence. In regard to all things consult with the husband and not with the slave and not with the serf.—*Philadelphia Call.*

SUBMISSION OF WIVES.

A Social and Domestic Question of Considerable Interest and Importance.

How far this submitting unto one's own husband should be carried, is a question for consideration. True it is that wifely submission is not in much danger of being carried to excess in this age of woman's rights; and yet one sometimes sees an exception in the person of a meek woman, who, partly through fear, and partly through a mistaken notion of duty, merges her sentiments, her ideas, her very self in her husband. She loses her own identity, and becomes simply his echo.

This would be less deplorable than it is if the husband who thus absorbs her were always a superior character (for such women are always weak and would not amount to much in themselves). But sad as it is, these oaks to which such tender vines cling are not always the strong supports they should be.

When a man is selfish, tyrannical and dishonest, so much so that he even finds himself almost without friends, must his gentle wife, who is capable of winning friends by her own lovely character, renounce every hope of happiness, of friendship, of the pleasure of society, by frowning upon all who disagree with him, forsaking all who disapprove his meanness, and making strangers feel that she is as bad as himself? I can not think it right. It is too much for one soul to require of another! Too much in the wrong direction. It is beautiful to see a wife love and seek to save her husband, all the more as he becomes a "sinking ship;" but if she can not save him, if he will deliberately sink, she is not, I believe, required to sink with him to the extent of wrecking her own life. Woman has individuality of her own, a character of her own to maintain just as much as man. It is as valuable to her as her husband's is to him; and she is fully as strong to maintain it. The best of men admit that only in a physical sense is she "the weaker sex;" but a mournful exception is the woman who adds the folly of allowing herself to become the echo of a hollow, brazen vessel, to the mistake of having become his wife.—*Christian at Work.*

Latter Day Saints in Ohio.

An interesting revival of Mormonism is going on at Kirtland, O., the place where this curious faith was first promulgated. The old temple is undergoing repairs, and a new community of Latter Day saints is growing up about it. They do not believe in or practice polygamy, and so long as they do not break the laws of Ohio nobody objects to them. In the business of special revelations, however, they are up to their old leaders. Elder Kelley has one every few days in regard to the restoration of the temple, which is to be according to the original design. But it is a little curious that for details he consults the old residents of the neighborhood who remember just how the building looked when it was first finished.—Frank Leslie's.

FINE TABLE LINEN.

Elegant Patterns for Table-Cloths, Napkins, Luncheon Sets and Doylies.

Even more enthusiasm is felt for choice table-linen than for bed-linen, and this is quite reasonable, because the opportunities for admiring it are more numerous. For table service nothing is too dainty, nothing too beautiful, and so must have thought the designers of the snowy covers and napkins, the exquisite doylies and the handsome luncheon sets. The best patterns are now found in table-cloths that are sold by the yard, as well as in those woven separately with a border on all sides. In woven cloths the sizes vary, so that a cover for a very large as well as a very small table is obtainable. Among the newest and most effective weavings is one known as crackle work, the design reproducing the effect of crackle ware. In the angles formed by the converging lines of one cover having the crackle weaving are acorns; and upon another are realistic-looking daisies. Another cover has large clover-leaves strewn singly over it, and still another has peaches brought out in beautiful luster. The design of the border is often different from the center. For instance, the cloth having a large clover-leaf design has five-pointed stars between two Greek scrolls for its border; that having peaches upon it has an architectural design that looks like a Corinthian cornice surmounted by spear-heads in groups of three.

Napkins match the table covers in design and vary in size from twenty-one to thirty inches. They are usually square, but what is known as a French napkin is oblong. It is noticeable that French table-linen displays very airy designs, with a leaning toward roses, palms and other floral patterns; but the demand for it is only in the best qualities. Its beautiful luster must always be admired even while the durability and beauty of Irish goods of the best class are conceded. Indeed, in the development of flax products each county where the plant is raised seems to have paid special attention to the development of some particular result. Scotch goods, even in their lowest grades, yield good service; while in the medium qualities German linens are unsurpassed.

The question is sometimes asked whether the same style of table linen is used for breakfast as for dinner. This depends on many things, principal among which are the circumstances governing the service of the morning meal. A white cover is never out of place upon the breakfast table, but it is not essential to the proper serving of the light repast which often precedes an early dinner. Breakfast napkins are smaller than those used at dinner.

Of course, everybody's taste is not suited by a cover of white linen, no matter how fine or how beautiful it may be, and at ceremonious dinners the center of the cloth is sometimes overlaid with a square of linen showing elaborate drawn-work. Sometimes a stripe of drawn-work extends through the center or along each side of the cover, showing a stripe of satin or plush placed underneath.

Luncheon sets invite the use of much ornamentation, and many adjectives might be employed in their description. Perhaps the briefest summary of their beauty may be expressed by saying that they are very artistic. Holbein sets, which at a little distance appear to be of a single faint color, display upon inspection two colors upon a creamy background, which softens the other tints beautifully. Both colors are woven in an arabesque design which simulates old tapestry, and the effect is especially good. Darker sets present almost as conglomerate an intermingling of colors as a cashmere shawl or an oriental rug, and are thick, but light in texture. They are all considered fast colors, but their laundering is something which one would instinctively postpone as long as the first freshness remained. A handsome luncheon set, consisting of a table-cloth and twelve napkins, that would please the seeker after nice but inexpensive goods, is of momie linen with a Kensington border inside a netted fringe.

Doylies. At their mention there comes to mind squares of silk and linen so woven as to appear all silk, bits of fine cambric with hem-stitching and drawn-work upon them, tiny morsels of linen overwrought with the fairy blossoms of the flax—indeed, no fancy of the brain is too original to be worked out upon these little ornaments, for that is what they are. Upon the embroidered ones the work is usually done at home, but any design admired will be developed by shop-keepers who supply them. Even the laundering of a set of table linen is now accomplished, if so ordered, before it is delivered to the purchaser.

In marking bedroom or table linen the initials, singly or interlaced of the lady of the house or the initial or emblem of her family are preferred if the articles are among the provisions of her family for her establishment in housekeeping; and sometimes this preference is maintained even when she has been for years a matron. Usually, however, linen purchased after marriage has the name or the initials, crest or monogram of the family upon it. The characters may be small or large, fashion only stipulating that they shall be perfectly wrought and not too conspicuously placed, and that upon white goods they shall be white. Sometimes the marking is so elaborate that its cost is nearly equal to the value of the linen.—*Delineator.*

—A statistician declares that, while the annual increase of the population is less than two per cent., the annual increase of physicians is more than five and one-half per cent.—*Chicago Times.*

A zinc and silver mine has been discovered near Salem, Va.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

ALWAYS KEEP THE UPPER HAND OF DISEASE.

Changes of temperature are apt to cause dangerous sickness; in the full-blooded apoplexy is to be feared. When you have a pain in the head, feel dizzy, feverish, rheumatic or sick at the stomach take at once three to ten of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Such slight affections are only the harbingers of disease or sudden prostration, and the thing to do is to master the trouble at once. Never let a little sickness get the better of you. Drive it out of doors immediately. Let there be no compromise, always have with you a box of BRANDRETH'S PILLS, and you are prepared to fight the worst form of sickness in its incipiency.

Some thrifty dairymen has found out how to water butter as well as milk. He puts gelatin in it, and gelatin absorbs ten times its weight of water, while the water thus taken up does not impair the solidity of the butter.

THE EFFECTS OF MENTAL EXHAUSTION.

Many diseases, especially those of the nervous system, are the products of daily renewed mental exhaustion. Business avocations often involve an amount of mental wear and tear very prejudicial to physical health, and the professions, if arduously pursued, are no less destructive to brain and nerve tissue. It is one of the most important attributes of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that it compensates for this undue loss of tissue, and that it imparts new energy to the brain and nerves. The rapidity with which it renews weakened mental energy and physical vitality is remarkable, and shows that its invigorating properties are of the highest order. Besides increasing vital stamina, and counteracting the effects of mental exhaustion, this potential medicine cures and prevents fever and ague, rheumatism, chronic dyspepsia and constipation, kidney and uterine weakness and other complaints. Physicians also commend it as a medicated stimulant and remedy.

The bequests left Philadelphia by Stephen Girard are now estimated to represent a money value of over $10,000,000.

SOME FOLKS

have much difficulty in swallowing the huge, old-fashioned pill, but anyone can take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" which are composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. For diseases of the liver and stomach, sick and bilious headache, etc., they have no equal. Their operation is attended with no discomfort whatever. They are sugar-coated and put up in glass vials.

The time of the ocean steamship passage has been reduced by more than one-half since 1840, and by more than 40 per cent since 1860.

Thy Throat.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" act directly on the organs of the voice. They have an extraordinary effect in all disorders of the Throat. *Speakers* and *Singers* find the Troches useful. *Sold only in boxes.*

John Bunyan used the slang expression, "It's a cold day for them" in an essay against the Roman Catholic clergy, which makes the phrase about two hundred and twenty years old.

IT IS A FACT

well established that consumption if attended to in its first stages, can be cured. There is, however, no true and rational way to cure this disease, which is really scrofulous ulceration of the lungs, except through purifying the blood. Keep the liver in perfect order and pure blood will be the result. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," a purely vegetable compound does all this and more; while it purifies the blood it also builds up the system, strengthening it against future attacks of disease. Ask for Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." Take no other. Of druggists.

Twenty-six miles of streets were under water during the recent flood in Montreal.

Any one wishing the very best quality of Rubber Goods should always purchase those manufactured by the Goodyear Rubber Co., San Francisco.

Mrs. Marie Danos of Louisiana has been granted a patent for a cotton cultivator.

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Mental or organic weakness, nervous debility and kindred delicate diseases, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. For large illustrated book of particulars enclose 10 cents in stamps and address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1. Six bottles for $5.

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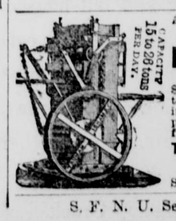
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The disease had gone to my lungs and to the region of my heart and I was finally given up by the physicians, who said I could live but a few hours at most and that all they could do was to make me as easy as possible by killing the pain by frequent injections of morphine. I was finally advised by a friend to take Dr. Pardee's Rheumatic Remedy. Upon being asked as to giving it to me, the physician said "I have no faith in patent medicines, but give it to him; it will not hurt him."

I was then so near dead that my limbs were cold below the knees, and a numb sensation began to creep over my body, and I suffered with great pain in my chest and about my heart. After I had taken the first few doses I experienced more pain than before, for it seemed to drive the pain from the vital parts toward the extremities. I continued to take it according to directions. Four days after the physicion who gave me up called to see me, and said I was much better. In about four weeks I could sit up; I then gained very fast and became as well as ever. CHAS. O. BARNUM.

Brother of D. C. Barnum, Attorney, 126 Powers' Block, Rochester, to whom persons can refer.

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LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE AND HEART TROUBLE.
Mrs. MARY A. MCCLURE, *Columbus, Kans.*, writes: "I addressed you in November, 1881, in regard to my health, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble, and female weakness. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription and Pellets. I used one bottle of the 'Prescription,' five of the 'Discovery,' and four of the 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' My health began to improve under the use of your medicine, and my strength came back. My difficulties have all disappeared. I can work hard all day, or walk four or five miles a day, and stand it well; and when I began using the medicine I could scarcely walk across the room, most of the time, and I did not think I could ever feel well again. I have a little baby girl eight months old. Although she is a little delicate in size and appearance, she is healthy. I give your remedies all the credit for curing me, as I took no other treatment after beginning their use. I am very grateful for your kindness, and thank God and thank you that I am as well as I am after years of suffering."

LIVER DISEASE.
Mrs. I. V. WEBBER, of *Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

Chronic Diarrhea Cured.—D. LAZARRE, Esq., *275 and 277 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La.*, writes: "I used three bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has cured me of chronic diarrhea. My bowels are now regular."

GENERAL DEBILITY.
Mrs. PARMELIA BRUNDAGE, of *161 Lock Street, Lockport, N. Y.*, writes: "I was troubled with chills, nervous and general debility, with frequent sore throat, and my mouth was badly cankered. My liver was inactive, and I suffered much from dyspepsia. I am pleased to say that your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets' have cured me of all these ailments and I cannot say enough in their praise. I must also say a word in reference to your 'Favorite Prescription,' as it has proven itself a most excellent medicine for weak females. It has been used in my family with excellent results."

Dyspepsia.—JAMES L. COLBY, Esq., of *Yucatan, Houston Co., Minn.*, writes: "I was troubled with indigestion, and would eat heartily and grow poor at the same time. I experienced heartburn, sour stomach, and many other disagreeable symptoms common to that disorder. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and can, in fact, healthier than I have been for five years. I weigh one hundred and seventy-one and one-half pounds, and have done as much work the past summer as I have ever done in the same length of time in my life. I never took a medicine that seemed to tone up the muscles and invigorate the whole system equal to your 'Discovery' and 'Pellets.'"

INVIGORATES THE SYSTEM.

Dyspepsia.—THERESA A. CASS, of *Springfield, Mo.*, writes: "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

Chills and Fever.—Rev. H. E. MOSLEY, *Monbmorenci, S. C.*, writes: "Last August I thought I would die with chills and fever. I took your 'Discovery' and it stopped them in a very short time."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

INDIGESTION BOILS, BLOTCHES.
Rev. F. ASBURY HOWELL, *Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Silverton, N. J.*, says: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and dullness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

HIP-JOINT DISEASE.
Mrs. IDA M. STRONG, of *Ainsworth, Ind.*, writes: "My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION.
Skin Disease.—The "Democrat and News," of *Cambridge, Maryland*, says: "Mrs. ELIZA ANN POOLE, wife of Leonard Poole, of *Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md.*, has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The disease appeared first in her feet, extended to the knees, covering the whole of the lower limbs from feet to knees, then attacked the elbows and became so severe as to prostrate her. After being treated by several physicians for a year or two she commenced the use of the medicine named above. She soon began to mend and is now well and hearty. Mrs. Poole thinks the medicine has saved her life and prolonged her days."

Mr. T. A. AYRES, of *East New Market, Dorchester County, Md.*, vouches for the above facts.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Coughs it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

Consumption.—Mrs. EDWARD NEWTON, of *Harrowsmith, Ont.*, writes: "You will ever be praised by me for the remarkable cure in my case. I was so reduced that my friends had all given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod liver oil if I liked, as that was the only thing that could possibly have any curative power over consumption so far advanced. I tried the Cod liver oil as a last treatment, but I was so weak I could not keep it on my stomach. My husband, not feeling satisfied to give me up yet, though he had bought for me everything he saw advertised for my complaint, procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and, to the surprise of everybody, am to-day doing my own work, and am entirely free from that terrible cough which harrassed me night and day. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years, and now feel so much better that I believe, with a continuation of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I will be restored to perfect health. I would say to those who are falling a prey to that terrible disease consumption, do not do as I did, take everything else first; but take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the early stages of the disease, and thereby save a great deal of suffering and be restored to health at once. Any person who is still in doubt, need but write me, inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply, when the foregoing statement will be fully substantiated by me."

GIVEN UP TO DIE.

Ulcer Cured.—ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of *Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y.* (P. O. Box 28), writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my daughter of a very bad ulcer located on the thigh. After trying almost everything without success, we procured three bottles of your 'Discovery,' which healed it up perfectly." Mr. Downs continues:

Consumption and Heart Disease.—"I also wish to thank you for the remarkable cure you have effected in my case. For three years I had suffered from that terrible disease, consumption, and heart disease. Before consulting you I had wasted away to a skeleton; could not sleep nor rest, and many times wished to die to be out of my misery. I then consulted you, and you told me you had hopes of curing me, but it would take time. I took five months' treatment in all. The first two months I was almost discouraged; could not perceive any favorable symptoms, but the third month I began to pick up in flesh and strength. I cannot now recite how, step by step, the signs and realities of returning health gradually but surely developed themselves. To-day I tip the scales at one hundred and sixty, and am well and strong."

WASTED TO A SKELETON.

Our principal reliance in curing

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
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CRIME BY SUGGESTION.

Helplessness of Hysterical Persons When in an Hypnotic Condition.

At the last session of the French Academy of Medicine a paper was read by Dr. Mesnet, which was, to say the least, suggestive. It referred to the possibility of influencing the actions of nervous, hysterical patients when in an hypnotic condition, and compelling them to violate the moral law—not only without their consent but in spite of their resistance, and, of course, without their knowledge. Were the statements not made on the highest scientific authority they would be at once rejected as incredible. The theories they suggest in the way of the successful accomplishment of secret crimes are simply startling.

Dr. Mesnet narrates the case of a young man of nineteen who was surprised and arrested at the moment he was quickly carrying away from before a furniture store chairs, tables and a wardrobe with which to furnish his rooms across the way. The youth was taken to the Hotel de Dieu (the well-known hospital) and placed under surveillance by the doctor. He had, it was found, nervous "antecedents," his mother being subject to hysterics. He himself is a somnambulist and talks in his sleep. At times he would rise, sweep the room, arrange the furniture, and on awakening would have no remembrance of his actions. Recently sleep overcame him while thus occupied. Dr. Mesnet had no difficulty in "hypotizing" him. He then waited, and availed himself of the first opportunity to order him to do some illegal act during his slumbers.

One day, when I called, says the physician, he fixed his eyes on me and dropped asleep. He followed me everywhere and heard only my voice. I took him to Dr. Tillaux, and fixed my eyes on my worthy confrere. The patient did the same. From that moment I was blotted out of his mind, and he became identified with his new possessor, whose motions he repeated with scrupulous fidelity. I passed my hands between the eyes of Tillaux and my own, and he again came under my control. I decided to order him to do something after his awakening.

"To-morrow morning at nine o'clock you are to come to my office. Monsieur X., whom you know, will be there. You will take his watch chain from him."

His face showed very plainly that he did not fancy the commission. I repeated the order in an imperative tone.

"Well!" he at last replied.

The next day, during my visit, I conversed with him. He replied with great vivacity. Then I went toward my office. He followed me. In a few moments he began to look intently at the watch chain visible under the half-opened paletot of X., who was on my right, the patient being on my left. Meantime his pupils dilated, he blushed and grew pale by turns, while his whole appearance attested great mental suffering. He slowly stepped forward, reached towards the chain but did not touch it; then he suddenly rushed forward, withdrew the key from the vest button, took out both watch and chain, ran out of the room and down stairs as fast as his legs would carry him. At the foot of the stair-case a policeman barred his passage.

"Where did you come from?"

"I don't know."

I feel in his right hand pocket and produce the watch and chain. He burst into tears and threw himself at my feet, exclaiming:

"I am not a thief. I swear I am not."

Then he stood up and wanted to beat his brains out against the wall. Finally he had a cataleptic fit. The patient on being questioned after he awoke, hearing that he was accused of theft, indignantly protested, swore that he knew nothing of the acts with which he was charged, and at last became so excited that it took a dozen persons to hold him. The means used to again bring him to himself—breathing on his face and eyes and the use of cold water—were for a long time tried in vain, the hypnotic state arising in this latter case not from any exterior act, but from his own emotion—*Paris Cor. N. Y. Graphic.*

NOODLES FOR SOUP.

The Proper Way of Preparing, Rolling and Cutting the Paste.

The German noodles are very easily made and much better than they can be bought. Beat one egg with a pinch of salt, stir into it as much flour, well dried, as will make a stiff, elastic paste: it must be very stiff but not hard. Roll this out as thin as paper on a board, then lay a clean double cloth on the board and the paste upon it. Now roll again and when it is thin as you can make it leave it ten minutes to dry. Cut the sheet in half, and roll up one portion closely, then with a sharp knife cut this roll through at intervals of the third of an inch. It will now form strips like tape, which must be tossed with a fork to separate them. These may be used fresh or dried in a very cool oven and kept in bottles.

A novel kind of noodle may be made from the same paste. Fold the half you were directed to leave, roll it slightly and then out of the double paste cut little disks, either with a top of a thimble, or a small cylinder not larger than a dime. Have some smoking hot fat in a small saucepan and drop these disks into it. They will immediately swell into balls and should only be allowed to color very slightly. Take them up with a skimmer and drain them on paper. These will keep a week and are ready to add to the soup at any time.—*Catherine Owen, in Detroit Tribune.*

—Cultivate yourself; it will pay you.

ABUSING WASHINGTON.

Some Scandalous Charges Made Against the Father of His Country.

General Washington was probably as much abused as any President who has ever acted as the Chief Executive of the United States. At one time he said that he had been abused worse than a common pickpocket, and he was charged with all sorts of crimes during his administration. The Philadelphia *Aurora* was, perhaps, the most bitter. When Washington left the Presidency it had a jubilant article over the close of his term, in which it said:

"If ever there was a period of rejoicing this is the moment. Every heart in unison with the freedom and happiness of the people ought to beat high with exultation that the name of Washington this day ceased to give a currency to political iniquity and to legalized corruption. A new era is now opening upon us—an era which promises much to the people; for public measures must now stand upon their own merits, and nefarious projects can no longer be supported by a name. It is a subject of the greatest astonishment that a single individual should have carried his designs against the public liberty so far as to have put in jeopardy its very existence. Such, however, are the facts, and with these staring us in the face this day ought to be a jubilee in the United States."

During a part of his Presidency Washington was called the step-father of his country, and among the paragraphs written about him was one which said: "That to talk of the wisdom of the great commander (Washington) and the great philosopher (Franklin) was to talk nonsense, for Washington was a fool from nature and Franklin was a fool from age."

In 1795 "A Calm Observer" in the New York *Journal* accused Washington of being a thief. He stated that he had overdrawn his accounts and that he owed the treasury $1,037. Another writer accused Washington of hypocrisy and declared that he wanted to be a King. A third criticised his carriage and his aristocracy, and, in fact, all the opposition newspapers denounced him in unmeasured terms. Congress went against him during his second term and refused to celebrate his birthday, though they had been accustomed to do so, and when he refused to run for a third term they charged that he did so because he feared that he could not be elected.

It will be surprising to the people to-day to know that Washington was once charged with murder. It was during one of his Presidential campaigns. The Philadelphia *Aurora* made the charge. It stated that Washington had, during one of the battles of his early life, shot an officer who was bearing a flag of truce, and that in the papers relating to the affair he had acknowledged the act of assassination. Peter Porcupine takes up the charge in his letters and proves it to be false. The fact, however, stands that the charge was made.

Speaking of Washington, I see that some of the goody-good newspapers of the country are very indignant at the statement in Quackenbos' history that Washington at one time ate peas with a knife. I do not doubt but the statement is true. The whole literary United States at the time of Washington, however, seemed to be a mutual admiration society, and there is little unfavorable gossip about the White House dinners. I found the other day, however, Maclay's diary, giving his experiences during his term as a Senator of the United States when Washington was first President. Maclay dined with Washington a number of times, and scattered through his diary are little bits of gossip about these dinners. At two of them he describes Washington as amusing himself during all the dinner by playing the devil's tattoo upon the table with his fork. He says, speaking of one of these dinners: "The President kept a fork in his hand when the cloth was taken away, I thought for the purpose of picking nuts. He ate no nuts, but played with the fork, striking on the edge of the table with it."—*Cor. Cleveland Leader.*

SUPERSTITIOUS SIGNS.

Popular Fallacies Which Probably Originated Hundreds of Years Ago.

If, on going out of the house, you forget something, you must under no circumstances turn back if you can possibly avoid it; if you do, you must, at any rate, sit down a moment before going out again.

If the first person you meet is an old woman, it is a sign of coming misfortune; while, on the contrary, a funeral procession denotes good fortune.

Pigs to your left bring good luck, to your right the opposite; to avert which, grasp something made of steel and the spell will be broken.

If, on setting out on a journey, you meet a sow with pigs your enterprise will be sure to be successful.

To meet two magpies portends marriage; three, a successful journey; four, unexpected good news.

To see one magpie and then more is unlucky; to kill one of these birds is irretrievable misfortune. It is also unlucky to kill a swallow.

If your left hand itches you will take in money; if the right, you will pay it out.

A ringing in the right ear means that some one is speaking well of you; in the left, you may be sure that evil tongues are busy with you.

If your right eye itches, you will see some beautiful sight; if the left, you will have cause to shed tears.

If your nose itches, you will hear some news or—will fall into the mire.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A Monkey's Mathematics.

"I tell you, Bradley, that's the smartest dog in the world."

"No smarter than a monkey I saw on Walnut street yesterday. He belonged to an Italian organ-grinder. He could count."

"The Italian?"

"No, the monkey."

"Oh, nonsense, Bradley!"

"Anyhow, I saw him run up a column."—*Philadelphia Call.*

THE SAHARA DESERT.

Stories of Cruel Captivity and Death on the African Coast.

Our voyage will soon be over now, for we are just passing the outermost skirt of that mighty Sahara desert which I entered from the other side eight years ago in company with a group of adventurous French officers. This will probably be our last glimpse of Africa for the present, and another day ought to bring us in sight of Grand Canary, where we shall go ashore for a holiday upon one of the most beautiful islands in the Atlantic, in which we may enjoy all the richness and splendor of the tropics without their destroying heat and deadly malaria.

The coast which we are now skirting is the same where the Spaniards proposed to annex sixty miles of seaboard a few years ago. In this wise undertaking they have certainly little opposition to fear, for no man in his senses would be likely to dispute with them the possession of these barren rocks and lifeless sands, which extend their dreary length along the eastern horizon as far as the eye can reach. What the interior of this dismal region is like may be gathered from the simple, straightforward narrative of a man of whom America may be justly proud—that stout hearted New England Captain who was one of the few men that survived the fearful ordeal of slavery among savages as greedy and ferocious as the vultures who share with them the solitudes of this accursed desert. Wrecked a little to the north of the perilous cape, he was instantly pounced upon by the fierce Arabs that haunt it, plundered, stripped and dragged away into the depths of the wilderness with the remnant of his ill-fated crew. This is how he describes his journey: "The flints upon which we trod were sharp as knives, laying open our bare feet at every step, so that the blood dripped from our heels as we struggled on. Meanwhile the Arabs kept goading us forward by dealing us heavy blows with the shafts of their spears or pricking us with their points. The burning sand that entered our wounds caused us intolerable agony, and the sun was now beating down upon us so fiercely that our exposed skins peeled off in long strips as if scalded with boiling water. At length, driven to desperation, I began to look about for a large stone, intending to dash out my brains with it, and so to end my sufferings. But not finding one I determined to bear up and not lose hope while life remained to me."

This same coast has witnessed another tragedy of European renown, the mere mention of which, after the lapse of nearly half a century, suffices to thrill with horror all who have ever heard of it. At the end of one of the rooms in the great picture gallery of the Louvre, in a dim and fitful light that makes its ghastly details doubly terrific, hangs an enormous picture representing a wave-tossed raft strewn with the haggard, wasted forms of a shipwrecked crew. Some fastening blood-stained bandages around their shrunken limbs. Others are lying prostrate, with their livid features and rayless eyeballs turned blindly upward to the merciless splendor of the bright, cloudless, cruel sky. Others still are straining despairingly over a sailless ocean the sunken eyes whose fixed stare of dumb and stony horror haunted me for many a day after I first saw it. There is no need for any one to ask what that picture means. One glance suffices to tell the most careless observer that it can represent nothing else than the historical raft upon which the doomed survivors of the Medusa lingered out the last days of that long agony whose sickening details are too well known to need repetition.—*David Ker, in N. Y. Times.*

On the "Fast" Train.

"Look here," said a traveling man to the conductor as he passed through the train. "You've made a mistake."

"In what way?"

"You told me when I got on that this was a fast train. I never traveled so slow in my life."

"I assure you that what I told you was correct. This is one of the fastest trains on the road."

"Well, come to think of it, I guess you're right. You've no objection to my going back to the rear platform, have you?"

"No, sir. But what do you want out there?"

"I want to see what the blamed thing is fast to."—*Merchant Traveler.*

—A witness who was called to prove the correctness of a doctor's bill, was asked if the doctor did not make several unnecessary visits—did not continue his professional calls after the patient was entirely out of danger. To which he replied, after a little reflection: "Well, no. The fact is, you see, the patient wouldn't be *entirely* out of danger as long as the doctor kept visiting him."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—It has been proven that Arab horses are not more fleet of foot than those of any other country. A belief that they were the fastest nags has always been entertained till lately. The Arab horse, however, can no doubt stand more hardship than any other similar animal in other countries, and can keep up longer on short rations than any other horse anywhere else.

—A war of extermination is being waged upon the English sparrow in Albany, N. Y. They are shot by the boys and sold to provision-dealers at one and one-quarter cents apiece. The dealers get thirty-seven and a half cents a dozen for them for pot-pies.

BILL NYE CORRECTS AN ERROR.

How a Correspondent Located Him in the Wrong Mansion.

If you will excuse me for introducing a purely personal matter, I would like to make an explanation at this time which concerns me, of course, more than any one else, and yet it ought to be made in the interests of general justice also. I refer to a recent article published in a western paper and handsomely illustrated, in which, among others, I find a picture of my residence.

The description which accompanies the cut, among other things, goes on to state as follows: "The structure is elaborate, massive and beautiful. It consists of three stories, basement and attic, and covers a large area on the ground. It contains an elevator, electric bells, steam heating arrangements, baths, hot and cold, in every room, electric lights, laundry, fire escapes, etc. The grounds consist of at least five acres, overlooking the river for several miles up and down, with fine boating and a private fish pond of two acres in extent, containing every known variety of game fish. The grounds are finely laid out in handsome drives and walks, and when finished the establishment will be one of the most complete and beautiful in the northwest."

No one realizes more fully than I the great power of the press for good or evil. Rightly used the newspaper can make or unmake men, and wrongly used it can be even more sinister. I might say, knowing this as I do, I want to be placed right before the people. The above is not a correct description of my house, for several reasons. In the first place, it is larger and more robust in appearance, and in the second place it has not the same tout ensemble as my residence. My house is less obtrusive and less arrogant in its demeanor than the one described and it has no elevator in it.

My house is not the kind that seems to crave an elevator. An elevator in my house would lose money. There is no popular clamor for one, and if I were to put one in I would have to abolish the dining room. It would also interfere with the parlor.

I have learned recently that the correspondent who came here to write up this matter visited the town while I was in the south, and as he could not find me he was at the mercy of strangers. A young man who lives here and who is just in the heyday of life gleefully consented to show the correspondent my new residence not yet completed. So they went over and examined the new Oliver Wendell Holmes hospital, which will be completed in June, and which is of course a handsome structure, but quiet different from my house in many particulars.

For instance, my residence is of a different school of architecture, being rather on the Scandinavian order, while the foregoing has a tendency toward the Ironic. The hospital belongs to a very recent school, as I may say, while my residence, in its architectural methods and conception, goes back to the time of the mound builders, a time when a Gothic hole in the ground was considered the magnum bonum and the scrumptuous thing in art. If the reader will go around behind the above building and notice it carefully on the east side, he will not discover a dried coon skin nailed to the rear breadths of the woodshed. That alone ought to convince an observing man that the house is not mine. The coon skin regardant will always be found emblazoned on my arms, together with a blue Goddess of Liberty and my name in green India ink.

The front part of my house runs back to the time of Polypus the First, while the L runs back as far as the cistern.

In closing, let me say that I am not finding fault with any one because the above error has crept into the public prints, for it is really a pardonable error, after all. Neither do I wish to be considered as striving to eliminate my name from the columns of the press, for no one could be more tickled than I am over a friendly notice of my arrival in town or a timely reference to my courteous bearing and youthful appearance, but I want to see the Oliver Wendell Holmes hospital succeed, and so I come out in this way over my own signature and admit that the building does not belong to me, and that, so far as I am concerned, the man who files a lien on it will simply fritter away his time.—Bill Nye in New York World.

The Inspiration of Music.

Lady—John, how dare you whistle when you are out with me?

Footman—Oh, well, ma'am, I only thought we could march better with a little music.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Seen Through Different Spectacles.

House Hunter—I like the looks of the building very well. This is a good, quiet neighborhood, I presume?

Owner—One of the best in the city. My own house is just above. On the other side, where you see those little folks playing, Mr. Billis, the insurance man, resides. The children, however, are charming little people. You don't object to children, I hope.

House Hunter—Not at all. I have six of my own.

Owner (frigidly)—Ah! that makes a difference. I'm afraid I can't let you have the house. Can you find your way out? That's right. Turn the knob to the left.—Chicago Tribune.

Indeed, It Should.

"I notice," said a clergyman's wife to her husband, "that it is no longer fashionable for the minister to kiss the bride at the wedding ceremony."

"Yes," sadly responded the good man, "many of the pleasant features connected with the wedding ceremony have been degraded, and"——

"What's that?" demanded his wife, ominously.

"I mean—I mean," he stammered, "that the senseless custom of kissing the bride should have been abolished long ago."—All the Year Round.

Not Much of a Reccommend.

Safe Manufacturer—The safe was badly burned?

Mr. Doppenheimer—Yah, it wash.

Safe Manufacturer—But the books were not burned?

Mr. Doppenheimer—No, dey was not.

Safe Manufacturer—Ah, that's good! I'll write a statement to that effect for you to sign.

Mr. Doppenheimer—Dot wash all right. But may be I better told you dot dose books wash't in de safe. Dey wash at my brudder Isaac's dree blocks away.—Philadelphia Call

ABOUT FALSE HAIR.

A Dealer Tells Where It Comes From, and How It is Obtained.

"Nearly all the false hair that is sold in this country," said a dealer, recently, "is brought from France and Germany. It is obtained in those countries from the peasant girls. The Berlin and Paris merchants send their agents out through the country districts, and, whenever one of these agents meets a lass with a fine crop of hair, he immediately begins to bargain with her. As a rule the peasants know so little of the world, and are so utterly ignorant of the value of things, that they generally sell their hair at the most ridiculously low prices. It is nothing uncommon to see a French peasant girl dispose of the most magnificent suit of hair, a suit that would sell for seventy-five dollars, for a worthless ear-ring or a string of bright-looking beads. If these merchants meet a girl on the road whose hair attracts them, they never give the poor girl time to think, or opportunity to go home and consult her parents, but the moment she says 'yes,' out come their shears and off goes her magnificent hair, and the poor child's only return is a worthless trinket. It seems sad, but such is life—at least hair-merchant life. After the hair has been all collected and brought into Paris and Berlin, it is then put through a cleaning process and assorted and arranged. On all hair as it comes from the head, there is, no matter how clean a person tries to keep her or himself, more or less dandruff. The hair is passed through a sort of wire net or chain, the wires of which are so close together that the hairs themselves can scarcely pass through. You would think this would cut the hair, but it does not. It only gets the dirt off, and it does so most effectually. After the hair is thus thoroughly cleaned, it is assorted in proper colors, qualities and lengths. Then the black hair is again run over and three more piles are made of it—the long black hairs, the medium and the short. The light hair is similarly assorted. Then the dealers mix the black and light hairs together and make from them different shades. By mixing a jet black, for instance, with a color two shades lighter than jet black you get a color exactly one shade lighter, and this is the rule all through the different combinations of hair colors. A color mixed with another color that is two shades lighter than itself will produce a color one shade lighter, and a shade that appears to be perfectly natural. If the hair is mixed with a color that is more than two shades it will produce a streaky combination, which is, of course, to be avoided; but when the mixing is properly done not even an expert can tell the difference between the real color and the color that is the result of this skillful manipulation. The French are the most expert hair-mixers in the world, and many a blonde or brown suit of hair that looks so perfectly natural is, in reality, the product of two different heads, and all the result of the ingenious French hair-mixers. What does a head of hair cost? Well, of course, there is in hair, as in everything else, an immense variety of kinds, and consequently an immense variety of prices. Heads of hair can be bought as low as fifteen dollars, and there are many that bring seventy-five dollars. For this latter price I should say that the very best suit of hair that can be found in Boston can be purchased. It does not cost a woman, or, I should probably say in order to keep in the fashion, a Mrs. Lady, as much to purchase her hair now as it did three or four years ago. The Mrs. Ladies do not wear near so much hair now as they did then, as any one, even a Mr. Gentleman, can see by glancing at one of their heads. Consequently, while it formerly cost a fashionable female from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars to perfectly adorn her head, supposing, of course, that she had no hair at all to start with, the same female can now buy the very best head gear in Boston at from fifty to seventy-five dollars. Is there much false hair worn in Boston? Oh, an immense deal of it. I indulge in no exaggeration when I say that there are not five women in one hundred who do not wear some false hair."—*Boston Herald.*

Smarter Than He Looked.

The smart young clerk who tried to raise a laugh at the expense of a "country cousin," illustrated the truth of the old aphorism in regard to looks being very deceptive. He received his lesson.

"See that country cousin over there by the stove?" inquired a Harlem clerk of another, as a rural-appearing customer entered and glanced curiously about the store.

"Yes, I see him. What of it?"

"Watch me take him down. Say, mister," the cute clerk continued, addresssing the supposed greenhorn, "we don't keep whisky."

"Wall, sonny, all I've got ter say is that It'd save you a pile of trav'l if yer did," was the prompt reply.—*Youth's Companion.*

—The Baptist Social Union of Boston is trying the experiment of giving first-class sacred concerts for workingmen and their wives on Sunday afternoons, and it is claimed that the experiment has been a most gratifying success. The concerts have been held in the Harvard Street Church. The projectors of this rather novel religious service believe that through music they will be able to lift workmen up to the conception of some of the grander possibilities of a religious life.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—There are now 3,372 Young Men's Christian Associations in the world, 1,071 of which are in America, with 140,000 members and annual current expenses of $785,000.

—Natural gas accumulating in the stove in a Pittsburgh public school exploded the other day without hurting any one, but the children all gained a half holiday.

—There are 182 colored Presbyterian churches in the South, with 12,958 members. Of this number 85 churches are in North Carolina and 59 in South Carolina.

—Ben Hogan, the muscular evangelist, is doing good work on the Pacific coast, and will this winter hold revival meeting in Los Angeles.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—In a recent discourse Dr. Hopkins, ex-president of Williams, stated that, of the 2,860 graduates of the college, 2,229 have sat under his instruction in the sixty-one years during which he has been connected with it.

—The Episcopal convention have chosen Rev. Ethelbert Talbot, of Missouri, Missionary Bishop of Wyoming and Idaho, and Rev. R. M. Rogers, of Potsdam, N.Y., as Missionary Bishop of Utah.

—Rev. O. B. Frothingham, in some remarks before the Unitarian Club in Boston the other day, said: "The problem of religion to-day is to translate the religion of the parlor into the language of the shop; to take it out of the hands of gentlemen and put it into the hands of men."

—The great Bible publishing establishment founded at Halle early in the last century by Baron von Canstein is about to issue the thousandth edition of its octavo Bible, of which 2,112,790 copies have now been published. This, however, is the most recent of the editions published by this establishment, for the first impression dates from 1785, when 8,000 copies were printed to begin with.

—Brooklyn can no longer claim the proud distinction of being the "City of Churches." During the last ten years, while the city has almost doubled its population, only thirteen new places of evangelical public worship have been opened, including chapels. This is only one place for each increase of about 2,000. It is a fact that to-day the religious destitution of that city is greater than that of any other leading city in the United States.—*Christian at Work.*

—The negro schools and colleges in Atlanta, says the *Constitution* of that city, are much more costly and comfortable than the schools for the whites. It is true that much, perhaps the most, of the money invested in these edifices came from the North, but the fact that Atlanta has been selected as the site and center of them speaks well for the enterprise and local pride of the leading negroes of Atlanta. Their educational institutions are not only very imposing structures, but they are fully equipped and abundantly endowed, and to all outward appearances are doing a good work.

THE LAST MAN.

Sad Predicament of the Unlucky Wight Who Ends a Long Procession.

There is one individual that we have always felt great sympathy for, and that is the last man in the procession. He doesn't want to be the last man, of course, but implacable fate puts him there and there he seems to stay. There's no way of getting out of it.

Did you ever wait long enough to see the last man in a great street parade? Of course there must be a last man in a procession as there is a head man to lead it. He is that thrice unfortunate individual who closes up the rear. He grows tired of waiting long before the procession gets under way, and has half a mind to break ranks and go home. The crowds press on him and little boys jeer him. Then, as the long procession moves down the street, he is conscious all the time that every body will be weary of the show by the time he comes laboriously bringing up the rear, and no matter how well he may march no one is going to pay any attention to him. His only utility seems to be to keep the express wagons from crowding on to the fellows preceding him.

The rear of a big procession always straggles more or less, and it becomes necessary for those composing it to break into a sharp run frequently in order to avoid getting left altogether. Then it is that the last man has a distressing time of it. Dogs chase him and bark at his heels. He is cut off by a wagon at a cross street, which whips in and prevents his joining the main body, and if he isn't nimble enough to jump over the wagon he is liable to get mixed up with all sorts of vehicles and cursed by drivers individually and collectively. Sometimes he is compelled to make a long detour of side and parallel streets in order to catch up with the procession again.

The populace are not favorably disposed to the last man, somehow. There is a disposition to hoot at him, and mischievous fellows have been known to throw obstacles in his way to trip him up. We have seen him trip on a hoop, stumble over a wheelbarrow, roll over a barrel and be knocked down by an express wagon going half a block. You can't help admiring the persistency of the man and his evident determination to bring up the rear at whatever personal sacrifice. It is a thankless operation, though.—*Boston Globe.*

The Latest Society Kink.

"So Miss Blank is married?" he inquired.

"Yes."

"I heard that her father gave her a check for ten thousand dollars."

"Yes, he did."

"Was it good for any thing."

"Well, that's the point that puzzles every body who was there. They were all crowding around to see if it was certified, when she held it aloft and exclaimed: "Dear father, but these diamonds are enough!" She touched it to the gas, and away it went. I think it's a new kink, and one intended to save the old man."—*Detroit Free Press.*

MR. AND MRS. BOWSER.

The Good Woman Tells How Her Husband Bore the Pains of Toothache.

I was telling you awhile ago of Mr. Bowser's impatience and annoyance when he happened to find me in bed for a couple of hours with sick headache, and how he went to pieces himself the moment any thing ailed him. About a month ago I woke up one morning with the toothache. It had been annoying me for an hour before Mr. Bowser caught on. Then he said:

"Toothache, eh? Well, I don't pity you a bit. This comes from cracking walnuts in your teeth and chewing so much of that everlasting gum."

"I never cracked a walnut, and I don't chew gum once a year."

"Well, it's some carelessness of yours, rest assured of that, and you must suffer for it."

He went off whistling and singing and I went to bed to suffer.

That tooth ached for three days and three nights in spite of all remedies. During the day Mr. Bowser would remark:

"Aches yet, does it? I believe you are pretending a great deal, so as to get my sympathy. If you'd get up and go around and throw off the idea that your tooth ached the pain would all go away. Four-fifths of the human aches come from imagination."

"But it does ache so bad."

"That is, you imagine it does. I could go to bed and imagine my leg was off, and I have no doubt that I should suffer awful pains. Well, I can't do any thing for you. If you will let your imagination run away with your sense I can't help it."

The ache hung on so long that I finally went to the dentist and had the tooth pulled. This was unbeknown to Mr. Bowser, and when he came home that evening and found me singing to the baby he laughed long and loud and added:

"Didn't I tell you so! No doubt you had a little bit of toothache to start with—just a little bit—and imagination did the rest. If I had gone to work and called you my poor, dear, stricken, suffering darling you'd have had every tooth jumping out of you head. It's mighty lucky for you that you married a man with something besides sawdust under his scalp."

My revenge came sooner than could have been anticipated. It wasn't two weeks before Mr. Bowser awoke me one night at midnight by exclaiming:

"Mrs. Bowser, are you dead, or have you become stone-deaf?"

"What is it, dear, burglars or fire?"

"Burglars or fire be hanged! I've been suffering with the toothache for the last three hours, and you've laid there and snored away as if you didn't care a cent whether I lived or died!"

"But what can I do? This is the result of some carelessness of yours. Have you cracked any walnuts in your teeth lately?"

He sat up in bed and held his jaw and glared at me so fiercely that I was quite alarmed and went for the medicine-case. I gave him some peppermint essence on cotton; then some oil of cloves on a rag; then some camphor on the end of a tooth-pick. It was no use.

"I don't believe I shall live to see daylight!" he moaned as he fell out of bed and began to dress.

"Oh, yes, you will. Are you sure your tooth aches?"

He looked around after his revolver, but I had slipped it under the bureau.

"I had it, you know, or thought I had, but I guess it was all imagination. Mr. Bowser, just imagine you haven't a tooth in your head."

"And you just imagine that you are an old buzzard waiting to pick my bones!" he roared as he danced around.

We tied a bag of hot ashes on his face, and we put on mustard, pain-killer and almost every thing else in the house, and none of us slept another wink. When morning came the ache was no better, and I coldly observed:

"Well, of course you don't want to keep the house upset any longer. You'd better go down and have it pulled."

"W-what!"

"Just run down and have the dentist draw it out. It will hurt awfully, of course, but you are a man and can stand it!"

"I'll die first!"

"Oh, well, if you will permit your imagination to make you believe that you have toothache don't blame me."

I felt awfully sorry for him, for he suffered dreadfully for the next two days. Then he suddenly decided to have the tooth pulled, and asked me in a tone he tried to make careless:

"Mrs. Bowser, don't you want to go down to the dentist's with me?"

"Why, does your tooth still ache?"

"Still ache! Great Scotts, but it has never let up for an instant!"

"I am sorry you were so careless. Men never know how to take care of their health. Can't be imagination, can it?"

He gave me a look of boiler-plated reproach, clapped on his hat and was off without another word. He returned in a couple of hours, and I knew from his general demeanor that he had been to the dentist, and that the aching molar had come home in his pocket.

"Well, are you better?" I queried.

"Better of what?"

"Why, the toothache, of course."

"Humph! Who's said any thing about my having the toothache? Mrs. Bowser, I don't want to believe that you drink, but your conduct for the last two or three weeks has been strange—very strange!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

—John Wanamaker is to build a hotel in Philadelphia for women who earn their own livings.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY JULY 2 ..... 1887.

MISCELALNEOUS.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 1st day of June, 1887, in the matter of the estate of Eleuterio Diaz, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell, at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on or after Monday, the 25th day of July, 1887, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Eleuterio Diaz at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to that of the said intestate at the time of his death, being an undivided one-half interest in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and more particularly bounded and described as follows: to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section No. 33, the south half of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section No. 34, all in township No. 13 south, of range No, 35 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash in gold coin of the United States. Ten per cent. of the amount offered to accompany bid. Deed at expense of purchaser. Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of the sale. All bids or offers must be made in writing and left at the office of John W. P. Laird, Attorney-at-Law, town of Independence, Inyo county, or delivered to the undersigned personally.

MANUEL DIAZ,
Administrator of said Deceased.

Dated July 1, 1887.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

At the written request of three members a meeting of the Board of Education of Inyo county will be held at Independence on Saturday, July 7, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of amending and revising the manual adopted in 1886 to make it correspond with the changes made in the school law in 1887, and also to take into consideration the advisability of recommending such text books in Primary Physiology, Practical Entomology, and English and american Literature, also including all matters to be published in manual.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
Dated, June 23, 1887. President.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Independence Hotel,
Indepen - - Cal.
H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Jy 1-86

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting and carried on between the undersigned at Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, and elsewhere, under the name of Richards & Castro, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Timothy Richards will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand, and is authorized to collect all indebtedness due to the late firm, and will pay all the liabilities thereof.

TIMOTHY RICHARDS,
MIGUEL CASTRO.

Lone Pine, June 11, 1887.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W.E.LIN DSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN [AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 23-tf

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMMES.
On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 25th day of April, 1887, in the matter of the estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on the 25th day of July, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., in front of the Courthouse door, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Rafael Diaz at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to that of the said Rafael Diaz at the time of his death, being an undivided one-half interest in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section No. 33, and the south half of the south west quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section No. 34 all in township No. 13 south of range No. 35 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, gold coin of the United States, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

A. DIAZ,
Administrator of the estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased.

Dated July 1, 1887.

EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, Califor will meet on Tuesday, July 5, 1887, [Monday, July 4th, being a legal holiday], as a Board of Equalization, to examine the assessment roll of Inyo county and equalize the assessment of property in the county, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of equalization presented to them is disposed of, but not later than the 4th Monday in July 1887. The assessment roll will be open daily for examination at the Clerk's office from 9 o'clock a. m. till 5 o'clock p. m.

P. H. MACK,
County Clerk.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE electors of Independence School District, in the County of Inyo and State of California, that in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California as set forth in Section 1880 to and including Section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1887, at the Public School house in the Town of Independence, in said Independence School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing the Bonds of the District and selling the same for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in said District and furnishing the same.

The polls will be open and the election held at the School House in the Town of Independence, in Independence School District, on the 9th day of July, 1887 and the polls will be open from twelve o'clock M. of said day until seven o'clock P. M. of said day. Thomas Parker, G. W. Brady and John A. Lank, will act as Judges of said Election to conduct the same.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is Five Thousand dollars, of the denomination of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum. The number of years which said Bonds are to run is ten years. Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
E. ROBINSON,
WM. F. MATLACK,
District School Trustees.

Dated at Independence School District, Inyo County, California, June 23, 1887.

m14-4t

ALIAS SUMMONS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff, vs. ARGUS RANGE SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

J. W. P. LAIRD and RICHARD S. MINER, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The people of the State of California send greeting to Argus Range Silver Mining Company (a corporation), Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff, in the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons—if served within this county, or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days, or judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to recover a judgment in favor of plaintiff herein and against said defendant for the sum of $2146 27 alleged to be due plaintiff from defendant for and upon certain assigned accounts, claims and demands, as follows: $698 48 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and the firm of White and Anthony, and for goods and merchandise sold and delivered to, and labor performed hired to, and money laid out for defendant at his request by said firm; also $69.71 on an account stated June 21st, 1884, between defendant and one H. Jackson for work performed by said Jackson for defendant at its request; also $295 12 on an account stated June 30th 1884, between defendant and one Peter Wilhelm for work performed by said Wilhelm for defendant at its request, also $408 86 on an account stated June 30th, 1884, between defendant and one Henry Mutter and for work performed by said Mutter for defendant at its request; also $20 97 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and one Robert Harry and for work performed by said Harry for defendant at its request; also $89 2 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between defendant and one Joseph Pechan, and for work performed by said Pechan for defendant at its request; also $17 27 on an account stated between defendant and one H. G. Chickering, and for work performed by said Chickering for defendant at its request; also $8 37 on an account stated between defendant and one John Daly July 5th, 1884, and for work performed by said Daly for defendant at its request; also $4 14 on an account stated July 5th, 1884, between defendant and one George Hammond for work performed by said Hand for defendant at its request; also $162 75 for work performed by one P. Valenzuela for defendant at its request; also $21 on an account stated June 28th 1884, between one Albert Rinstadt and defendant and for work performed by said Rinstadt for defendant at its request; also $10 50 on an account stated June 20th 1884, between one A. Rinstadt and defendant and for work performed by said Rinstadt for defendant at its request; also $34 49 on an account stated between one Juan Cardova and defendant June 29th, 1884, and for work performed by said Cardova for defendant at its request; also $18 12 on an account stated June 29th, 1884, between one A. Sarchi and defendant, and for work performed by said Sarchi for defendant at its request; also $37 37 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Fou and defendant and for work performed by said Ah Fou for defendant at its request; also $7 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Con Sam and defendant and for work performed by said Con Sam for defendant at its request; also $38 85 on an account stated July 1st, 1884, between one Ah Fen and defendant, and for work performed by said Ah Fen for defendant at its request, and also for interest on each of said foregoing accounts from said several dates above named at the rate of seven per cent. per annum; all of said foregoing accounts and indebtedness having been contracted by defendant in Inyo County, and all of said indebtedness, and each and all of said accounts and claims above specified were before the commencement of said action, duly sold and assigned to plaintiff, who is now the owner and holder of the same; and for costs of suit all of which fully appears in the complaint filed herein, which is hereby referred to, a copy of which is served herewith.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint as above required, the said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of $2146 27, interest as aforesaid, and costs of suit.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, this 15th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

[SEAL.] W. L. HUNTER,
Clerk.

[Endorsement.]
No. 224.
SUPERIOR COURT, COUNTY OF INYO, CAL.
GEORGE H. SANDERSON, Plaintiff,
vs.
ARGUS SILVER MINING COMPANY (a corporation), Defendant.
ALIAS SUMMONS.
RICHARD S. MINER and J. W. P. LAIRD Attorneys for Plaintiff.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.
Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.
Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.
Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.
Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.
Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.
Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.
Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	9 15 a. m	5 50 p. m
Dayton	9 45 a. m.	5 15 p. m
Wabuska	11 55 a. m	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p. m.	11 40 a. m.
Luning	5 10 p. m.	9 50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6 10 p. m.	9 0 a. m.
Belleville	7 45 p. m.	7 5 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p. m	Lv. 7 05 a. m.
	No. 3 Leave—	No. 4 Arrive—
Belleville	7 45 a. m	5 00 p. m
Benton	11 25 a. m	1 15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.	11 20 p. m.
Alvord	2 20 p. m.	10 10 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 20 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	5 40 p. m.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (67 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

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Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

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feb12-f

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COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
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25 YEARS IN USE.
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SYMPTOMS OF A
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Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
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EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
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Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
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These valuable Springs offer special
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THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
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Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
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LEAK GLOVE M'F'G CO. San Francisco, Cal.
Ask your Merchant for our Brand.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 2 .....1887.

MARRIED.

LONG—McELROY—At Independence, June 30, 1887, by Rev. J. H. De La Matyr, George L. Long and Miss Ruth B. McElroy.

Everybody will decorate for the Fourth.

All the costumes for the growlers have arrived.

The new pavilion for the dance is being rapidly completed.

Programmes of sports for old and young will de distributed at the grove.

Simmons, charged with setting fire to the Hotel Del Monte, at Monterey, has been acquitted.

An effort is being made to have a mail route established from Darwin to Panamint. It is much needed.

George Courtright came in from Panamint to Lone Pine a few days ago. He is sick and will stay until his health is restored.

Joseph Kinnegan was killed at the Yellow Jacket mine, Virginia City, last Monday. He was caught by the cage and crushed.

Under a new contract Mr. T. C. Boland now carries the mail from Keeler to Darwin. Tim Madden is engineer, conductor and brakeman of the mustang mail train.

Joe Fernbach will have several kegs of Fredericksburg lager beer on the Fourth, enabling the thirty patriot to slake his thirst with the best the market affords; try it.

Darwin was painted in ruby colors one evening last week. The colors were laid on by Barnes, Boland and — well, the other artists appear to have forgotten their own names.

Quite a number of Northern people have signified their intention of coming on the regular Monday evening train to attend the ball, for which the best music has been engaged.

Mr. N. G. Fairman came in from Panamint last Tuesday. He attended to some business and started back Thursday. He says the new mill is well along toward completion.

Parents, send your children to the Sunday school and church. There can be no real civilization without religious instruction. It would be still better if you would *take* them to church.

Frank Densmore returned home a few days ago from the Bishop Creek Academy to pass the vacation. Frank is credited with being one of the most promising students of the Academy.

Free conveyances to and from depot to carry passengers desiring to attend the celebration at Independence. For rates on the excursion train going north Monday morning inquire at the railroad office.

H. Levy has put up a large wagon shed back of the Independence hotel for the convenience of patrons. Mr. Levy is always on the lookout to provide new comforts and conveniences for the public.

Mr. C. B. Rawson, at Black Rock, has been running five mowing machines on alfalfa during the week. Each machine will cut from twelve to fifteen tons each day. This is making hay pretty fast.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Collins and Miss Collins passed through Independence on Thursday morning on their way from Kern county to their new home at Warm Spring. A large team loaded with household hoods is on the way.

Fancy costumes for the parade were received by Bert. Rhine at the beginning of the week. Some of the costumes are really beautiful, and some, like the Irishman's stick, are "part'y wid ugliness," but all will be found amusing.

Mr. Muth-Rassmussen brought in a lot of first-class new honey on Monday. This honey is put up in one pound boxes, this being the most convenient form for table use. Orders left with the post-master will be promptly attended to.

A shipment of ore recently sent from Panamint to Reno returned 275 ounces silver per ton. The ore belonged to Mr. Lee. About the same time H. G. Chickering sent out a lot of ore from the same camp that returned over four hundred dollars per ton.

John Fiehman, of Keeler, was carrying goods into his store last Monday when he slipped and fell, spraining his left knee badly. Next day he came to town for treatment by Dr. Woodin, and was so far relieved that he was able to return on Wednesday.

Mr. A. N. Bell and family returned at the beginning of the week from an extended trip west of the mountains. Many old friends and relatives were visited and the time was full of pleasure. The young people enjoyed the trip in a special degree.

An experienced prospector from Virginia City is now in the Darwin country. He writes that several districts down that way where nothing is doing contains plenty of ore that only needs energy to get it out. He says that men who will work can make good wages chloriding, and there is plenty of room for a large number.

During the winter Mrs. Fernbach had a lot of seeds sent her by relatives in Iowa. Among them happened to be three kernels of Russian white oats. These were planted in the garden and each seed sprouted, producing a large number of stocks; some of the stocks are at least six feet high and all are heavily loaded with grain.

A very valuable book to all who are interested in stock raising has recently been issued from the government printing office at Washington. Through the courtesy of Congressman Markham a few volumes have been received for distribution free of charge, and can be had at the office of the INDEPENDENT.

More miners are wanted at Darwin. If men prefer to work independently there is plenty of opportunity. Many miners are now working their own or leased claims, "chloriding" as it is called, and all are doing well. There is no other camp on the Pacific Coast where so many good mining prospects are in sight. Darwin is but twenty-four miles from Keeler, on the C. & C. railroad.

In Serious Trouble.

Last Sunday night Constable Wilson, of Darwin, arrived at Independence with a prisoner in charge. Antone Hilario, a native of Portugal, has been engaged in charcoal burning about Darwin for the past ten or twelve years. Four years ago a fellow countryman named Frates went to Darwin; he was sick and poor, and partially demented. Hilario took Frates to his camp, cared for him till he got well and then put him to work. Recently Hilario prepared to return to Portugal; he sold all his camp equippage, settled up all his affairs and started on his journey. At Keeler he was overtaken by the Constable and arrested at the instance of Frates, charged with leaving the State with intention to defraud a creditor. Frates demanded payment far the entire four years at the rate of forty dollars per month, less $650 cash Hilario had paid him, together with clothing and other supplies. Hilario was taken back to Darwin and tried before Justice Hawley, without a jury. Judgment was given against him, and refusing to satisfy same he was committed for contempt of Court. A charge of perjury was preferred against him for swearing that he had not the means to satisfy the judgment, and on this charge another warrant was issued and served upon him. Hilario is now well advanced in years; he says he is willing to lie in jail if his family can have the benefit of his many years of toil and privation. His wife and children are in Portugal. Mr. Eddy, of Darwin, and others who have done business with Hilario for many years, speak highly of him as an honest man.

John W. P. Laird Esq. applied to the Superior Court for a writ of *habeas corpus*. He made an able argument in the case and the writ was sustained and Hilario set at liberty.

Important Election.

This day the question of the new irrigation district will be decided upon. When the measure was first proposed a good deal of opposition was offered, but every day since then the opposition has become less. As the new law was discussed and better understood its good features became apparent, till now there is hardly a man in the district who does not favor it. All now see clearly what has so often been urged in this paper, that the interests of every one will be promoted by the measure. Every one who owns land in the valley, whether in the line of the proposed canal or not will be benefited. Nothing else we could do will so speedily enhance the value of all kinds of property. No other undertaking will put so much money in circulation, nor so speedily bring what we so much desire, railroad opening to the south. Not a vote should be lost at this most important election, an election of more real importance to the people of Owens Valley than that of President of the United States.

Beautiful Ballroom.

In the beginning of the week communications received from many quarters made it evident that the crowd at Independence on the Fourth would be so great that no hall in the town would be near large enough to hold all who would want to attend the ball. When this was seen lumber was at once ordered by telegraph from Hawthorne and a large pavilion will be built for the occasion. The structure will be covered with canvas and will be brilliantly lighted. It will be decorated with fancy lanterns, flowers and other devices. This will make a large and beautiful ballroom, and the weather being warm will also be more comfortable than a close hall. A large orchestra of the best musicians in the county, led by Curt. W. Ober, will furnish music for the ball.

Nominations.

A meeting was held at Georges Creek to nominate officers for the proposed irrigation district. The following nominations were made: For Assessor, John Anton. For Collector S. D. Thurston and R. C. Spear were placed in nomination; Mr. Spear was nominated. For Treasurer W. S. Enos, J. D. Blair and N. Rhine were nominated; on the withdrawal of the others Mr. Rhine was chosen. For Directors C. B. Rawson was named for the First Division; J. S. Gorman and S. A. Densmore were nominated for the Second Division. The Third Division were not ready to report. The Fourth Division nominated Mr. Hunter. The Fifth Division was not ready to report, and the meeting adjourned. On Tuesday at a meeting held at Independence H. L. Clark was chosen for the Third District by a unanimous vote. At a meeting held at Lone Pine A. C. Harvey and G. M. Palmer were chosen.

Defiance Mine

The Defiance mine is now in a condition to reward Mr. Reddy for the years of labor and large sums he has expended in developing it. Large ore bodies are opened and the ore can be taken out easily. Two steam hoisting engines were put in place a short time ago. Within a few days an opening was made from a new drift into the main shaft, and through this the lower workings of the shaft will be aired and ore will be hoisted. In the main ledge cavities are found that, so miners say, are always sure evidences of large and rich ore bodies. Mr. Reddy is employing all the good miners he can get to work in the mine. The Defiance is about one mile from Darwin and several of the miners board in town

Wanted—1,000 persons to attend the Fourth of July at Independence, the grandest ever held in the county. Everything new and original.

Many inquiries continue to be made as to the possibility of finding land for location in Owens Valley. At the rate locations are being made, in a very short time no more government land will remain. Good land partially improved, and with perfect title, can be bought for ten dollars per acre, but this will very soon increase. Many who are making these inquiries are land owners in other parts of the State.

George M. Gill, Esq., and family are visiting with his mother, Mrs. S. A. Densmore, at Camp Independence. Mr. Gill has been in ill health for some time and has returned to Inyo with the hope of gaining strength. His malady is rheumatic gout caused by malaria lurking in his system. Emminent San Francisco physicians recommended Inyo county to him as the best place to which he could possibly go with hope of recovery.

Mr. Lee, a well known prospector, arrived at Darwin last Saturday from Panamint. He brought large samples of valuable ores from recently discovered ledges. Mr. Lee says the Panamint country is full of good ore, but in the uncertainty of getting the ore speedily to market miners are not encouraged to work with vigor. A railroad has been much talked of lately that would reach the Panamint country and pass thence to Los Angeles. If this road should be built a mining country will be opened up that would yield enormous returns.

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We will warrant the prices to be right and, and guarantee the qualities to be the best on the Coast for the money. If we cannot give you satisfaction we will cheerfully refund your money. Your orders will receive prompt attention. We want to make your acquaintance and do business with you. We are in the trade to make money and we believe we can benefit you at the same time. If we cannot make it an object for you to trade with us then we do not want a dollar of your money. No harm to obtain samples and prices. Make comparisons; it always pays. The better posted you become the more of your trade we are bound to secure. Have you a copy of our catalogue? Do you know what we are doing? If not, and are interested, send for samples and our Catalogue. Mailed free of charge to any address.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

820, 822, 824, 826 K St. and 1020 Ninth

School District Needed.

A new school district is very much needed at Black Rock. It is claimed that at least sixteen children of school age are in that vicinity, and the nearest school is at Camp Independence, ten miles distant. The law only requires fifteen children of a school age for a new district, and the children must live at least two miles distant from any existing school house. Both of the conditions are more than complied with in the proposed district. A petition for the formation of the district should be presented to the Superintendent in order that he may approve it and bring it before the Supervisors for final action at the next meeting of the Board. This the law requires. If the conditions are complied with a school house could be built and ready for use about the time schools usually open in the valley.

Riley District

For several years past a large amount of ore, estimated to contain several hundred tons, has been lying on the dump at the Haggin mine, about fifteen miles distant from the Riley mill. Recently Mr. C. Anthony, of Darwin, bought the ore, leased the Riley mill, and is now putting it in repair. As soon as the hottest part of the season is over Mr. Anthony will put teams to work hauling the ore to the mill, where it will be worked. The ore from the Haggin mine is so high grade that much of it was hauled by team all the way to Mojave, and was shipped thence to San Francisco. Even with the great expense in getting it to the city the ore paid large profits.

Terrible Disaster.

The fire at the Gould & Curry mine, at Virginia City, was a terrible disaster. It broke out below the 1300 foot level, but the origen of it is not known. From the 400 foot level the following miners were taken out dead from suffocation: John Trounce, Joncey Morgan, R. C. Boyes, W. C. Carpenter, Andrew Bean and Foster Hamilton. Six men were shut up in the 1500 foot level. To rescue these a drift was run between the Con. California and the Best & Belcher. Up to latest reports the fate of these men had not been ascertained.

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM.]

VIRGINIA CITY, July 1.—Attempt made to reach the men this morning from the Sutro tunnel. The timber in the level is still burning and attempt unsuccessful. Little hope of rescue entertained.

A Wedding.

A few years ago Dr. Long, now of Lone Pine, made the acquaintance of a lady in Iowa named Miss Ruth B. McEvoy. The doctor afterwards came to California and traveled about looking for a place to settle. Last Fall he came to Lone Pine and was so well pleased with the place and Owens Valley that he determined to stay. On Wednesday evening Miss McElroy arrived at Lone Pine; next day the couple came to Independence and were married. Lots of friends join in wishing them happiness and prosperity.

NOTICE.

The report that the Fourth of July celebration at Independence has been given up is unfounded, and the persons who put such report in circulation are hereby denounced as liars.

By order of Committee.

B. RHINE, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

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—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.

P. W Forbes, Independence.

Hurrah Hurrah Hurrah

GRAND

FOURTH OF JULY

CELEBRATION

At Independence

Everybody Cordially Invited.

No Pains or Expense Will be Spared to Make This A Grand Success.

Grand salute of 100 guns at 5 a. m.

PART I.

Grand Base Ball Tournament for a purse of $100. Open to all nines. Entrance free. Entries to close with the Secretary June 15th. Game called at 8 a. m. sharp.

PART II.

Grand Parade and Pageant. Parade forms at 10:30 a. m. sharp. John W. P. Laird, Grand Marshal.

ORDER OF PARADE:

1.—Grand Marshal and Aids.
2.—18th District Brass Band.
3.—Liberty Car, with new and novel features.
4.—The Original Vocaphones.
5.—Original Growlers.
6.—Officers of the Day.

Line of March, direct to Robinson's Grove.

PART III.

Programme of Literary Exercises.

1.—Chorus.....Choir.
2.—Prayer .....Rev. Mr. De La Matyr.
3.—Address... Hon. John A. Hannah, President of the Day.
4.—"America,".....Choir.
5.—Reading Declaration..R. L. Peeler.
6.—Oration.....A. R. Conklin, Esq
7.—"The Star Spangled Banner".....Goddess of Liberty and Chorus.
8.—Original Poem.....Crit. Hampton.
9.—Instrumental.....Brass Band.

PART IV.

Grand Barbecue.

PART V.

Grand 100 yards Prize Race for a purse of $50. Open to all. Entrance fee, $5. Entries to close July 1st with the Secretary. Winner to take purse and entrance money.

PART VI.

Grand Ball under the auspices of the Young Men's Social Club. Excellent music and new floor.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries an canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH S ORE

Is Where You Get a

WORTH OF YOUR ONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

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WINES AND LIQUORS

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Together with an Assortment of

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ETC., ETC

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E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

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KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

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EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives, at

Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN.
Bee Keeper.

FOOD FRAUDS.

THE SHAMEFUL USE OF LIME AND ALUM IN CHEAP BAKING POWDERS.

Many food frauds, such as chicory coffee or watered milk, although they are a swindle in a commercial sense, are often tolerated because they do not particularly affect the health of the consumer; but when an article like baking powder, that enters largely into the food of every family, and is relied upon for the preparation of almost every meal, is so made as to carry highly injurious, if not rankly poisonous, elements into the bread, the entire community is endangered, and it is the duty of the press to denounce the practice in the most emphatic terms.

Among the important discoveries by the food analysis is that by Prof. Mott, the U. S. Government Chemist, of large amounts of lime and alum in the cheap baking powders. These are, one the most dangerous, and the other the most useless adulterant yet found in the low-grade, inferior baking powders. It is a startling fact that of the many brands of baking powders so far analyzed, none of them, with the single exception of the Royal Baking Powder, was found free from both lime and alum. The chief service of lime is to add weight. It is true that lime, when subjected to heat, gives off a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, but a quick-lime is left—a caustic so powerful that it is used by tanners to eat the hair from hides of animals, and in dissecting rooms to more quickly rot the flesh from the bones of dead subjects. A small quantity of dry lime upon the tongue, or in the eye, produces painful effects; how much more serious must these effects be on the delicate membranes of the stomach, intestines and kidneys, more particularly of infants and children, and especially when the lime is taken into the system day after day, and with almost every meal. This is said by physicians to be one of the causes of indigestion, dyspepsia, and those painful diseases of the kidneys now so prevalent. Instances of the most serious affections of the latter organs from drinking lime water found in some sections are noted in every medical journal.

Adulteration with lime is quite as much to be dreaded as with alum, which has heretofore received the most emphatic condemnation from every food analyst, physician and chemist, for the reason that, while alum is probably partially dissolved and passed off in gas by the heat of baking, it is impossible to destroy or change the nature of the lime in any degree, so that the entire amount in the baking powder passes, with all its injurious properties, into the stomach. When we state that the chemists have found twelve per cent, or one-eighth of the entire weight of some samples of baking powder analyzed, to be lime, the wickedness of the adulteration will be apparent.

Pure baking powders are one of the chief aids to the cook in preparing perfect and wholesome food. While those are to be obtained of well-established reputation, like the Royal, of whose purity there has never been a question, it is proper to avoid all others.

—The phylloxera insect, which has done so much of late years to destroy the French vineyards, first made its appearance among them more than twenty years ago; and although immense sums have been expended upon all sorts of measures for checking its ravages, no considerable degree of success has yet been achieved.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—"Well, I never quarrel with any one," remarked a quiet, but cross-grained and sarcastic individual in a down-town office the other day. "No, perhaps not," remarked a gentleman seated near, "but you give others plenty of opportunity of quarreling with you." Did you ever have such an acquaintance?—*Philadelphia Call.*

TWO LUCKY MEN.

A Barber and a Laborer Win a Big Prize in the Louisiana State Lottery.

Zacharias Messinger is a barber who has pursued his trade of scraping chins and clipping hair at 315 Bush street for some two or three years past. He has during that time had the honor of exercising his tonsorial art upon the caput and physiognomy of Boss Ruckley and in consequence has enjoyed the patronage of the followers of the great Bush-street statesman. His trade was a good one and afforded him a good living, but nothing more, and he has endeavored to increase his store of gold by wooing the fickle Goddess of Fortune by investing in lottery tickets. He paid his addresses more particularly to the good dame who presides over the drawings of the Louisiana State Lottery and has held one or two coupons in nearly every drawing during the last three years. As the gamblers say, he has played in good luck and has nearly always won enough to give him a small profit, so that lately he has been "playing with the money of the bank." A few drawings ago he came down town and as he passed the *Chronicle* office he saw by the bulletin board that ticket 67,060 had drawn the capital prize of $150,000. He knew that his ticket was 67,000 and something and he rushed home to get it. His delight can be imagined when he found that he held a coupon of the winning ticket, which entitled him to $15,000. He went down to his shop, presented each of his assistants with a suit of clothes, made aarangements for them to carry on the business and last week he and his wife started on a trip to Europe. He expects to be gone about seven months and to spend from $3,500 to $4,000 on the trip. The remainder of the money he will invest in some safe security as a nestegg, and when he gets back will put it into some legitimate business.

The other lucky man is a Swede named A. Monsson, who lives at 1364 Centre street in Oakland. He is a laboring man and has been living a hand-to-mouth existence such as usually falls to the lot of a toiler in the land. He bought a coupon from a peddler as a speculation. When he heard of his good luck he could not believe it, and when convinced that he had won $15,000 turned white with nervous excitement. He is a single man and is now much sought after by the young ladies of his acquaintance.—San Francisco (Cal.) *Chronicle*, May 4th.

MISSIONARY LIFE.

Its Romance Illustrated by the Success of a Faithful Young Preacher.

Romance is not all confined to the past, or to strange countries. Some of the most peculiar experiences possible to man have been those of missionaries to the American Indians, so recently that the workers who survived the hardships and dangers of those days are still in the prime of their usefulness. One of these missionaries took up his work when he was just past his seminary days, and was assigned to a tribe of Sioux who were peculiarly wild, and singularly wedded to their savage customs. Fresh from his studies, and full of hope and zeal, the young missionary proceeded on his way. On quitting the fort which was nearest his post of duty, the gates of the stockade were opened to let him depart by men who bade him good-bye as they might bid adieu to one already dead. But the missionary drove his wagon ten miles over the wild country, and began to build his house in the very center of one of the Sioux camps. Shortly an Indian, moved by some inexplicable feeling, offered to help him. He raised a little hut, made some furniture, stuffed a mattress, and prepared to do his own cooking, all these things being quite new work for him. Meanwhile, he was an object of curiosity to these new neighbors, who might, at any moment, be moved to bury a tomahawk in his brain.

He had no books, but only stenciled charts of letters which he made himself, and with these he set up school. He had, of course, made himself acquainted with the Sioux dialect, and he contrived, by little gifts, to gather in children and grown people. They liked the hymns and learned them rapidly, and some took an interest in reading; but it was not uncommon for a number of wild savages to rush in and clear the school out.

However, the missionary made friends, and at last built a more substantial wooden structure, with bedrooms for scholars who should dwell in the house, and about this time married a wife who came bravely out from her Eastern home to help him.

If you fancy that the place was quiet and solitary all this while, you are mistaken. In their camp-life the Sioux were seldom quiet, except when sleeping. Night and day there was noise, tumult, agitation, and the missionary worked as carpenter and painter, school-teacher and preacher through it all.

Other white men and women were added to the mission. A boarding-school was under way, but when clothed in Christian fashion, provided with books, and apparently well satisfied with their condition, some outside influence would be brought to bear upon the scholars, and away they would go, books and clothes and all. The greatest prejudice was against teaching the girls any thing, and when the scruples of a few of them were overcome, others resented it. At one time an attack was made upon the mission, two of the teachers murdered, and the missionary and his wife were obliged to flee, with their baby, for their lives. They remained for some time in the shelter of the fort, but at last returned to the mission. The school was resumed, and this time some old and venerated chiefs took part with the missionary. One saved him from being murdered by an old squaw, and another helped him to drive forth a number of the scum of the camp who were at their old work of clearing out the school. When the Indians became friendly, so many of them came to dine with the missionary at once that the provisions of the mission were prematurely devoured. Indians expect unlimited hospitality from all friends.

Fidally, the missionary and his assistants became great favorites amongst the Indians, who were willing at last to be taught to farm; and now well-tilled fields, good log houses, fences, barns, etc., are seen in every direction. Many of the Sioux read and write, and the men have generally given up polygamy. They go to church, send their children to school, and for the most part behave well in the neighborhood of the mission. There are missions, however, where life is as exciting and full of danger as it was in the beginning at the one we have described. The American Indian is, no doubt, the most difficult savage under the sun to civilize.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

A Strait Laced Tithing Man.

The story is now being told of a conscientious tithing man in a New England town years ago. Gen. H., the big man of the town, had a daughter who was educated in Boston. Once she brought home with her a lover, a Boston man, now a merchant of this city. He went to church with her, sat in the same pew, and when the first hymn was given out found it and handed the hymn book to her. She bowed, and took it. Second hymn, the same. The old tithing man looked and frowned, but did not quite like to offend Gen. H. But he thought it over and over, and his conscience accused him of being a "respecter" of persons. He took his seat in the afternoon resolved to do his duty fearlessly. The hymn was given out. The young man found it, and handed the book to Miss H.; she bowed, and took it. Rap, rap, rap, went the old man's stick. Then pointing to Gen. H.'s pew, "You, you—I mean Gen. H.'s gal and her Boston beau! None of your carryings on here, I say."—New York Sun.

The Cooks of Europe.

After complimenting one of the chefs on his consummate skill in preparing a whole turkey in such transparent jelly that it seemed under a glass case, I ventured to ask him how the cooks of other countries compared with the French. With a smile of indulgence, he replied that a French cook was at the head of every foreign kitchen of distinction, and reminded me, beginning with the name of the queen of England, that every crowned head in Europe possessed one of those artists. "However," he added, "in England one may have a roast well turned by a native, in Germany a potage may be intrusted to a medium German cook, and in Italy I will go so far as to say it would be presumptuous to attempt the preparation of pastes against an Italian chef. After that you can draw the ladder."—Whitehall Review.

—Fond Mother (with baby)—"He does look so like his father, doesn't he?" Mr. B.—"Yes, but I shouldn't mind that, as long as he is healthy."—*Judge.*

IMITATION.

If e'er a goat should don the gorgeous garb
Beneath which erstwhile pulsed the fiery heart
Of Bengal tiger; or, if some swift barb
Should down the regal lion, throwing on the mart
The mantle of his glory, to be bought
And donned by weaklings—oh, believe me, still
Remains the goat a goat; the weakling naught
From borrowed plumes has gained. A thrill
Of horror for the sacrilege is felt!
Small soul, refrain! Ape not some splendid he,
Whose glory is his glory. Earth shall melt
In fervent heat ere such as thou canst see
The extent of all its full orbed majesty.
Rushlights dream not how great the great sun be!
—Eva Marshall.

THE CZAR'S PRISON HOME.

The Great Catchina Fortress in Which He Hides in Terror.

"Quis custodist ipsos custodes?" is the reflection which springs into one's mind on hearing the rumors as to attempts on the czar's life in his rural retreat at Gatchina. The country house inhabited by the autocrat of all the Russias is nothing more nor less than a fortress surrounded by moats, with a strong garrison, and situated in the midst of an immense camp, in which countless detachments of soldiers, horse, foot, artillery and even engineers, are quartered. Yet even here the life of the sovereign is exposed to various perils, chief among which is the notorious disaffection of portions of his vast army. The time was when the czar could at least reckon on the fidelity of his troops, and on the blind and unreasoning devotion of the liberated serfs. Now all is changed. It is acknowledged that the revolutionary movement has spread with appalling and significant rapidity, even to classes which had always been regarded as trustworthy.

Meanwhile, however, Alexander III has no alternative but to make the best of the situation. Picked soldiers guard him day and night at Gatchina, and the strictist discipline prevails in the fortress castle. A writer who a short time ago had the rare privilege of an introduction to the presence of the czarina, gives a graphic account of his visit, and of the precautions taken to prevent any mishap. Traveling from St. Petersburg to Gatchina in company with Gen. Ignatieff and Gen. Baumgarten, one of the emperor's aides de camp, he noticed all along the route small detachments of engineers encamped in the open air at short intervals from each other. Cossacks, mounted on their small horses, galloped about in every direction. The party were fetched at the station by one of the imperial carriages, which started off at full speed, and, after crossing a bridge, strongly guarded, arrived at a huge gateway, at which the writer and his companions had to show their papers. Thence they were conducted to a wing of the palace, where the same ceremonial was gone through, after which they were taken through a perfect labyrinth of passages and staircases to rooms reserved for them. The writer was asked if he would have luncheon or tea, and was then left to himself until the hour appointed for his audience. At noon Gen. Baumgarten came to fetch him.

On the way to the central building he saw the steps crowded with sentries, who in turn presented arms with such a din that he shrewdly suspected that the noise was intended to warn their comrades further off of the arrival of a stranger. Next a large hall, in which 100 soldiers of the guard were on duty, was traversed. At the further end the visitor had again to exhibit his papers, and after ascending a magnificent staircase and crossing a hall in which a gigantic Moor in a superb costume, and two huge Teherkesses armed to the teeth with dirks and pistols were stationed, he was introduced by a man servant into a small but elegant drawing room, whence he passed, under the conduct of one of the gentlemen on service, into the empress' reception room. After half an hour's conversation, in the course of which her majesty remarked that there were some very impious men in Russia, the writer withdrew, but ere he took leave of Gen. Baumgarten the latter, referring to the frankness with which he had spoken, told him that no Russian would have dared give advice to the czarina, jokingly adding: "Take care! You may be sent to Siberia." What can be more characteristic than this rapproachment of the aide de camp's grim jest about Siberia and the precautions taken by the sovereign to avert all danger from himself and his family.—London Telegraph.

The Pressman's Artistic Work.

You have often heard the expression "artist's proof," in alluding to pictures, and there are many curio collectors who make a specialty of them. When a reproduction is made either in lithography, photogravure or steel engraving, the stone or plate is inked or colored and a fine piece of paper laid upon this. Then the engraver rubs his hand or a brush carefully over every bit of surface until all the shadows and outlines are rubbed in. It is run through a press slowly, and after being allowed to remain the proof is carefully pulled off the plate. This is the artist's proof, and is supposed to be perfect. Other proofs taken after that are not so carefully taken, and for that reason the artist's proof is considered preferable.

The fine work on cuts that claim artistic merit is not known to the public generally. An artist may draw beautifully and the engraver do his work handsomely, but the foreman of the presroom, who does not appear in the case, is the one who must make or spoil the picture. The time he spends in hunting for the lights and shades, bringing up or lowering the impression before the plate goes to press, is not recognized by those who look at the picture when it goes forth in its perfect condition. With a rough press proof before him and the artist's proof, he cuts little strips out here and pastes on little bits there that make the press proof look like a section of crazy patchwork. His work is laborious and he has to be a careful man to realize the artist's idea.—Globe-Democrat.

Had Seen the Wrap Before.

"Yes," said a prominent retail dealer in articles of feminine adornment, "we expect to have a number of wraps, bonnets, etc., returned to-day. You know we, like the rest of the big shopkeepers, send things home on approval to people we know, and I'm afraid a good many people take advantage of this method by securing elaborate pieces of wearing apparel for special occasions at no cost to themselves, wearing the article once, you know, and then returning. I have here a $40 spring wrap which a west Arch street lady will have to pay for. She had it sent home Saturday, and this morning it came back, but we will not credit her with it. Why? Because I was taking a promenade on Walnut street yesterday and walked three blocks right behind that wrap."—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Some One Must Lead.

A Vermont joker claimed that he had felt an earthquake, and in two hours he had 3,000 people ready to swear that their dishes rattled on the shelves. Some one must always lead in these matters.—Detroit Free Press.

STARVING THE TEETH.

What Foods Make Them Strong and Able to Resist All Forms of Decay.

Teeth are just as easily starved to death as the stomach, said a lecturer before a Brooklyn audience the other night. The fact is that you and your fathers have from generation to generation been industriously starving your teeth. In one way it is a blessing to have been born of poor parents. What food the poor give their children is of a variety that goes to make strong bones and teeth. It is the outside of all the grains of all cereal foods that contains the carbonate and phosphate of lime, and traces of other earthly salts, which nourish the bony tissues and build the frame up. If we do not furnish to the teeth of the young that pabulum they require, they can not possibly be built up. It is the outside of corn, oats, wheat, barley and the like, or the bran, so called, that we sift away and feed to the swine, that the teeth actually require for their proper nourishment. The wisdom of man has proven his folly, shown in every succeeding generation of teeth, which become more and more fragile and weak. These flouring mills in Minneapolis are working destruction upon the teeth of every man, woman and child who partakes of their fine bolted flour. They sift out the carbonate and the phosophates of lime in order that they may provide that fine white flour which is proving a whitened sepulcure to the teeth. Oatmeal is one of the best foods for supplying the teeth with nourishment. It makes the dentine, esmenthum and enamel strong, flint-like and able to resist all forms of decay. If you have children never allow any white bread upon your table. Graham bread is made of whole wheat ground, not bolted, so that the bran, which contains the minute quantities of lime, is present. To make a good, wholesome nourishing bread, take two bowls of wheat meal and one bowl of white or bolted flour, and make by the usual process. Nothing is superior to Boston brown bread for bone and tooth building. This is made out of rye meal and corn meal. Baked beans, too, have a considerable supply of these lime salts and should be on your tables, hot or cold, at least three times a week. The teeth should be cleansed at least five times a day. Without this the particles of food, which contain acids and adhere, eat gradually into the enamel. Use castile or other good soap on the brush. Powdered chalk and castile soap make the best dentifrice. In brushing the teeth always brush up and down from the gum instead of across, or, to close the lecture in the actual words of the lecturer, "Brush away from the gum and on the grinding surfaces of your teeth."—*Albany Argus.*

SUPERFLUOUS WOMEN.

The Peculiar State of England's Social System at the Present Day.

The usual retort, when women complain of want of remunerative employment, is that they should not work, but find men to support them. As there are 500,000 more women than men in England, it is obviously impossible that every woman should have a husband. This state of things is as bad in Germany also. The preponderance of the women over the men is greatest in the professional and upper middle classes. Among the richer aristocracy of England, and the absolutely working people, the sexes are still equal in number, and women can still marry. But the sons of clergymen, officers, civil servants, lawyers, doctors and some of the country gentry find the struggle for existence too great in this kingdom; they emigrate, or leave the country by joining the military or naval service. Their sisters all remain at home, unable to find husbands, and uneducated for work, even domestic work. These "superfluous women" most undoubtedly, as a body, peform the first duty of their sex—that of being charming; they are often handsome, are generally well mannered and well dressed. They are "charmers," but there is no one to charm. They know very well that their chances of marriage are almost *nil*; therefore, should a solitary suitor with even a modest competency appear, they feel driven to accept the first man who asks them, whether they care for him or not, and most generally they do not. Their parents wish to get rid of them, so they marry without love. An evil arises out of this, more ghastly than can be described. The marriage of *convenance* is a recognized social institution abroad. In England, in this nineteenth century, the women of the upper middle classes adopt it without acknowledging it. However we may affect to deny it, there is a vast amount of married unhappiness in all classes. The fault is sometimes ascribed to the present degeneracy of women and sometimes to the deterioration of the men. The fact really lies in our social system, which gives a woman neither work nor money and obliges her to sell herself before she has lost her only saleable commodities—youth and beauty. As there exists four "superfluous women" to one man, the female has no choice, while the lordly male has the greater number from whom to pick and choose. Therefore, in this country, many women have not only no chance of marrying at all, but no freedom of selection whatever.—*National Review.*

—The old-timer who has not built a hog-house should reflect when he throws a basketful of corn into mud.—*Prairie Farmer.*

—The ladies of Santa Rosa, Cal., wear paper bonnets.

Ignatius Donnelly to William Shakespeare—I propose to move immediately upon your works.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

SPINAL WEAKNESS AND LUNG TROUBLES.

56 PRINCE STREET, NEW YORK, March 25, 1884.

Having been troubled with pains in back and chest during the last Winter, I was compelled to remain at home unable to attend to business, until I was advised by a friend to try one of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. After applying one to my chest and one to my back, in three hours I found relief which I had not got in over *three months.* I cheerfully recommend them to persons having spinal weakness and lung troubles.

HENRY J. GALLAGHER.

A new title has been created for society women of a well-known variety. It is "F. D W.," and the initials stand for "Fashionable Divorced Women."

A LUCKY MAN.

"A lucky man is rarer than a white crow," says Juvenal, and we think he knew. However, we have heard of thousands of lucky ones and we propose to let their secret out. They were people broken down in health, suffering with liver, blood and skin diseases, scrofula, dropsy, and consumption, and were lucky enough to hear of and wise enough to use Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the sovereign blood purifier, tonic and alterative of the age.

Some old dinner customs still prevail. The Romans used to recline at their banquets, and the habit of lying at public dinners still prevails.

THE EFFECTS OF MENTAL EXHAUSTION.

Many diseases, especially those of the nervous system, are the products of daily renewed mental exhaustion. Business avocations often involve an amount of mental wear and tear very prejudicial to physical health, and the professions, if arduously pursued, are no less destructive to brain and nerve tissue. It is one of the most important attributes of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, that it compensates for this undue loss of tissue, and that it imparts new energy to the brain and nerves. The rapidity with which it renews weakened mental energy and physical vitality is remarkable, and shows that its invigorating properties are of the highest order. Besides increasing vital stamina, and counteracting the effects of mental exhaustion, this potential medicine cures and prevents fever and ague, rheumatism, chronic dyspepsia and constipation, kidney and uterine weakness and other complaints. Physicians also commend it as a medicated stimulant and remedy.

All the Canadian exiles sport the title of "Dr.," but they were it after their names.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are an effectual Cough Remedy. *Sold only in boxes.* Price 25 cts.

Orpheus was a musician whose music had power to draw rocks, etc., toward him. The modern street musician has the same power.

* * * * Decline of man or woman, prematurely induced by excesses or bad practices, speedily and radically cured. Book (illustrated), 10 cents in stamps. Consultation free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A citizen may be known as a bad egg, but, like a bad egg, society will not regard him as offensive until he is broke.

BABY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSED PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and it frets and during torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great SKIN CURE and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

For Good Purposes.

Mrs. M. A. Dauphin of Philadelphia, is well known to the ladies of that city from the great good she has done by means of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She writes Mrs. Pinkham of a recent interesting case. "A young married lady came to me suffering with a severe case of Prolapsus and Ulceration. She commenced taking the Compound and in two months was *fully restored.* In proof of this she soon found herself in an interesting condition. Influenced by foolish friends she attempted to evade the responsibilities of maturity. After ten or twelve days she came to me again and she was indeed in a most alarming state and suffered terribly. I gave her a tablespoonful of the compound every hour for eight hours until she fell asleep, she awoke much relieved and evidently better. She continued taking the Compound, and in due season she became the mother of a fine healthy boy. But for the timely use of the medicine she believes her life would have been lost."

Your Druggist has the Compound. $1. per bottle.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures all Diseases originating from disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors.
417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Recommended by Professors Hilgard, Cooke, etc.
Powdered 98% CAUSTIC SODA
is the most powerful insecticide known, makes a pure soap at a cost of $1 for 125 lbs. T. W. JACKSON & CO. 104 Market St. Potash Carbolic Sheep Wash.

STEINWAY KRANICH & BACH Gabler, Roenish Pianos; Burdett Organs, band instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern prices. M. GRAY, 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

When the European war tumult is listened to with both ears the sound is found to consist of the bellowing of the bulls mingled with the roaring of the bears.

A BONANZA MINE

of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections thousands testify.

A cross old bachelor suggests that births should be announced under the head of new music.

3 months treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

Dr. PARDEE'S REMEDY is The Greatest Blood Cleanser.

Cures Spring Humors, Salt Rheum, Crofula, Ciatica, Rheumatism, Constipation and Regulates The Kidneys & Liver.

One bottle taken according to directions will give better results than a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or any of the so-called Blood Purifiers with which the market is glutted. At Druggists, price $1.00 per bottle.

$500 REWARD

will be paid for any case of Rheumatism which Dr. Pardee's Remedy, properly administered, fails to relieve.

THE LACE DEPOT
GREENBERG & GREENBERG,
31 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, Cal

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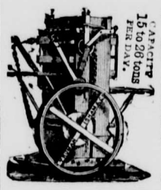

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JULY 9, 1887.

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WORSHIP OF GAB.

A Class of Legislators Who Deserve Ignominious and Speedy Retirement.

In this day of progress there is no error more general and more deleterious to our material and intellectual prosperity than our senseless worship of gab. It is not a worthy appreciation of the beauties of true and pure eloquence. But those who are gifted with a copious flow of impracticable and useless words have educated the people to the idea that no man is fit for a legislator unless he is endowed with a constant ebullition of gas. And although every man of experience and thought will at once acknowledge that not one in a hundred of those who are as tireless in their talk as the winds on the prairies are fit for any thing practical in the world, as legislators they are totally incapable of originating a practical law, or of successfully remodeling a bill offered by any one else. In this matter we have some readers who have had experience in legislative folly, and they know how little reliance can be placed in an inveterate talker in arranging practical legislation. It is the calm, cool, thinking men, who have gathered up the great lessons of life in a severe and close conflict with the world. Colleges may make scholars, but it takes something additional to make men.

Those who have done most in forming and perpetuating the institutions of our country were not orators, but men of thought, experience and of mature judgment. Great principles are evolved and important questions settled by deep and close investigation in the private office, and in the closer conflict of minds in the committee-rooms. Speeches in the public halls of legislation have nothing to do with the settlement of great questions. They are made for the gaping crowd.

Our halls of legislation are crowded with lawyers, to the exclusion of the various branches of industry. This would not be so objectionable if a better class of lawyers were selected. It is well known in this learned profession, to be successful a law firm should always have as one of the partners a good "office lawyer." This means a man of practical sense enough to get up the papers and pleas in the right form. A man who can put himself down to the preparation of business. The other partner should be a good "jury lawyer." This is one who can spread the eagle and tell the dirty anecdotes. In the profession there is too large a proportion of the latter class. And our readers will bear witness that if any one of the firm becomes a candidate for the Legislature or Congress, it is invariably the one who has the "gift of gab," instead of the one who has by study and a well-balanced mind brought success to the law firm. In this way our legislative and congressional halls are filled with impractical men. What better evidence do we want of this fact than the frequent and constant passage of laws which are unconstitutional, and that, too, after going through the scrutiny of the judiciary committee, composed of lawyers, for the express purpose of checking unconstitutional legislation. This would not be the case if the office instead of the jury lawyer was elected. And this brings us back to the question—our great error of gab worship. We want more thinking and fewer talking men in higher places. A gassy member of Congress is an expensive animal. Every set speech he makes to empty benches costs several thousand dollars, and does no good. And a large portion of our extravagant expenditures and our protracted and useless sessions of Congress grow out of the practice of taking for a Congressman the wrong member of the firm, or the wrong member of the community. Gas instead of sense, imprudence instead of modest merit, is too often the man of the popular crowd. If there be a man in any community who has never done any thing in the world except to study graceful gestures, and ornament his language with stolen quotations from the literature of the past, he is selected to be the man to frame grave laws for the government of the diversified interests of a continent.

The past history of every State in this Union, and of the United States, shows that the reliable practical men are those who have matured and disciplined their minds in the great industrial interests, agriculture, manufacture, mechanics or merchandise. These are the interests of the world, and from these we want more men of practical experience and moral firmness. If the people would cease running after mere gab, and seek after plain, practical men, who know and who sympathize with those who labor, our rights would be better respected and our institutions be longer perpetuated.—*Boston Budget.*

An Expensive Luxury.

A German, now visiting in this country, writes to his home paper as follows concerning our colleges: "In America, in this land of the free, it is the sad fact that university culture is a prize which is only accessible to the sons of rich men." His inquiries were very exact. "Among the 140 students who had completed their studies at Yale college this year (1886) I obtained answers from 109. According to their reports the average cost for the four years' course amounted to $960. There were great differences in individual cases; one had succeeded in 'getting through' at the cost of $150 a year; another needed no less than $3,500 annually. I know a German porter in the States whose eldest son passed a brilliant examination at Princeton; but father and son agreed that it was impossible to pursue his studies there on account of the frightful costliness. Study at an American university is a most expensive luxury."—*Chicago Times.*

THROUGH WEST IRELAND.

A Country Unsurpassed for Grand and Surprisingly Beautiful Scenery.

Some two and a half miles from Letterfrack is a picturesque bridge crossing the River Danross, which flows below through bending branches of trees. Here the country opens out somewhat, and from the bridge is caught the first view of the Pass of Kylemore, so surprisingly beautiful that its beauty must be seen and felt—it can not be described. A valley, wide and level, and flooded with sunshine, to the left a tall mountain rises sheer out of a calm lake at its base; the sides of this mountain are thickly wooded half way up, the other half bare and glistening with a hundred streamlets that flow from their source above. Standing out of the road, contrasting sharply with the dark green of the pines, is a castle built of white stone, and a little further down the banks of the lake rises the spire of a beautiful memorial chapel, built by the owner of the place in memory of his wife. On the right of the road, in crescent-shaped sweep, the Diamond mountain and others of the Twelve Pins lift their heads, their bare, craggy sides beautified by an ethereal blue mist, like a soft vail thrown over, yet in no way hiding them. And so does the valley wind and twist that all these mountains seem to move and shift, now in, now out; the one that a few minutes ago was in front, now peeps over the necks of two others. Then the contrasts of color, light and shade, baffle description. The blue heights, the dark wood (from which Call-mor-Kleymore, or big wood—the place takes its name), the white castle and church, the lake, black with shadow in parts sparkling like diamonds where it catches the light; above and around, and penetrating every thing, the vivid gold of the sunshine—all made an entrancing world, that once seen and felt will be loved forever. Here, too, are the lovely gardens of Kylemore Castle, and through the woods, wild flowers and heath—the white Mediterranean heath among them—and ferns to delight all who are happy enough to have time to linger. But I think few who come here will care much to look at the artificial gardens and hot-houses—they are almost out of keeping with such grand nature, and the people of the country never tire of repeating: "Barrin' the castles and gardens, every easthly thing here is as God made it—it's all nature; nothing artificial in our country."

Of all the woods that once shaded and made part of the wealth of Connaught, this of Kylemore is the only one left in this part of the country. It is one of the peculiarities of the scenery throughout the western Irish high lands that the absence of trees is not felt as if it were a loss, or as if it marred the perfection of the landscape. It is with surprise one suddenly remembers that, with the exception of a fuchsia hedge, or a few straggling shrubs, or bushes along the roadside, no trees have been seen for miles and miles, but they were not missed.—*Cor. Providence Journal*

THE ERIE CANAL.

Major Poore's Recollections of the Opening of the Great Water-Way.

I have a faint recollection, for I was a small boy then, of the grand celebration at New York of the opening of the canal from Lake Erie to the Hudson river. On the 25th of October, 1825, eight years and four months from the time the work commenced, the Erie canal was completed, and on that day the Seneca Chief, with De Witt Clinton, then Governor of the State of New York, Lieutenant-Governor Tallmadge and various committees on board, left Buffalo for the Hudson river. Along the entire line of the canal, within hearing distance of each other, heavy artillery were placed, and the starting of the Seneca Chief from Buffalo was carried to the city of New York as fast as sound could travel, and by the same means it was announced in Buffalo that this great event was known in New York. This was before the present mode of communicating information by telegraph had been known; but the plan was so well executed that in one hour and thirty minutes from the firing of the first gun in Buffalo, the echo was heard in New York and returned to Buffalo. It was a day of great rejoicing throughout the State, and the arrival of the "Chief" at the various places along the line was signalized with great pomp and splendor. Every city and village had prepared its festival, and throughout the whole line, from the lake to the ocean, it was a voyage of triumph. On the 2d of November the Seneca Chief reached the city of Albany, eight days from Buffalo, and on the 4th she arrived in the city of New York.

When the fleet, which was composed of the Seneca Chief and several steam and other craft from Albany, New York and other places on the river, reached Sandy Hook, Governor De Witt Clinton proceeded to perform the ceremony of commingling the waters of the lake with the ocean by pouring a keg of Lake Erie water into the Atlantic when he delivered the following address:

"This solemnity at this place on the first arrival of vessels from Lake Erie is intended to indicate and commemorate the navigable communication which has been accomplished between our Mediterranean seas and the Atlantic ocean in about eight years, and to the extent of more than 425 miles, by the wisdon, public spirit and energy of the people of the State of New York; and may the God of the heavens and the earth smile most propitiously on this work, and render it subservient to the best interests of the human race."—*Ben: Perley Poore, in Boston Budget.*

WISE MONKEYS.

How They Are Taught to Act as Skillful Workmen, Detectives of Bad Money and Good Water.

In the island of Sumatra the common monkey is the bruh, or pig-tailed monkey, and he becomes a docile and intelligent servant. What he has to do is to gather cocoanuts. Of course nothing is easier for a four-handed fellow than to climb tall trees and throw down nuts, but the bruh does better than that; he selects the nuts, gathering none but the ripe ones, and, what is more, he picks only as many as his master wishes.

So useful is this animal that gathering nuts has become, one may say, his trade in that part of the world. A man having captured and trained a gang of them, marches them around the country to get in the harvest, hiring them out on different plantations. Then, when the nuts are all picked, or the laborers too numerous, gangs of them are taken to the English colonies at Cape Town, and hired out like any workmen, or coolies, as they are called.

A Siamese ape has reached a step higher, it is said. The story is told by an Austrian who lived in Siam that this ape is able to tell by the taste whether coin is good or bad, and merchants employ him for the purpose of detecting counterfeits.

Within a few months a gentleman of India has tried his hand at training monkeys, and he reports to the Asiatic Society of Bengal his success in teaching them to pull punkahs. A punkah—perhaps you know—is an immense fan, hung from the ceiling and moved back and forth by means of a rope outside the room. It keeps a whole room cool, and in that climate is necessary for a white man to eat or sleep with any comfort. A monkey who can pull one, then, is as useful as a man, and is a true worker.

Another valuable monkey is the chacma of Africa. When young this baboon is very teachable, and is often kept by the Kaffirs as a domestic animal. He takes the place of a dog, growling when a stranger comes near, and if it becomes necessary to defend his master's property, he is much stronger than any dog.

The chacma easily learns to blow the bellows of a smith, and to drive horses or oxen; but his greatest use in that country is to find water.

In the hot season, when the earth is parched and springs and streams are dry, the owner of a tame chacma takes him out to hunt for the water they all must have.

The intelligent monkey seems to know what is wanted, or perhaps he knows by his own feelings what to look for, and he goes carefully over the ground, looking earnestly at every tuft of grass, and eagerly sniffling the breeze on every side. Whether he scents it or not is not known, but if there is water in the neighborhood he is sure to find it. It may be a deep spring, in which case he sets to work digging down to it; and it may be a certain very juicy root, which often serves instead of water. He gets that out also; and let us hope he has his full share of it, to pay for his work.—*St. Nicholas.*

FILTH IN JAIL.

Sanitary Condition of a Large Number of Reformatory Institutions.

As civilization advances, the treatment of the unfortunate and criminal classes is said to become more humane, and as a Nation we love to boast of our prison and asylum reforms; but now and then humanity receives a rude shock from revelations coming out of these very signs of our advancement. With one or two exceptions the prison pens of war times, for whose condition there was, at least, the partial excuse of necessity and the bitterness engendered by the strife—we say with one or two exceptions, these places are to-day surpassed by prisons in both the South and the North, while city jails and work-houses are notoriously bad and often criminally managed. The plumbing inspector of Minneapolis recently made an inspection of the county jail, wherein he found a reeking abomination of filth, for the long continued existence of which no excuse can be offered, for the officials have been notified more than once of its bad sanitary condition. Filth alone, it is well known, will breed crime, and it certainly is a fit environment for other extremely bad and easily avoided conditions which maintain in almost all jails, viz., the commingling of the hardened criminal and the novice in the milder forms of law-breaking; but it is the sanitary condition of these places to which our readers' attention is called. In the Minneapolis jail Mr. Hazen found a veritable cess-pool in the basement, caused by the wash-water running from the jail apartments above. The plumber had used the convenient and inexpensive putty to make his joints, a material quite largely in use in this, as, no doubt, in many another city, and the old and cheapest forms of closets, poorly set, had also been used, and they were sadly out of joint. An enlightened public sentiment will correct these abuses, but the correction is always specific. One job at a time, and that after infinite harm has been done, seems to be all that the public can handle. The ounce of prevention has never been weighed by this public, and it still seems a pound to the men whom we all love to honor with our franchises. To employ an architect to build a jail would be the heighth of folly and the acme of extravagance, but soon the voice of the architect will be heard, not crying out against old abuses, but as a warning to avoid all such calamities, and the sooner that voice is heard the better.—*Northwestern Architect.*

French Drama in Chicago.

The Bernhardt engagement has brought out all the French scholars in Chicago. Never before had we suspected that there were so many able linguists in the midst of us. Gen. Stiles, we have just discovered, speaks French like a native of Paris (Vermilion county). He attended the "Frou-Frou" performance last evening with his friend Judge Prendergast. The judge is a proficient Greek and Latin scholar, but he knows little of French, his vocabulary being limited to such phrases as "fo par," "liaison," "kelky shoze," and "olly bonnur," so Gen. Stiles had to explain the play to him as it progressed last evening.

"Now what is she saying?" the judge would ask.

"She said 'Good evening,'" the general would answer.

"Does 'bung swor' mean 'good evening?'" the judge would inquire.

"Yes."

"Oh, what rot!" the judge would exclaim, and then a dude usher in one of Willoughby & Hill's $19 dress suits would teeter down the aisle and warn the gentlemen not to whisper so loud.

Presently Col. William Penn Nixon, the gifted editor of The Inter Ocean, came along and slipped into the seat next to Gen. Stiles. He had an opera glass, and he leveled it at once at Bernhardt's red, red hair.

"Do you speak French?" asked Gen. Stiles in the confidential tone of a member of the citizens' committee.

"Oony poo," said Col. Nixon, guardedly.

"Vooley voo donny moy voter ver de lopera?" asked the general, motioning toward the opera glass.

"See nay par zoon ver de lopera?" protested the colonel. "Say lay zhoomels."

"Mong doo! What—I want of zhoomels?" cried Gen. Stiles. "Zhoomels is twins!"

"Par bloo?" said Col. Nixon; "it is not twins, it is opera glasses."

"You're all wrong, William," urged the general. "The French idiom is 'the glass of the opera.' 'Ver' is glass, and 'de lopera' is of the opera."

"I have heard them called lornyets," suggested Judge Prendergast, in the deferential tone of a young barrister seeking a change of venue.

"Well, I don't know what the general's opera glass is," said Col. Nixon, "but this one of mine is a 'lay zhoomels.'"

"Call it what you please," replied the judge, "it is de tro as far as I am concerned until the corpse de bally makes it ontray."

"I thought you didn't speak French," said Gen. Stiles, turning fiercely upon the judge.

"Oh, well," the judge explained, apologetically. "I'm not what you and the colonel would call oh fay—I'm a june primmer at the business, but when the wind is southerly I reckon I can tell a grizet from a garsong."

Chicago society is still in considerable doubt as to where Bernhardt should be located in the artistic scale. A good many of the elite think that her Fedora is second to Fanny Davenport's and there are very many others who prefer Clara Morris' Camille. We notice that the popular inquiry in cultured circles is "Have you been to see Bernhardt?" not "Have you been to hear Bernhardt?"

"Oh, you don't know how I enjoyed Bayernhayerdt the other evening!" exclaimed one of our most beautiful and accomplished belles. "Her dresses are beautiful, and they do say she is dreadfully naughty!"—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

A Student of Womankind.

Omaha Merchant—What has become of that piece of velvet I left here?

Clerk—Mrs. De Million——

"Great Caesar! It had the wrong price mark on and you have let it go at less than half the cost. Mrs. De Million will never give it up, I know."

"She was not here herself. Her husband took a fancy to it and bought it for her."

"Oh! Her husband selected it. That's all right. She'll bring it back."

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Their second night out.

A Change of Front.

Man at Second Hand Book Store, with Volume Under His Arm—What is the best you can do on a copy of Josephus' works?

Proprietor—Give you twenty-five cents if the book is in good order. Fact is, we're overrun with Josephus. No sale at all for the book.

Man—You misunderstand. I haven't any to sell. I want to buy a copy of the work to match this "Rollin."

Proprietor—Just got one left. Been a run on Josephus lately. Sell you this copy for $2.50.—Chicago Tribune.

Fair Parisiennes' Talk.

"Why is it, my dear, that you always dress in black?"

"Oh, I am very fond of black."

"But it is so gloomy."

"That's just it. I like to imagine myself a widow."—French paper.

A Fine Extempore Sermon.

Reporter (to minister)—That was a very fine extempore sermon, sir.

Minister—Ah, glad you liked it. I have the manuscript at home if you wish to print it.—Tid Bits.

WOMEN ON THE SEA.

A Few Valuable Points of Advice From One Who Has Been There.

That there are a large number of people going abroad this season was demonstrated by the eager listeners who gathered about a lady who has crossed the Atlantic many times. It was an afternoon reception, and one lady said that it was strange that nobody ever wrote a detail of the things necessary for a sea voyage; the impediments of a sea voyage, as it were. "You want to wear a pair of congress gaiters," said this shepherdess of the ocean, in response, "for there is infinite distress in the bending over to button boots, and your maid is sure to have the *mal de mer* worse than yourself. Every small comfort is such a relief from the dreadful nausea that possesses you. No, I know no preventive for the horrible feeling of it. Pounded ice helps a little; it sort of paralyzes the stomach, only; but it is better to eat something, even though you throw it up again, for the retching upon emptiness is exhausting. Be sure and buy your steamer chairs before sailing; the steamship companies ought to provide them, but they do not. You store them in Liverpool until you return. I provide me a blue cloth wrapper with a plaiting about the bottom of it, so that it will look as dressy as possible, and a big double-breasted ulster, that I button upon me, and a hood with an elastic in it, to cover over the hair—very pretty ones can be found in New York; then I carry warm shawls and a nubia to tie about my neck. And if you value your comfort do not fail to wear a pair of woolen stockings, else your legs will be very cold, and over them you must wear a pair of thick cloth drawers. I never wear any corset, but just wrap me up in these garments like a mummy. Whatever else you forget let it not be a square of stout linen with pockets in it, like a shoe-bag. Tack it upon the wall of your state-room and put into it the pocket-combs, brushes, bottles, needles, thread, pins, soap, rags, any thing and every thing of every-day use you might possibly require. It is no use to lay out things loose for convenience, for at the first lurch of the vessel away they all go, and you will never get trace of them again on that voyage. My plan has always been to stay upon deck all day, and have the stewards bring me up something to eat, and never go into the saloon. As many times as I have crossed I am always sick. I always think what a fool I am to venture the voyage, but then I feel so well when I get my feet upon the ground and do not remember the discomforts of the crossing. Another thing you will find a great luxury is a small feather pillow. I cover one with black silk and carry it with me constantly. In Germany they use cotton pillows, and many a stiff neck I have had trying to sleep upon them. Before leaving New York I have my hair thoroughly shampooed and dressed high upon my head, in puffs, and then I only brush it up every day from the nape to the top of my head. One is not able to comb one's hair. O, that is only a few of the things I could tell for your guidance," said the sprightly wife of a much-traveled American Minister at foreign courts. And all the women sat entranced, delighted with the practical suggestions so freely given and so gratefully received.—*Washington Star.*

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

Its Vocabulary the Most Heterogeneous That Ever Existed.

By actual enumeration of the words contained in the best dictionaries, it has been ascertained that 13,330 English words are of Saxon origin and 29,354 of classical origin. In consequence of the popular nature of the Teutonic words in the language, the Saxon element largely preponderates in the works of our greatest writers. The pronouns, numerals, prepositions and auxiliary verbs, the names of the elements and their changes, of the season, the heavenly bodies, the divisions of time, the features of natural scenery, the organs of the body, the modes of bodily action and posture, the commonest animals, the words used in earliest childhood, the ordinary terms of traffic, the constituent words in proverbs, the designations of kindred, the simpler emotions of the mind, terms of pleasantry, satire, contempt, indignation, invective and anger are, for the most part, of Saxon origin. Words indicating a more advanced civilization and complex feelings, and most of the terms employed in art, science, mental and moral philosophy are of classical origin. The English language, which is now spoken by nearly one hundred millions of the earth's inhabitants, is in its vocabulary one of the most heterogeneous that ever existed. There is, perhaps, no language so full of words, evidently derived from the most distant sources, as English. Every country of the globe seems to have brought some of its verbal manufactures to the intellectual market of England: Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Celtic, Saxon, Danish, French, Spanish, Italian, German—nay, even Hindustani, Malay and Chinese words are mixed together in the English dictionary.—*Phrenological Journal.*

The Smart Little Boy.

"Mamma, are we all worms?" asked a small Detroit boy of his mother last Sunday.

"Why, no, child! What put such an idea into your head?"

"'Cause the minister said in his sermon this morning that we were poor worms. And papa told sis she was a book worm. What kind of a worm am I?"

"You must be a glow worm, dear, you are so bright!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

BERMUDA HOUSES.

Durability of the Peculiar Building Material Used in Their Construction.

In speaking of the Bermudas, Rev. John Snyder said: "One of the prettiest sights, I believe, I ever saw was when I went up into one of their lighthouses and looked out upon the islands below on the one hand and the wide ocean on the other. The landscape was green with palms and all kinds of tropical plants, and the earth was carpeted with grass. The natives build in small villages which dot this country on every side, and the white tops of these village houses, down among the the palms, and with a carpet of green grass for a background, make a picture one must see to appreciate. The air is balmy, and said to be a wonderful curative for consumptives."

"Of what material do they build houses in Bermuda?"

"Of coral; that is to say, of a stone found about two feet under the soil at almost any point. This is the work of the coral insect, and has been covered by the soil in the process of forming the island."

"Does the stone stand the weather and answer for all building purposes?"

"Yes, its durability is somewhat remarkable when we consider what the stone is and the way in which it is obtained. The masons go out and remove the two feet of soil which cover the stone, and they find it as soft as wood, perhaps softer than some kinds of our hickory. They cut it out into blocks of any desirable size or shape and leave it exposed to the air a short time, when it becomes as hard as real stone and stands the weather accordingly."

"You spoke of the village house-tops being white; what makes them so?"

"Every peasant and resident of the Bermudas is supposed to paint his house-top at least once a year. The covering is of stone and sometimes almost flat, and as cistern water is their only source of water supply, they paint their roofs that they may better turn the water into their cisterns. Very often you can see about the forts large surfaces arranged in this way to turn water into the cisterns. The earth is removed off a large space of stone and this is so arranged as to turn the water into a common cistern. The stone is all painted, and as I said, looks very beautiful when one looks down from the lighthouse at this snow-white substance among the green grass.—*St. Louis Republican.*

WHITEHEAD TORPEDOES.

Adopted by Nearly Every Naval Power in Europe and America.

The torpedo that has been adopted by nearly every naval power in Europe is known as the Whitehead, and belongs to what may be designated as the "projectile class," that is, having been started on its course toward the enemy, no control of it is retained by the operator. Most of the various types of this class are wholly submerged when operated against any enemy, and are generally arranged to run at a given depth below the surface, varying from five to fifteen feet.

Naturally, one of the main objects of inventors of torpedoes, as well as of those engaged in other fields of invention, is financial profit. The Whitehead is the only torpedo that has yet proved a success in this respect. It is built of thin sheets of steel, is cigar shaped but without the attached float and is made in three sizes, the largest being 19 feet long by 16 inches diameter, and the smallest 9 feet long by 11 inches diameter. The motive power is compressed air, carried at a pressure of about seventy atmospheres, in a cylindrical reservoir within the torpedo. The speed attained is about 25 miles per hour for a distance of 450 yards. The torpedo is divided into three sections—"forward," "middle and "rear"—containing, respectively, the charge of 70 to 93 pounds of gun cotton; the adjusting mechanism, wherein lies the secret of the inventor, and by which the hydrostatic pressure of the surrounding water is made to regulate the depth of immersion; and the air engines and steering machinery. It is designed to be carried on board a very swift torpedo boat, capable of overtaking the fastest iron-clad, and, when within effective range, to be discharged from the boat with the steering rudder of the torpedo set in such a position as to direct its center toward the enemy. The first motion, or "discharge," is effected through a guide tube in the bow of the boat, either above or below the surface of the water, usually by means of a very small charge of powder, after which, upon reaching the water, the torpedo is propeled by its own engines. The explosion may be made to take place either upon impact with the enemy or after the torpedo has run a given distance.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

—Governor Bartlett of California, during a recent official visit to Red Bluff, was waited upon by a delegation of fifty young ladies, each of whom gave him a bouquet and a kiss. The local chronicler records that as the last one laid down her floral offering and the kiss on the Governor's lips he looked up, glorious expectancy pictured in every lineament of his countenance, and said: "Come on; it shall never be said that a 49er quailed before the bewitching eyes and rosy, pouting lips of fair woman—no, not a thousand daughters of the Golden West!"

—Texas horsemen are enthusiastic over the success of the cross of the French draft horse with their native Texas mares.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

SEA PEARL FISHING.

The Largest and Most Productive Fishery Stations of the World.

The sea pearl fisheries are principally confined to the Persian gulf, coasts of Ceylon, the Eastern archipelago, Australia, the lagoons of many islands in the Pacific and to Central America. Fresh water pearls have, as a rule, but little luster, and are consequently of no great value. For a while the Scotch pearls enjoyed a great reputation. During the summer months the Arabs carry on a sort of pearl fishery on the coast of the Red Sea. They catch the mollusks and lay them in the sun so that they may open quickly. The pearl fisheries in the Persian gulf, especially on the coasts of the island of Bahrein, are also in the hands of the Arabs.

The Ceylon pearl fisheries are carried on on the west coast of Ceylon, in the gulf of Manaar, south of the island of the same name, and also on the west coast of India, near Tuticorn. Experience has shown that few pearls, and these of little value, come from mussels which are not older than five years. During the fifth and sixth year the value doubles, and in the seventh it becomes fourfold. The pearls are not fully matured if they are taken out too soon, and, on the other hand, the animal dies if the pearls remain too long in the shells. For these reasons, at the Ceylon fisheries pearl fishing is prohibited at certain periods. In sorting the pearls they are first passed through a row of baskets, ten or twelve in number. The eighth basket in the row has twenty holes, and the pearls which do not pass through these holes are said to have the "twentieth measure." The other baskets have 30, 50, 80, 100, 200, 400, 600, 1,000 holes, etc., and each basket has its special name. After the pearls have been sorted in this measure they are weighed and their value is noted. China has pearl fisheries near Pakhol. The Phillippine Islands produce large quantities of mother-of-pearl. The entire region from the island of Tawi-Tawi and Lulu to Baselan is one continuous bed of pearl oysters. Here the Malays and Chinese fish in common. The Lulu fisheries, near Tawi-Tawi, are, according to the statement of an Englishman, Mr. Moore, the largest and most productive of all the pearl fisheries in the East Asiatic seas. The pearls which are caught here have always been famous, and the mother-of-pearl is distinguished by its yellow luster, which makes it suitable for many purposes. The most important pearl fisheries in Queensland are in the hands of Sydney capitalists. The fisheries are carried on by Malays, who dive to a depth of six fathoms. The pearl fisheries on the northwest coast of Australia employ a large number of Malays and natives as divers. Recently the English papers have reported the discovery of pearls and mother-of-pearl near New Zealand.

Diving is one of the principal employments for the natives of the Pacific Ocean. Here, likewise, mother-of-pearl is the principal object of the fisheries. The oysters live in large colonies, close together, and are firmly attached to each other; they are attached to the bottom by a ligament or band, starting from their body and running through the shell. In the live animal this band is of a dark green, and sometimes gold bronze color, and fishermen can tell from its color whether the shells contain pearls or not. The shells reach their full size when they are seven years old. When the animal has reached maturity, it tears itself loose from the stones, opens its shell and dies. The shells are then covered with corals and parasites. They become worthless and the pearls are lost. Occasionally pearls are found loose in the shells. These are always of a very fine quality, perfectly round and often very large. But there is hardly one in a thousand oysters which contain such pearls. The natives often lose them, owing to the careless way in which they open the shells. Fine and calm weather is most favorable for pearl fishing. The divers wear no special suit, but simply rub their body with oil, so the sun may not blister their skin. They remain under the water one or two minutes, and bring up oysters from a depth of twenty fathoms. They rarely go to such a depth, but the finest oysters are found there. Thus in many fishing grounds, which were supposed to be exhausted, a great many pearl oysters are found in deep water.

Besides the pearl oyster there is often found in the lagoons of the Pacific Ocean a kind of Venus shell, which often contains pearls of great value. The fishermen do not look for these pearls at all, but it is presumed that it would pay to examine these shells more systematically. In the Pacific there is found another pearl-producing mollusk, whose shells greatly resemble those of the common oyster. They are always found attached to rocks, invariably one by itself; and they are quite rare. Their pearls are always perfectly sound, with a fine luster and a gold color, of about the size of a pea.—*N. Y. Star.*

Henry George's Wife.

Though Henry George has acquired such large celebrity, his wife's name has hardly been mentioned in the papers that speak of him so often and so much. She is a thorough home body, devoted to her husband and their four children. She is one of the small, plump, cheery bodies that never get down-hearted, and people who have known them a long time say that but for her unflagging devotion and enthusiastic belief in him Mr. George would never have been able to come triumphantly through the long period of straitened means and hard work which preceded his sudden success.—*Chicago Tribune.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY JULY 9 ..... 1887.

MISCELALNEOUS.

THE FOURTH AT DARWIN.

MR. EDITOR.—At an early hour all Darwin was astir to take part in the celebration of the Nation's natal day, a celebration which was to eclipse by long odds all that had taken place before it or should come after it. The Grand Marshal, Mr. J. Wilson, resplendent in a red, white and blue sash, mounted on a fiery charger, was seen giving directions to his aids who galloped hither and thither, getting the different orders and companies into line. The steed which bore the Grand Marshal was especially admired as proudly conscious of the part he was to play in the proceedings; he impatiently champed the bit and was with difficulty restrained within bounds. He was especially groomed and caparisoned for the occasion by Mr. Jerry Fitzgerald, who would not take a gold mine for him and always affectionately refers to him as "Mose." Once or twice Mose did get beyond control, and making a furious charge down the street caused quite a commotion, for several old ladies and children, in their frantic efforts to get out of the way were thrown down but fortunately no damage was done owing to the skilful manner in which his rider sat him and soothed his perturbed spirit. The car of liberty was beautifully decorated with banting, each State being represented by a little boy in appropriate costume, while above all towered the athletic form of Mr. Murphy as the Goddess of Liberty. The car was drawn by two stately steeds from the stable of C. Anthony. They were perfectly gorgeous; their ears were utilized as flagstaffs by pinning a flag to each. Mr. Henry Mettler as charioteer piloted his charge along the route of the procession to the grand stand. The gay cortegé was a number of blocks in length, the largest ever seen in Darwin. It was carefully timed in passing a given spot and occupied two hours and forty minutes passing Martin Mee's saloon. It was composed of the different orders and societies, who made a striking appearance in their uniforms and regalias. Cap. Jack and a few Braves from Coso in war paint and feathers brought up the rear. At last the grand stand was reached and a programme of extraordinary excellence was begun. Mr. Thompson in a few well chosen remarks congratulated the citizens of Darwin upon the grand style in which they were welcoming the day and the intellectual treat in store for them. He deeply regretted that the rest of the world was not present to enjoy the occasion, but it could not be helped and it was the world's loss, not ours. The reading of the Declaration of Independence by Judge Hawley was next in order, and was followed by Drake's "Address to the Flag." This stirring poem was rendered by Hon. Wm. Farrell in such an impressive manner as to awaken patriotic throbs as big as boulders in every bosom. Next came the oration, by the rising young Demosthenes of our town, John Reddy Esq. Words fail us in attempting to give even a faint idea of the nature and scope of this speech, with its dazzling flights of oratory and many telling points. Toward the close the orator warmed to his subject with intensest enthusiasm; and in a glorious apostrophe to the American Eagle plumed his wings to rise to the heights of metaphor. Having kicked his ladders from under him, so to speak, and soaring to the lofty regions of the empyrean the audience awaited with breathless interest, not unmixed with fear, for his safe descent. It was at this juncture that Sir Jerry Fitzgerald, of Darwin Wash, with the deputation therefrom, made his appearance; advancing upon the platform he took several watermelons curiously emblazoned with the National emblems and presented them to those around, and one also to the orator. Gracefully receiving his the orator held it up to the audience and in glowing terms eulogized this wonderful and highly favored section where all nature was affected with patriotic sentiments, manifested in such a unique and striking manner. Next in order was a song, "The Star Spangled Banner," by Signor C. Anthony, rendered in such an expressive manner as to call forth the loudest plaudits. He was encored three times and was about to respond to the third call when the medical attendant examined his throat and declared that it would be positively dangerous for him to attempt it, and it would be at the risk of losing his voice altogether. At the bare mention of such a possible catastrophe the audience excused the singer from further effort. Several vocal selections of a patriotic order were rendered in fine style by the Darwin Glee Club, consisting of Signors Eddy, Richard, Harry and Jackson. In the afternoon all sorts of games of an exciting and interesting character were indulged in and a magnificent pyrotechnic display concluded the exercises in the evening. Thus was brought to a close the most interesting Fourth of July exercises ever held in Darwin. MINER.

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
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—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
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Reno, Nevada.
oct 23-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 25th day of April, 1887, in the matter of the estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on the 25th day of July, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., in front of the Courthouse door, in the town of Independence County of Inyo, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Rafael Diaz at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to that of the said Rafael Diaz at the time of his death, being an undivided one-half interest in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section No. 33, and the south half of the south west quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section No. 34 all in township No. 13 south of range No. 35 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, gold coin of the United States ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

A. DIAZ,
Administrator of the estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased.
Dated July 1, 1887.

SCHOOL BOND ELECTION NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE electors of Independence School District, in the County of Inyo and State of California, that in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880 to and including Section 1888 of said Code, an election will be held on the 9th day of July, A. D. 1887, at the Public School house in the Town of Independence, in said Independence School District, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said District the question of issuing the Bonds of the District and selling the same for the purpose of raising money for purchasing school lots, and for building or purchasing one or more school houses in said District and furnishing the same.

The polls will be open and the election held at the School House in the Town of Independence, in Independence School District, on the 9th day of July, 1887, and the polls will be open from twelve o'clock M. of said day until seven o'clock P. M. of said day. Thomas Parker, G. W. Brady and John A. Lank will act as Judges of said Election to conduct the same.

The amount of Bonds to be issued is Five Thousand dollars, of the denomination of Two Hundred and Fifty dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of Seven per cent. per annum. The number of years which said Bonds are to run is ten years. Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
E. ROBINSON,
WM. F. MATLACK,
District School Trustees.

Dated at Independence School District, Inyo County, California, June 24, 1887.
m14 4t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

NOTICE IS HER BY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, made on the 1st day of June, 1887, in the matter of the estate of Eleuterio Diaz, deceased, the undersigned the administrator of said estate, will sell, at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United states, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on or after Monday, the 25th day of July, 1887, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Eleuterio Diaz at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to that of the said Estate at the time of his death, being an undivided one half interest in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section No. 33 the south half of the southwest quarter and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section No. 34, all in township No. 13 south, of range No, 35 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash in gold coin of the United States. Ten per cent of the amount offered to accompany bid. Deed at expense of purchaser. Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of the sale. All bids or offers must be made in writing and left at the office of John W. P. Laird, Attorney at Law, town of Independence, Inyo county, or delivered to the undersigned personally.

MANUEL DIAZ,
Administrator of said Deceased.
Dated July 1, 1887.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting and carried on between the undersigned at Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, and elsewhere, under the name of Richards & Castro, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Timothy Richards will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand, and is authorized to collect all indebtedness due to the late firm, and will pay all the liabilities thereof.

TIMOTHY RICHARDS,
MIGUEL CASTRO.
Lone Pine, June 11, 1887.

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Independence Hotel,
Indepen • - - Cal.
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
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APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
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Jy-1-86

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMMES.
On the Ranch.
Independence, May 7, 1887.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.
Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.
Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.
Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.
Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.
Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.
Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.
Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a m	5 50 p m
Dayton	9 45 a m	5 10 p m
Wabuska	11 55 a m	3 15 p m
Hawthorne	3 40 p m	11 40 a m
Luning	5 10 p m	9 50 a m
Sodas Springs	6 10 p m	9 0 a m
Belleville	7 45 p m	7 50 a m
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p m	Lv. 7 05 a m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Belleville	7 45 a m	5 00 p m
Benton	11 25 a m	1 15 p m
Bishop Creek	1 40 p m	11 20 p m
Alvord	2 50 p m	10 10 a m
Independence	4 10 p m	8 30 a m
Lone Pine	5 00 p m	7 40 a m
Keeler	5 40 p m	7 00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Colombus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

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COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

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HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance co.'s
au25tf

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO
BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

If you want a good Driving or Working Glove,
LEAK GLOVE MF'G CO. San Francisco, Cal.
Ask your Merchant for our Brand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and traded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
S. D. THURSTON, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
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FRUIT TREES
All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.
—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.
Call and Look Over My Stock.
AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.
S. A. DENSMORE,
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TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List.
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau.
10 Spruce Street, New York.

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NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE!
INYO CO., CAL.
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.
MY STOCK
Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
NATHAN RHINE.
n252m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.
NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT all kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Tollmachten geferligt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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Wells, Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $11,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ills.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 9 .....1887.

DIED.

BAXTER—At Independence, July 3, 1887, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Baxter.

Independence is to have an orchestra.

Apricots, pears, peaches and apples are plentiful.

Alfalfa crop is heavy; machines humming in every field.

Pleasant showers during the week; thunder rattling in the mountains.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Russell, of Benton, arrived at Independence on Wednesday.

A new boarding house is being built at the San Carlos Mine.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fitzgerald, from Lookout, spent the Fourth at Independence.

Martin Mee came in from Darwin to spend the Fourth and remained a week in town.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at 8 p. m. on Sunday. Praise service at a quarter to 8. Sunday school at 11 a. m. Everybody made welcome.

Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Goodale, of Fish Springs, came down to attend the celebration. Mr. Goodale turns out with as fine a carriage and team as the county can show.

Mr. Louis Wimberly, of Reno, arrived at Independence Station at the beginning of the week. He drove all the way through in his own conveyance and comes to stay. He will locate on the line of the new canal now being built.

Only the Divine Comforter could alleviate the sore distress of those who waited by the pit at Virginia City where father, husband and son were entombed alive. All that human energy and endurance could do was done to rescue the six unfortunate men but all was in vain.

The celebration of the Fourth at Bishop was a grand success. Many visitors from outside the county attended. All were entertained with generous hospitality. Those who were on their first visit to Inyo county got an excellent idea of the country and the people from the reception given them.

The Supervisors met on Thursday as a Board of Equalization. It will be some days yet before their labors are finished. A good deal of discussion has been had by the Board over the action of the Assassor in assessing mortgages at less than their face value. If this course is followed it will lead to curious results.

At the beginning of the festivities in Robinson's grove on the Fourth of July a pet lamb of Mr. Robinson's took up a position on the platform directly in front of the speakers and singers and remained lying quietly there during the entire proceedings. No wonder that some thought it a part of the proceedings of the day.

Through a misunderstanding of the revenue law the proprietors of the Bishop Creek Brewery got into a difficulty with the revenue officers. The brewery was closed for a day or two, but full satisfaction was given by the proprietors and the concern is now going on as usual. The officers found that there had been no intention to wilfully violate the law.

The memory of Thomas Starr King should be dear to every Californian. No name in the history of our State is deserving of higher honor than his. A movement is now started to erect a suitable monument to his memory. Every old settler should feel bound in a special degree to do something in honor of him who was the tireless, devoted and enthusiastic friend of the soldier. A subscription paper is at the store of N. Rhine.

When returning from the grove on the afternoon of the Fourth the horse ridden by Grand Marshal Laird began to rear and plunge violently. Mr. Laird is a large and powerful man and put such a strain on the bridle that it broke in pieces. The horse at once started off in a mad race and the rider was left apparently without any way of guiding and controlling him. But Mr. Laird proved equal to the occasion; rising up in the stirrups he reached out and caught the horse by the nostrils and held him with so powerful a grasp that he could not breathe, and became quiet without any injury to himself or his rider.

Would Not Be Advised.

Four years ago John S. Gorman bought and located land at Camp Independence, the whole amounting to 280 acres. The first year there were no improvements made on the land. Mr. Gorman is a miner and never had any experience in farming before coming into possession of this land. At present he has sixty acres in alfalfa; forty acres of this were broken up and seeded this Spring. The newly seeded land will give a fair crop this season; the total hay crop will be quite 200 tons; part of this will be wild hay, of blue joint, red clover and other native grasses. Fifty-five acres are in grain, including corn, wheat and oats. Ten acres are laid out for orchard, six acres being already planted; some of the young apple and peach trees are now bearing. When Mr. Gorman went upon the land he was laughed at for his ignorance; it was no good; nothing would grow upon it; there was no water for it; the soil was full of alkali, and worse than all nothing could be got from the land without work. Mr. Gorman was not scared by the last assertion and he did not believe the others. He planted corn, wheat and oats where the alkali was supposed to be thickest; his wise advisers should now go and look at his crops; he made deep drains to carry the water away from the land they said was too dry. Since the drains were made the soil is far more fertile than before. No stagnant pools of alkaline water are left to poison cattle; running streams flow through the pasture and the cattle are rolling fat and as slick as otters. Mr. Gorman began raising horses three years ago; he started with a few head of good mares and now has twenty-five head of as good horses as the county can show. The results accomplished by Mr. Gorman might be equalled in many instances. His success shows the value of energy, industry and good hard common sense. The old fogies who laughed at him when he began now begin to rub their eyes and have a glimmering consciousness that his methods might be worthy of emulation. Perhaps they would try if it were not for the fact that to try means to work.

THE FOURTH AT INDEPENDENCE.

A Glorious Anniversary Celebrated With Enthusiasm

A grand programme was prepared for the celebration of the Fourth at Independence and the whole of it was fully carried out. At sunrise a National salute of 100 guns was fired. Early in the forenoon Grand Marshal John W. P. Laird and his aids, appeared upon Main street; all were well mounted and wore handsome uniforms. A tastefully decorated chariot followed, bearing little girls who carried flags with the name of each State and Territory. The Goddess of Liberty was ideally represented by Miss Maggie Conklin, who was seated in the midst of this beautiful group. A large number of fancy and comic characters followed, the most noticeable of the latter was a group representing the Independence water works. The "works" was a whisky barrel steadied by two unsteady darkies and a bear, the whole mounted on a big dump cart drawn by a diminutive donkey with Uncle Sam holding the reins. A long line of carriages followed filled with people from the surrounding country. The Indepenpendence Brass Band headed the procession, which then marched through the principal streets and finally head for a beautiful grove of trees near town belonging to Mr. E. Robinson. The music of the band was spirited and stirring. The boys were neatly uniformed and marched with the precision of veterans.

IN THE GROVE

A large stand had been erected and seats constructed to accommodate the audience. Mr. J. J. Stewart, of Lone Pine, acting President of the Day, introduced the Chaplain, Rev. J. H. De La Matyr, who offered a fervent prayer, full of piety and patriotism. The ministers of the religion of Christ have ever been patriotic citizens. The choir sang "The Red, White and Blue," Mrs. Matlack, organist; this piece was rendered with great spirit and was warmly applauded. Mr. R. L. Peeler read the Declaration of Independence with fine effect; this glorious proclamation of human rights was received with enthusiastic applause. The choir followed with "America," and were again cheered heartily. The Orator of the Day, A. R. Conklin Esq., was then introduced. The discourse dwelt upon the uprising of the Colonists against kingly tyranny. The battles and marches; the cold and hunger patiently endured and the death bravely dared by Washington and his heroic followers. Independence gloriously won and the right of self-government firmly established. The emancipation of three million slaves, accomplished by him that sprang from the very heart of the people; the humble in spirit and the mighty in intellect; the simple in habit and the Godlike in charity, Abraham Lincoln. A vigorous denunciation was uttered against the lawless wretches, the scum of foreign lands, the anarchists and nihilists, who do not understand and have no sympathy with American institutions. Every one present were in sympathy with these sentiments and applauded heartily. The speaker quoted Scott's lines on love of country:

Breathes there a man with soul so dead,
Who never to himself hath said, etc.

And closed amid cheers. Miss Conklin, assisted by the choir on the chorus, sang "The Star Spangled Banner," and the grand old song was cheered to the echo. The audience then moved to the tables that were set in another part of the grove; here abundance of all good things to eat had been provided, including a barbecued steer. Large as the company was there was enough for all and a royal feast left for a crowd of Indians. After the feast the procession reformed and marched back to Main street

IN TOWN.

Foot races were run and games were had that made great fun for the children. The 100 yard race was contested by Walter Ober and Henry Malone, and was won by the former. Mrs. Willett, Miss Ida McCall and Miss May Shepherd contested for a prize for the best lady rider. The prize was awarded to Miss McCall; the riding of all was exceedingly graceful and the judges had a delicate task to decide which should be declared the winner. Later a match game of baseball was played between the Independence baseball club and a picked nine from among boys around town. Baseball players say this was the best game yet played in the county The impromptu nine played in a style that surprised every body. The Impromptus made the one run that was scored in the first two innings. D. Hessian and W. Ober formed the battery for the Impromptus and to them the close score is due; D. Crough filled the box for the Club with Hamilton catching; the fielding of Ed. Shepherd was a feature of the game. A change of pitcher in the 4th inning by the Impromptus lost them the game, the Club winning by a score of 11 to 8. The attendance at

THE BALL

Was the largest ever seen at a party at Independence. It was a happy thought to build a large dancing platform in the open air. The moon being at full her soft light, mingled with the colored rays from the numerous Japanese lanterns; the handsome costumes of the ladies, and graceful dancing made such a picturesque scene as is rarely witnessed anywhere, the delicious music filling the air completed the perfect whole. Ample preparation had been made to entertain every body at a midnight supper. The busy scenes participated in during the day told upon the dancers, and even the most tireless were willing to retire at 3 o'clock. Our celebration was a

MOST GRATIFYING SUCCESS

In every way, not a single mishap occurring to mar the enjoyment of any one. The birthday of the nation will henceforth be held in greater estimation by all who attended the celebration at Independence.

Nearly Unanimous.

The vote cast last Saturday was nearly unanimous in favor of the irrigation district. Only three adverse votes were cast in the entire district, and these were in the Black Rock Division. In the First Division C. B. Rawson was elected Director; in the Second Division there was a tie between S. A. Deousmore and J. S. Gorman; the Third Division elected H. L. Clark; the Fourth W. L Hunter and the Fifth A. C. Harvey. A special election will be had for Director in the Second District. R. C. Spear was elected Collector, John Anton Assessor and N. Rhine Treasurer. The general result is received with great satisfaction. The tie in the Second District will cause a delay of a few weeks; this is to be regretted but there is no help for it.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Are You Willing to Order by Mail? Will You Send A Trial Order to

HALE BROS. & CO.

SACRAMENTO?

We will warrant the prices to be right and, and guarantee the qualities to be the best on the Coast for the money. If we cannot give you satisfaction we will cheerfully refund your money. Your orders will receive prompt attention. We want to make your acquaintance and do business with you. We are in the trade to make money and we believe we can benefit you at the same time. If we cannot make it an object for you to trade with us then we do not want a dollar of your money. No harm to obtain samples and prices. Make comparisons; it always pays. The better posted you become the more of your trade we are bound to secure. Have you a copy of our catalogue? Do you know what we are doing? If not, and are interested, send for samples and our Catalogue. Mailed free of charge to any address.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

629, 631, 633, 635 K St. and 1026 Ninth

A Jolly Party

A good many of those who came to spend the Fourth at Independence stayed in town some days afterward and for their entertainment a party was gotten up on Wednesday evening. The party met in Mairs' hall; the full orchestra was on hand and the company had a jolly good time.

Well Merited.

The Independence Brass Band richly deserve a public entertainment. The boys have been at much expense for instruments and tuition; their progress is something the town may be proud of; they are always ready to give their services freely and we ought to get up something for their benefit.

A Display Wanted

The President of the Nevada State Agricultural Association has written to the INDEPENDENT asking that a display of Inyo county products be made at the coming State Fair of Nevada. The display of our products made at Reno two years ago was a very valuable advertisement for our county. That display in part led to the work now going on preparing for a large settlement near Independence. Since then much greater interest is taken in Owens Valley by the people of Reno, Carson and Virginia City. The President promises if a display of our products is made to do all in his power to make it of service to Inyo county.

Leg Broken.

Last Saturday Walter James, Sr., had his leg broken. He was on his way from Lone Pine to Independence with a heavily loaded spring wagon; while near the Alabama Hills he stood up in the wagon to arrange something about the seat; while in this position the horses moved forward and Mr. James was thrown from the wagon, the wheel passing over his leg and breaking both bones between the knee and ankle. Mr. Barragan came along soon after the accident; he was on horseback and quickly overtook the team, which had kept on traveling, brought it back and lifted Mr. James into the wagon and brought him to town. Dr. Woodin put the bones in place and the patient is now doing well.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

115 CLAY STREET. 117

SMITH'S STORE IS

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

The Man Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from Geo. P. Rowell & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11-tf

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses. cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.

P. W Forbes. Independence.

The Nevada State Fair Advertisement Will Appear in This Space Next Week.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal. March 20, 1884.
n476tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE FOR MEN ONLY. TRIAL PACKAGE.

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille. A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT. One Month, - $2.00 Two Months, - 3.00 Three Months, 7.00

VITAL RESTORER

NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'f'g Chemists 300½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, WAX, BEES Queens, Comb foundation and Bee hives, at

Oak Creek Apiary,

Above Camp Independence. Honey for sale Harris & Rhine's and E. Chenot's, Independence and at the Apiary.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN.
Bee Keeper.

SAVAGE CEREMONIES.

Peculiar Customs Obtaining Among the Natives of New Britain.

The most peculiar ceremony practiced by the natives has rarely been witnessed by a white man. I saw one last year, and I will endeavor to describe the incidents of the performance and its meanings. The Duk-duk is supposed to be a spirit which makes its appearance at the day-break of the day on which the new moon appears. It invariably comes from the sea, and as it is daylight two or three canoes, with a platform upon them, are seen coming to the shore. The entire male community of the village awaits the coming on the beach seated in silence. On the platform are two men, leaping and shouting and crying out in shrill tones. They wear a loose robe of leaves woven together and reaching to the knees. On their heads are conical-shaped hats, some six feet high, from the rims of which are hung masks entirely concealing the features. The masks have horrible looking faces painted upon them. The lower portions of the legs are alone visible. As the dress is supposed to represent a cassowary, or New Guinea ostrich, with a human head, the figures upon landing execute a series of hopping steps in imitation of the bird. Meanwhile the natives appear to be frightened. The Duk-duk is to stay in the village a fortnight, and during that period he is at liberty to do whatever he pleases. No woman is allowed to look at him. In fact, as soon as the canoe was sighted, the women all ran away to the bush. After dancing a short time the Duk-duk goes into the jungle and the natives move off slowly to their homes.

In the evening immense quantities of cocoanuts, yams, taro and other food are piled in the center of the village square. As each man brings his contribution the Duk-duk dances around him. If satisfied, he utters a shrill cry; if displeased, the individual receives a tremendous blow with a club. After these food offerings are concluded the ceremonies begin. A large bundle of canes about six feet long and as thick as one's little finger were brought. Five or six young men jumped up, and, holding their hands high above their heads, received heavy blows from this bundle of canes, which were wielded by the Duk-duk. The canes curled round the bodies and at each stroke drew blood. Other young men took their places. Sometimes the Duk-duk would vary the performance by striking with his club. The ceremonies were repeated for ten days and then the Duk-duks took their departure. I believe the origin and meaning of these peculiar ceremonies are that the old natives hold power over the young men. The Duk-duk is always said to belong to some old man who summons it out of the sea. No one knows who is actually dancing in disguise, but they do know that if the old men have ordered the Duk-duk to kill any individual the command will be obeyed without interference from any one. Again, the old men, having become decrepit, can not work in their gardens, and the piles of food offered to the spirit comes into their possession.

Although cannibalism is reported by missionaries to have died out among the islands in the South seas, it is far more common than generally imagined. In New Ireland I saw a big fight between two villages, and after the battle the bodies of those who had fallen were eaten. The bodies, after being scalded in hot water, are scraped with a bamboo knife by old women. An old man cuts up the bodies, taking care to keep the thigh and shin bones, which are used for spearheads. After being wrapped in leaves, the dismembered cadavers are placed in ovens dug in the ground, and in four days are ready for eating. The natives made no concealment of their disgusting meal, and during the feast they held wild dancing and orgies. The preparation of sago, cocoanut and human brains is called saksak, and is in great demand among the women. The females seemed to be more brutal and savage than the men during the cannibal banquet.

With regard to the adaptability of these islands to white colonization, there is no reason why such a scheme should not succeed. There is rich soil, fine climate and plenty of water. Although the natives are savage and suspicious, they can be easily managed by firmness and consideration. None of the men are over five and a half feet in stature, while the women are much shorter. They make good servants, but must be held in check and never allowed any familiarity.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

HOW A COLORED BOY BECAME RICH.

Of course a majority of our citizens are opposed to gambling, but there is considerable pleasure when you try it to know that you are going to play a game that is fair. Clifford J. Tweedy, the colored boy who was the lucky holder of the one-tenth of ticket 23,899—the second capital prize of $50,000—received about a week ago his one-tenth, or $5,000, and our readers would perhaps like to know something of this colored boy's life, and how he won the prize, and what he has done and intends doing with his money.

Clifford is a likely colored boy, about twenty-one or twenty-two years of age and was raised by Mr. Henry T. Peay, with whom he has been for the past sixteen years. At the time of his drawing the $5,000 he was in the employ of Mr. Peay, getting $8 per month. He has retained his position with Mr. Peay, and does his work as faithfully as ever.

After receiving his $5,000 he deposited $4,000 in the Georgia Railroad Bank and took one thousand dollars and divided a portion of it amongst his poor colored relations. Be it to his credit too, he did not forget his employer, Mr. Peay, to whom he gave a present of fifty dollars.

He says with the four thousand dollars that he has deposited in the Georgia Railroad he intends to buy Augusta real estate, another sign that he has a level head. In answer to the question how much he had invested before winning he replied that he had bought a ticket regularly every month for the last fifteen months, and it was the fifteenth dollar that did the work.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle*, April 30.

Two Million Gipsies in America.

That there are from one to two millions of Gypsies in America to-day is an assertion I confidently make, based upon a quarter century's study of, and more than three years' actual companionship with, this people in their homes and tents and upon the road; from careful inquiries in all parts of the country, involving much correspondence; from actual lists of Gypsy families and heads of families in my possession, and from moderate computations made with these aids, after careful scrutiny by reliable Gypsy chiefs has been secured. This is a startling statement to thoughtful men.

The Gypsy has been merely regarded as a romancer's bugaboo, or as only existing among us as an occasional straggler along the pleasant countrysides. But their presence and marvelous growth in numbers must be recognized. They will shortly comprise an important factor in social, economic and ethic consideration. How the sly fellows have come, is no especial marvel when known. Before the Revolution, several thousands were here. During that period many thousands more came as impressed British soldiers, deserted and remained, or at the close of the war mustered themselves out and merged into the large nucleus already formed. These were the pioneers which swiftly sent secret word to every part of the inhabitable globe that America was the Gypsy's heaven, and to come to it without delay.—Edgar L. Wakeman in Philadelphia Times.

Walking Easier Than Spelling.

President Lincoln's commissioner of agriculture, Newton, of Philadelphia, is the peg on which all bad spelling stories are hung in Washington. He wrote English as she's spoke, without regard to the arbitrary rules of orthography, and the result was often amusing. One day Gen. Sickles, then lying in a hospital here badly wounded, craved fruit, grapes particularly. A friend, not being able to find them elsewhere, went down to the department of agriculture and asked Commissioner Newton for some.

"I haven't any grapes," replied Newton; "I'd give them to you in a minute for Gen. Sickles if I had, but I'll give you anything else we've got."

"Well," said the friend, "what other fruits have you?"

"Why," said Newton, "I think we have some nectarines, and you're welcome to some of them."

"They'll do very well," said the friend. "Just write me an order to the gardener for some, will you?"

Newton said he would, drew a sheet of paper toward him, and began to write. The date line was all right, for that was printed, but after that his troubles began. "Give bearer," he wrote, "as many"—and then he stopped, for he couldn't spell nectarines, and he knew it. He thought over it for a full minute. Then he threw down his pen, picked up his hat, and said:

"Come, I'll go over with you myself."—Philadelphia Record.

Siberia Convicts.

In a report prepared for the ministerial commission which is now considering the project of gradually diverting the transportation of Russian convicts from Siberia to the island of Saghalien and certain districts in the trans-Caucasian and central Asian frontier provinces, the inspector of the Tiumen-Atchinsk route to Siberia states that during the decade 1876-86 218,578 prisoners passed along that highway. Of this number no less than 2,867 died on the way, and 101,266 were sent from Atchinsk to the most remote eastern settlements. The report furnishes no record of the probably large number who perished on the latter part of the journey. It is also silent as to the causes of the 2,867 deaths between Tiumen and Atchinsk. The fact can not, however, be disguised that the horrible hardships and sufferings under which so large a number of these unfortunate exiles sink on the way are a standing blot on the penal legislation of Russia.—*Odessa Cor. London News.*

A Question in Physiology.

Why the walls of the stomach and intestines are not themselves digested by their own fluids has for more than 100 years been a mooted question in physiology. Dr. John Hunter maintained that it was because these tissues were living, and other theories have been advanced, but none satisfactory. Dr. J. W. Warren, in a paper in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, gives the results of twenty experiments of his own made on fifty frogs. He suspended the legs of the frogs while living in an artificial gastric juice (that is, pepsin and hydrochloric acid) and found that the muscular tissue was digested, as shown by the presence of peptone, the frog remaining alive throughout the experiment. When acid was used without the pepsin the muscle was softened and dissolved, but not peptonized, and therefore not digested. It thus appears that living tissues may be digested, and the problem is still unsolved.—Boston Herald.

A 200-Year-Old Clock.

A curiosity in Mr. Wakefield's shop is a Dutch clock, 200 years old, which evidently has been a part of much interesting history. It is an ugly little block of a clock, seven or eight inches square, that is placed high enough on the wall to allow its weights to clear the floor, and is wound up by pulling a long dangling chain. It is a queer little wooden and brass clock, rudely made, with an uninteresting face. It looks more like a sleepy dunce of a clock than a smart, reliable timepiece. Nevertheless, it is a graduate of Bowdoin college. It told time to the students of that institution for many years. Opening one of the panels which form the sides of the old Dutchman and swing on wire hinges, one sees the inscription, "Edward Howe, Jr., Bowdoin college, 1838." Below it are the names "Josiah Howe" and "Dr. Sutherland, Bowdoin, 1849."—Lewiston Journal.

Stupid Children at School.

One of the best business men we know was a dreadfully stupid boy in numbers; one of the best writers could not spell "which" without a "t;" one of the best orators was a wretched reader in his first school year; one of the best teachers was mischievous almost to viciousness. Discordant notes in childhood do not necessarily mean lack of harmony or success in life.—Boston Journal of Education.

A Test for Gold.

A simple test for gold is as follows: Take a piece of flint and rub against it the metallic object to be tested until the latter leaves a sufficiently marked trace upon the stone. Upon bringing the flame of a sulphur match in contact with the spot the latter will remain intact if it has been made with gold, but will disappear if the contrary be the case.—Boston Herald.

Japan's Pharmacopœia.

A new pharmacopœia has been issued in Japan. Its preparations number 475, and they are named first in Japanese and then in Latin.

WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY.

Olive Logan Says American Women Do Not Take Care of Their Hair.

Wandering upon a time through the outskirting fields of a small provincial town in England, I came upon one of those interesting exhibitions of the kind which no doubt have been seen in Britain since the middle ages. A caravan of wild beasts in charge of a family of mountebanks had been brought to a halt, and, picturesquely grouped upon the greensward in front of the temporary stage which had been erected the preceding night, were to be seen all the gaping mouthed yokels of the village, eager to view the many marvels promised on payment of a silver sixpence. Among the wonders I found an announcement of "the display of her great natural curiosity, by Miss Sigismunda Montmorency, aged 16" I fancied that the girl might be one of those strange vocalists whose voices seem compounded from the masculine and feminine range, but when the rosy cheeked lass appeared it came out that her great curiosity was her hair, which fell upon the floor and dragged like a court mantle when she walked.

There is a reaction in favor of hair. For several years its glories have been clouded, but of late there has been a manifest desire to possess a luxuriant crown of capillary treasure. Biblical eulogy is not lacking anent the surpassing splendor of woman's hair, while as for that of men, abundant hair has from the time of the ancients been considered the attribute of divinity. What painter, what sculptor of old has ever represented Jupiter, Apollo or Neptune without a glorious quantity of beautiful hair. Phidias said that his statue of Jupiter Olympus was inspired by Homer, whose pages are full of apostrophes to the splendor of the hair of his heroes. Virgil, to express the power of a mythologic god, said that the shaking of his hair caused all Olympus to tremble. Coming down to modern days, who can forget the poetic assertion that beauty draws us by a single hair?

American families in general have fine hair. It grows abundantly, like other vegetables, under these favoring skies. But they do not take altogether good care of it. The hair needs a great deal of ventilation. It should be brushed and separated by a wide toothed comb morning and evening. It should be allowed to hang down untrammeled by combs, pins or strings when one is in dishabille, but no married woman should ever appear in company with dishevelled hair. A few years ago this frantic mode prevailed among women of poor taste and limited reading. The flowing hair is the mark of a virgin, in all pictorial art, and is so mentioned by Horace Walpole in the history of painting, published more than 100 years ago. Queen Victoria will not permit a married woman whose hair is flying about her shoulders to approach her presence; but the little Wales and Edinburgh girls—her grandchildren—wear their golden locks unfettered by the snood.

In spite of the dictum of interested hair-sellers and hairdressers, nothing is so beautiful and becoming to a woman as luxuriant natural hair, simply twined about the head, while a truant love lock here and there escapes from bondage and falls in curves of beauty on the brows.—Olive Logan in New York Mail and Express.

STANLEY AS A REPORTER.

An Old Newspaper Man Gives Some Reminiscences of the Great Explorer.

A gentleman who served on the local staff of a Western paper with Henry M. Stanley, before the now celebrated explorer had started on his search for Livingston, tells some very interesting stories of the friend of the King of the Belgians. "I met Stanley the last time he was in New York," said this gentleman, "and was greatly surprised to see that he still retains the appearance of a young man. In fact, he did not appear a day older than he was when he left Omaha nearly twenty years ago. When I made a close examination, however, this phenomenon was accounted for. He is, I found, a liberal patron of hair dyes, and he is 'made up' as much as any actor on the stage. Henry was always great on 'make-up.' It was his great ability in making something out of nothing that brought him into discredit in Omaha when the first report of his successful search for Livingstone was sent across the water."

"To what do you refer?"

"Stanley and I were local reporters together in one of the frontier towns when the Pike's Peak excitement was at its height. Stanley was also the correspondent of several Eastern papers. It was supposed that we, on the extreme edge of civilization, had extensive facilities for collecting advance news from the seat of the excitement, and Stanley was not the boy to let the chance to make a dollar slip, because real news was scarce. His correspondence to his Eastern connections was filled with the most glowing and blood-curdling accounts of the trials and tribulations of the men whose shibboleth was 'Pike's Peak or Bust.' Not a day passed that he did not grind out a column of horrors. One day a thrilling account of an Indian massacre would startle the good people of Boston, New York or Philadelphia. The next morning he would tell of an outbreak of the lawless element in which there would be fifteen or twenty killed. Then would follow a story of the wonderful discovery of a fabulous sum of gold by a party of prospectors. All these stories would be made more realistic by the names of the killed and wounded and the exact hour in the day when each event occurred. In fact, they bore every indication of profound truth, and they were doubtless believed by those who read them. Each story ostensibly came from the mouth of some disgusted miner who had started on his return to his home in the East. They were in fact perfect works of fiction and did great credit to Stanley's imagination."

"Then the people of Omaha do not take much stock in the reports of his successful trip into the interior of Africa this time?"

"O, I don't know much about the feeling towards Stanley there now. A new population has grown up in the West since he resided among us, and those who live in Omaha now are not acquainted with him."

"Has he ever been to visit the scenes of his early triumphs since the discovery of Livingstone?"

"Yes, he was there soon after his first return to America. About the first thing he said was in the nature of abuse for the incredulity with which the people of Omaha had received the reports of his trip to Ujiji. I reminded him of the Pike's Peak stories, and he seemed to be satisfied."—*Washington Cor. Boston Post.*

—Among the wonderful results from the use of natural gas at Pittsburgh are exquisitely beautiful objects of glassware, which have found a market in Europe.—*Boston Budget.*

HE WALKED AWAY.

How a Pumped-Out Humorist Was Insulted in a Railroad Office.

The door opened with that lengthened screak which bespeaks extreme carefulness on the part of the one who is entering, and a tall, thin man stood in the presence of the superintendent of the great Continental Air Line.

"Well, sir," said the superintendent.

The visitor bowed profoundly, and said:

"It is not in a spirit of haughtiness that I come to you. I make no pretensions, advance no claims to recognition, but simply submit my case."

"I don't understand you," said the superintendent.

"It will not take me long, sir, to explain myself. I am a pumped out humorist."

"Ah?"

"I am inclined to think, sir, that it is ah!"

"What is your name?" the superintendent kindly asked.

"Napoleon T. B. Backlefield."

"And you were a humorist?"

"Yes, sir."

"I have never heard of you."

"Ah my dear sir, there is many a humorist who is pumped out before anybody hears of him. Mark Twain spoke recently of endowing a home for me and my exhausted contemporaries, but as usual he seems to be taking his own time."

"What do you want me to do?"

"Give me a pass. Remember that I do not come haughtily."

"Have you heard of the—"

"Yes, I know all about the Inter-State Commerce imposition."

"Then you know that we can not give passes except to employes."

"Yes, but you can say that I am an employe."

"But none only those who are on the regular pay roll are to be recognized as employes."

"Please do not let that stand in your way. Put me on the pay roll."

"It would still be a violation of the law, unless we actually paid you money."

"Well, then, pay me money."

The superintendent bestowed a searching look upon him. "I feel sorry for you," said he, "and perhaps may give you employment. Are you good in mathematics?"

"I fear not, sir. The ninth line of the multiplication table is my mortal enemy."

"Can you measure cord wood?"

"No, I fear not."

"Mark cross ties?"

"I am not artist enough."

"You say that you are a pumped-out humorist?"

"Don't I look like one?"

"I suppose you do. Let me see," he said, musingly, "if there is not something I can give you to do. Can you curry a horse?"

"No, sir."

"Let me see. Pumped-out humorist." The superintendent mused for a moment, then springing to his feet, he threw his arms around the visitor. "Thank Heaven that you have come!" he exclaimed. "I can give you employment at an enormous salary. I want you to answer the funny letters the editors write when they return their passes."

The pumped-out humorist disengaged himself from the superintendent's embrace, shoved him back with an ungentle hand, cast a look of deep reproach upon him, and without speaking, slowly walked away.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—"Have you 'Hours of Idleness' here?" the maiden asked, as she sauntered into the second-hand book store. "No, we haven't miss," said the youth behind the counter. "The boss is an old skinflint, and when we ain't doing any business he keeps us dusting the books."—*Boston Courier.*

TROUBLE AHEAD.

When the appetite fails, and sleep grows restless and unrefreshing, there is trouble ahead. The digestive organs, when healthy, crave food, the nervous system, when vigorous and tranquil, gives its possessor no uneasiness at night. A tonic, to be effective, should not be a mere appetizer, nor are the nerves to be strengthened and soothed by the unaided action of a sedative or a narcotic. What is required is a medicine which invigorates the stomach, and promotes assimilation of food by the system, by which means the nervous system, as well as other parts of the physical organism, are strengthened. These are the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine whose reputation is founded firmly in public confidence, and which physicians commend for its tonic, anti-bilious and other properties. It is used with the best reeults in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and uterine weakness, and other maladies.

It is estimated that the common law contains no less than 2,000,000 rules, each independent of each other, scattered through judicial reports in England and America.

A PECK OF PEAS (P'S).

Here are a Peck of Peas, sweet Peas, if you will. Perseverance, Patience, Promptness, Proficiency, Push and Politeness. Add to these Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" and you will get well through the world without much trouble. The Pellets prevent constipation and surplus of bile which lead to many different complaints. Enclosed in glass, always fresh, entirely vegetable, prompt, and perfectly harmless. Any druggist.

Some Socialists say they will till the soil when it is made free; but they will not till then.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50c.

THINGS WORTH KNOWING.

That dyspepsia comes from torpid liver and costiveness.

That you cannot digest your food well unless your bowels and liver act properly.

That your bowels require thorough cleansing when they do not do their duty by your digestion.

That your torpid liver needs stimulating in order that it may act as nature intended it should.

That BRANDRETH'S PILLS taken in doses of one or two at night for, say, ten days, will regulate the bowels, stimulate the liver, improve the digestion and drive away dyspepsia.

We call special attention to the advertisement of "Bone Meal" in another column.

It is a dull day that has not its Presidential rollback. There will be a big crop 'twixt this and the summer of 1888.

Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy surpasses all.

"What is syntax?" asked a school teacher of a bright Macon boy the other day. "Sintax," was the reply, "is the internal revenue." The South is safe.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The cheapest riding is to places you do not want to visit. The cheapest goods are those you do not want to buy.

HOW TO GET STRONG.

Dumb bells and horizontal bars, Indian clubs and the trapeze are valuable under certain conditions, but they are detrimental rather that beneficial if the blood is poor and thin and poisoned with bile. Use of the muscles necessitates waste as well as induces growth. If the blood does not carry sufficient nutritive material to repair the waste, loss of strength necessarily follows, and growth is out of the question. Purify and enrich your blood with Dr. Pierce' "Golden Medical Discovery" and then exercise will develop and not consume your physique.

The surest way for sweet girl graduates to get into print is to wear calico dresses on Commencement day.

For Bronchial, Asthmatic, and Pulmonary Complaints, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" manifest remarkable curative properties. 25 cts. a box.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease-sustaining elements, and thus removes the *cause*.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

TINTED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin bathed with CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND OFFERS THE SUREST REMEDY FOR THE PAINFUL ILLS AND DISORDERS SUFFERED BY WOMEN EVERYWHERE.

It relieves pain, promotes a regular and healthy recurrence of periods and is a great help to young girls and to women past maturity. It strengthens the back and the pelvic organs, bringing relief and comfort to tired women who stand all day in home, shop and factory.

Leucorrhœa, Inflammation, Ulceration and Displacements of the Uterus have been cured by it, as women everywhere gratefully testify. Regular physicians often prescribe it.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

Mrs. Pinkham's "Guide to Health" mailed to any lady sending stamp to the Laboratory, Lynn, Mass.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

J. R. CATES & CO., Proprietors.
417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Dr. PARDEE'S REMEDY is The Greatest Blood Cleanser.

Cures Spring Humors, Salt Rheum, Crofula, Ciatica, Rheumatism, Constipation AND Regulates The Kidneys & Liver.

One bottle taken according to directions will give better results than a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or any of the so-called Blood Purifiers with which the market is glutted. At Druggists, price $1.00 per bottle.

$500 REWARD

will be paid for any case of Rheumatism which Dr. Pardee's Remedy, properly administered, fails to relieve.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

FREDERICKSBURG Brewing Company, OF SAN JOSE,

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

The Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

STEINWAY KRANICH & BACH Gabler, Roenish Pianos; Burdett Organs, band instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern prices. M. GRAY, 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

The OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD is probably Dr. Issac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. John I. Thompson, Sons & Co., TROY, N. Y.

BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mfd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex. G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00.

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This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. The continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose.

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is a combination of Phosphorus, Albumen, Protogon, Lime, Soda and Iron, which act on the Brain, Nerves and Stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting Digestion, Curing Dyspepsia, in every form, Headache, Neuralgia, Insomnia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration and Impotence. In Hysteria and Epilepsy its effects are magical. In Consumption its nutritive qualities are beyond comparison with other preparations. Its action is shown by the increasing strength and weight of the patient, and the loss of cough and night sweats. It is a brain, nerve, and life giving tonic. Price, $1.50 per bottle.

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1 in. wide Linen Lace	5c. yd.
2 " " " "	8c. "
3 " " " "	10c. "
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ORIENTAL LACES IN WHITE AND CREAM.

1 in. wide	5c. yd.
2 " "	7½c. "
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Bone Meal $1.50 ℔ 100 lbs.

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You cannot make a success with poultry without them. Wholesale and Retail at Smith's Cash Store, 115 and 117 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....JULY 16, 1887.

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THE TRAVELER'S TREE.

How Its Various Parts Are Utilized by the Natives of Madagascar.

A European traveler, on his way from the coast of Madagascar to the capital, Tananarivo, in the interior, had emptied his water-flask, and was suffering from thirst. He asked one of the natives of his party when he should be able to obtain water: "Any time you like," said the native, smiling. The European saw no sign of spring or water; but the natives conducted him to a group of tall, palm-like trees standing in a cluster on the edge of the forest, with straight trunks and bright green, broad leaves, growing from the opposite sides of the stalk, and making the tree appear like a great fan. The white man gazed admirably at the tree. "You think it is a fine tree," said the native, "but I will show you what it is good for."

He pierced the root of one of the leaf stems, at the point where it joined the tree, with his spear, whereupon a stream of clear water spurted out, which the European caught in his water-can, and found cool, fresh and excellent to drink. The party having satisfied their thirst and taken a supply, the native who had spoken went on:

"This tree, which is good for us in more ways than one, we call the traveler's tree."

"But where does the water come from that the tree contains?" asked the white man. "Is it taken up from the soil?"

"Oh, no," said the native. "The leaves drink in the rain that falls on them, and when it has passed all through them, it becomes very pure and sweet."

"Are there many of these trees on the island?"

"There are so many that sometimes one sees no other trees for a mile; and very often we take no provision of water when we travel, because we know that we shall find the traveler's tree."

"And you say there are other things that they are good for?"

The native answered by asking another question.

"Do you remember," he said, "the village that we passed through this morning, with its wooden huts roofed over with leaves? Those huts were made of nothing but the traveler's tree. The wood splits easily, but makes tough planks for floors, and the walls of the houses are made of the bark.

"With the branches we make the rafter, and the leaves cover the roof. But this is not all that the good tree does. We are coming soon to a village whose people I know, and I will show you more."

The native was eager in his haste to show to the traveler what the tree still had in store for him, and the European for his part, felt no little curiosity. They arrived soon at the village, and the guide conducted the traveler to the hut of a friend, who received them very hospitably, and soon spread a meal for them. First he placed upon a sort of table a spread made of some vegetable substance, very light and pretty, then he set before his guests two drinking vessels of a material which the white man did not recognize; and then he gave them two utensils, which, although rude in shape, served in the stead of knife and fork. In the midst of the table he placed a large bowl filled with cream of very appetizing appearance. In another vessel there was a quantity of oil, with almonds floating upon it.

"Before we begin," said the guide, "I must tell you what I promised. Every thing that there is upon this table comes from the traveler's tree. You see this table-cloth? It is made of the fibers of the leaves of the tree. These drinking cups, these plates, these knives, are made of the wood or the bark of the tree. What you take to be cream is a dish made of the seeds of the tree, pounded up with meal, and mixed with a kind of milk drawn from the trunk of the tree. What you think are almonds are little cakes made of these seeds, and the oil is pressed from the skin or shuck of the seed. As for the water you are about to drink, you know that already. And we get not only these things, but some of the people of Madagascar have made a kind of cloth that they wear out of the fiber of the wood."—*Youth's Companion.*

The Queen as a Girl.

Fifty years ago we had the Queen, a dainty little maiden, only four feet ten inches in height, with a delicate figure, a flower-like face, a slender arm and exquisitely poised head. The face was a little pensive, but nevertheless mirthful, the corners of the mouth turning up as decidedly as they now turn down; the tendency of the upper lip was to curl, allowing a mere suggestion of white teeth to appear. A simple gown of soft white India muslin, bound round the small waist with satin ribbon and embroidered with field daisies, strings of pearls wound round the white throat, and tapering arms left modestly bare complete the picture of the youthful niece of George IV. And now the enemy of womankind has stolen a triumphant march upon Victoria. But one thing neither time nor flesh has deprived the Queen of, and that is the really regal bearing, the erect figure, the uplifted head and firm tread which in her triumphal entry into Westminster Abbey fifty years ago led the beholders to declare that she was a tall woman.—*London Letter.*

—If the death penalty is to be executed by means of electricity, the family of the condemned will be justified in speaking of the deceased as having been struck by lightning.

FATHERLY BILL NYE.

His Capacity as a Will-Maker Evinced by Some Remarkable Legacies.

Mr. Bill Nye is responsible for the following fond, paternal epistle. It will be noted that he sets a shining example to other men of means by submitting in advance an outline of his proposed will for the consideration of his heirs:

MY DEAR HENRY: This is a dictated letter. The thoughts are mine but the penmanship is that of a man named Beasley, who is doing the chores for us this winter. My reason for hiring a private secretary is that last Tuesday the strawberry blonde Shote slumped through a hole in the ice, and in striving to rescue him from a watery grave I fell and broke one of my legs, just above the fetlock.

Kind friends came from everywhere to ask me if it hurt much, and in a thousand different ways showed their gentle desire to draw me into a spirited conversation. A doctor came down from the Insanitarium to set the leg, and tied his horse to a little sugar maple tree that I set out last spring. When he puts in his bill for medical attendance he will be surprised to find an offset of eighty cents for that tree. I may be slightly crippled, but you can announce in your valuable paper that there are no flies on me to speak of.

While spread out here with nothing to do my mind has been quite active, and I have had drawn off for me the following outlines of a will, which I send you inclosed herewith. "Please read and return," as it says on the Bible rack on board the cars:

Know all men by these presents, that I, the subscriber, being of a sound mind and realizing that I am now under the doctor's care, and therefore may be swept into eternity at any moment, do hereby make, execute and publish this my last will and testament firmly by these presents:

First—I hereby appoint my beloved wife Henrietta to be my sole executrix, assignee and receiver of my entire estate, with full powers to pay taxes on said estate forever, and to have and to hold the same so long as grass grows and water runs, together with such other and further relief as the court may adjudge.

Second—I hereby request that the red horse Napoleon be sold and the proceeds thereof used towards defraying my funeral expenses provided that the sum of twenty-five dollars therefrom be set aside for the purpose of maintaining a large, aggressive bull-dog, whose duty it shall be to monkey o'er my lowly grave until my dust shall be of no use to science. It is my desire that my executrix shall so maintain said bull-dog hereinbefore set forth in order that pimply young medical students may not make too free with all that is mortal of a superior man. It is my special desire that no part of my economy shall contribute in any way to science or to the amusement of a class of sore-eyed goslings, who can not get near enough to a live man to operate on him.

I desire to state, also, that I hope whatever may be odd or eccentric or abnormal about my formation may be generously allowed to pull oblivion over itself and fade away. I do not wish to be perpetuated in the form of a fatty tumor or osseous formation. Let my good deeds be my only monument. Let the post-mortem in my case be omitted and the time taken up in some other way.

I request also that at my funeral the free-list be suspended, and that those only who have a personal interest in the proceedings be permitted to take part. Persons who make the funeral industry a business or rely upon it as a means of relaxation are requested to abstain from my funeral as a personal favor to me.

I give and bequeath, make over and present to my beloved wife Henriette, all and singular, my real and personal property aside from said horse Napoleon, heretofore enumerated and set aside for funeral purposes, to have and to hold all said property during her lifetime, and after that the said real and personal property to pass to my beloved son, Henry, who is engaged in publishing a paper at two dollars per year. To said beloved son Henry I also bequeath all my wardrobe. I have worn out his old lawn-tennis and polo clothes while he was attending college, using his boating and base-ball suits for underclothing during the winter, and now that I am about to pass on I leave my own clothing to him as a slight testimonial of my appreciation for his kindness to me when I had no polo suit of my own. I also direct that an obituary, consisting of forty lines, relative to me, be printed in my son's paper, cod6t, at ten cents per line; to follow pure reading matter, for which the sum of twenty-four dollars will be found in an old sock in my escritoire in the barn. I do not care for the obituary, but desire to aid a panting, struggling enterprise.

It is also my desire that all my debts contracted during life be paid up after my death. My object in dying is not in any way to evade the payment of my debts.

I may add to this will from time to time, as anything good suggests itself. In the meantime let me hear from you ever and anon. Tell us how you come on with your new paper and whether you have contributed any more of your thumbs to your new job press or not.—*Bill Nye, in N. Y. World.*

—What will the thrifty housekeeper do when broom-corn gives out? There are said to be signs of its failure in localities where it was once a leading crop. Thus it is noted as a curious fact that a Massachusetts man recently sent to Illinois for one hundred tons of broom-corn for use in the once famous broom corn-growing Hadley meadows.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

NEW USE FOR DOGS.

How a Doctor Experimented for the Benefit of Generous Employers.

Some individuals value dogs as pets, friends and companions; some maintain them as guardians of life and property; others as useful auxiliaries in the field: in some parts of Europe dogs are used as draught animals and beasts of burden; certain Indian tribes eat dogs; among some savage nations the dog is worshipped; in other lands dogs are looked upon as materialized souls of the departed; the Supreme Court of the State of Maine holds that dogs are wild beasts, *fera naturæ*, and as such may be lawfully made war upon and exterminated; city dog catchers regard dogs as the legitimate plunder of highway robbery at thirty cents apiece; and the pound man reckons up their value when after drowning they are sold to the offal gatherers; fashionable ladies wear small or large dogs, just as they assume or put away new styles of headgear; Dr. John Brown made use of a dog as the subject of a literary effort which—as such things go—is immortal; circus clowns train troups of trick dogs; blind men are led about by dogs to beg; some dogs are life preservers, rescuing human beings from watery graves; in Damascus dogs are protected as scavengers; in London dogs are cut up alive by vivisectionists; the "best dog in the world" is used chiefly for brag; and, again, in every part of the world there are dogs which are good for nothing save drowning in a bucket before ever their eyes open to give them a glimpse of the world.

A New Jersey doctor, Beriah A. Watson, has discovered a new use for this creature. He had the genius to recognize in the dog an animal possessing a spine, which might, by a proper device of a devilish trap, be broken for experimental purposes. The doctor is an "expert" employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in accident damage suits. An expert is a man who is employed to go on the witness stand and swear to the best of his knowledge, belief, medical skill and conscience in defense of the side which retains him. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has been annoyed by suits brought against it by persons who claim to have received spinal injuries in railroad accidents. The Jersey City doctor, being employed to give his professional aid and comfort to the railroad as defendant in such suits, conceived the brilliant notion that by subjecting a few hundred dogs to prolonged torture he might gain some data that could be worked to the pecuniary advantage of his employers. By carefully noting the death in life of a sufficient number of brutes whose spines has been broken in his trap, and making detailed memoranda of the successive stages of their agony, he hoped to save the Pennsylvania corporation the few hundred or thousand of dollars it might otherwise be compelled to disburse, and thus conscientiously earn his wages as its servant.

The doctor at once became a dog fancier. He developed a great taste for dogs. He liked them—that is, he liked to break their backs in his trap, and then study them as they staggered at out or fell down and died. Forty-one dogs, gathered up by newsboys, had been led into the doctor's barn and put through the trap, and their living and dying duly recorded, without any thing of material benefit to the railroad "expert," when the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals stepped in and put an end to the abomination. There is every prospect that the doctor will be denied any further watching of broken-backed dogs. If he longs for new scientific fields to conquer, there is an opening up on the Northwest coast. The Kootenai Indians, of British Columbia, have a cheerful custom of carrying the helpless old people of the tribe to remote localities and there abandoning them to die. Science might profit by a minute and faithful record of the successive stages of the subject's symptoms, as observed by a dispassionate and coldly professional student. The savages, probably, would not interfere, and the doctor, baulked of fame and fortune from his investigation of broken-spined dogs, would have the field of lingering Kootenai dissolution all to himself.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

HELEN JACKSON.

Her Boundless and Genuine Admiration for Physical Perfection.

No one loved beauty more than she; no one could depreciate the body more when it began to lose its freshness. For strong young men in their prime, for blooming girls and mature womanhood, she had an admiration as frank and almost as unqualified as a Greek's. But her very adoration of physical loveliness made her peculiarly sensitive to imperfection and the dismal accompaniments of sickness. In her own case, when accident brought infirmity upon her, it was received at first with a shudder of disgust, a kind of quick impulsive scorn, of which, perhaps, only noble natures are capable. She spoke of her illness as "a career of disgrace." It was not, probably, for the loss of creature comforts, nor even the long train of afflictions which it entailed; these she could endure; they proved, in fact, a field for the exercise of a fortitude which was little short of heroic. Health meant liberty, its loss an endless series of restrictions affecting her activity and the free play of her intelligence. She resented them as something outside of herself, which deserved only contempt and chastising. Her soul, she thought, could lift itself above them—was above them. Throughout her sufferings, she kept her sunniness of spirit, her serenity and elasticity. And she continued to work, and to think of work. This, indeed, was an integral part of her creed. To idlers and *dilettanti* she had always turned a cold shoulder; they had no place in her scheme of things. If her antipathy assumed at times a humorous form, it was none the less real and deep-seated. It would have gratified the most rigid economist to have heard her set forth this thesis of life as a period of active production. She rejoiced to call herself, and be called, a working woman; there was no better title under heaven to her sense, and her life was a long enforcement of the belief, a fruitful illustration of how it could be practiced with dignity and success.—*Princeton Review.*

"Civilities of the Sarvice."

A citizen of Bourbon proclivities strolled into the postoffice this morning with both hands in his pockets and a short pipe between his teeth, walked up and down the corridors, looked over the building as if he had just bought it, and remarked to a friend, "Begorra we've a Dimmycrat for postmasther." When he caught sight of two colored letter carriers going out with their mail he rushed excitedly to the postmaster's private office and demanded:

"An' is it here Con is?"

"Meaning Mr. Gallagher?" inquired a clerk.

"It is that same mon that I mane."

"Yes, sir, but he's out."

"Wud the loike av yees tell me isn't he posthmasther?"

"He is."

Just then a friend of the excited citizen entered and the latter caught his arm and exclaimed:

"Wud ye belave it, Jerry! Con's running the office wid nagurs!"

"Whist a bit till I tell yees."

"An' haven't I seen thim wid me own eyes?"

"Kape the clothes on ye, till I tell yees. Thim Bohaymian letther carriers is naded for raydin' Boyhamian letthers an' thim Swades for raydin' Swadish an' thim naygurs av coorse for raydin' naygur. Don't yez be afther making a ruction in Con's office till ye larn the civilities av the sarvice."—Omaha World.

"Tall Aches from Little Toe Corns Grow."

Did you ever reflect that the corn is an index of refinement and enlightenment? You may seek for it in vain in the miserable habitations of the native of Terra del Fuego or the bushman of Australia, but in the gilded homes of statesmen and men of letters you will find them by the score. Gaze upon the generous feet of the king of the Cannibal Islands, who never had a corn in his life—unless it was appended to a roasted missionary—and then search the embossed pedal extremities of Mr. Gladstone, or Lord Tennyson, or Lily Langtry, and you will realize that it is not the shriek of the locomotive or the gaudy uniform of the somnolent telegraph messenger, but the humble and unassuming corn that speaks loudest of the onward stride of civilization.—Sedalia Bazoo.

Two Lords of Creation.

Political Boss—You are a renegade, sir. You promised me you'd vote against women's suffrage, but when the bill came up you voted for it. I've a great mind to thrash you.

Legislator—I've a great mind to thrash you, sir. You took an oath to me that you would use all your influence to get the other members to vote against it, and when the time came you just sat in the gallery and didn't do a thing.

"Well, but my wife was there."

"So was mine."

"Say, let's go take something."—Omaha World.

A Case of Mistaken Identity.

Wide Awake Officer—I've got you now! Ain't you the galoot that's been beatin' the Bon Ton restaurant out of those $5 table d'hote dinners!

Suspect—No, sir; this is the first time I've been out of the museum in three months.—Judge.

Odd Errors of Speech.

The correspondent of a weekly contemporary supplies a few more genuine instances of Malapropisms. Thus, we hear of cholera morbus being turned into "mollery corbus," and of a local "light" bidding some one beware of "inundations" in religion. Amusing, too, is the unintentional perversion of a well known line—"From Iceland's greasy mountains." A villager, asked if Mr. M. lived in a certain house, replied, "Yes, he lives there, but he is dead." But that is rather an Irishism than a Malaprop.—London Globe.

Sure Enough, That Explains.

Pompana—There is more in psychology than you think of, Bagley. Let me relate a queer case. Thirty-four years ago my friend Biged was shot in the side while fighting Indians and with each recurring of that day, that very minute of the hour, he feels the twinge of the bullet and at no other time. Now, can you account for that?

Bagley—Very easily.

"Indeed! How?"

"Your friend is a liar!"—Philadelphia Call.

In a Strange Garret.

St. Peter—I will attend to your case presently. Just take a seat there and watch the people pass in.

Omaha Political Editor—There comes a man I used to know, now. He was a Prohibitionist. You don't let such fellows in, do you?

"Certainly; he is welcome."

"But he didn't belong to the Knights of Labor, either."

"That don't matter."

"Well, this is a queer place."—Omaha World.

Boston Culture.

If knowledge you would glean,
Why just take a pot of beans,
With a little pork and brown bread on a platter;
Then an eyeglass in you fling,
Add a book by Bob Brown-ing,
And lecture then on inorganic matter.
Then stir in some Emer-son,
And a philosophic pun—
Keep your eye upon the mixture like a vulture—
Season with a hot debate
On the soul—its future state—
And you have the recipe for Boston culture.
—Charlestown Enterprise.

THE TOMB OF JULIET.

The Ill-Fated Maiden's Apocryphal Resting Place at Verona, Italy.

My first stroll through the town was in search of the supposed tomb of Juliet. Shakespeare's drama it was which naturally suggested to me such an idea. The story of the ill-fated lovers had made such an impression on my mind that it was with a veritable enthusiasm I sauntered out in order to pay my devotions to the mortal remains of her who, in the hands of England's greatest dramatist, contributed as much to idealize the sweetest and tenderest of human passions. On my way to the tomb, however, all my fervor evaporated after half an hour's conversation with several ancient antiquarians, with one of whom I happened to be on intimate terms during my residence in Milan, having been informed by them that the tomb in question was a rank imposture; that if ever there existed such a person as Juliet, there is not the slightest shadow of proof for supposing that her ashes are in Verona; and finally, that the whole story of her burial in that town was invented by a set of tradesmen and hotel proprietors, eager to catch and fleece unsuspecting or credulous tourists. My feelings at being thus rudely woken out of my cherished illusions can be better imagined than described. However, as it was not by any means the first of my Spanish castles that toppled over into the nether abyss just as I found myself in the act of admiring its stately grandeur and fine proportions, I soon managed to put up patiently with the inevitable and resolved to see at any cost this apocryphal dwelling of the dead. After a half hour's promenade through noisome lanes and alleys, I happened at last on a gateway some twelve feet high, on the summit of which were written the following words in large rough characters: "Tomba di Giulietta." The iron door stood ajar, and I entered an inclosure of half a square acre, overgrown with weeds and dog nettles, that seemed to me to have been at one time a garden. And I was subsequently informed that the roses bloomed here and the marigold and hyacinth kept watch and ward over the solitary tomb hard by. If Juliet had been really buried here, when the flowers were in blossom and the trees had their wealth of frondage and the zephyrs thrummed their melodies through the overhanging foliage, her last resting place would have been certainly in thorough harmony with her character and temperament; but at present there is no scene so incongruous as this black barren wilderness—no casket so utterly unworthy of its gem. A group of artisans out for a holiday were playing at skittles within a stone's throw of the tomb, and their oaths, curses and other ejaculations were quite the reverse of poetical. The tomb lies in a kind of an outhouse, and presents a decidedly antique appearance. It is somewhat in the shape of an open mausoleum, the sides of which are rather irregular, owing, I was told, to the chips stolen from the block by enthusiastic tourists. Around the mausoleum stand broken pillars and roughly hewn pedestals, while on the wall to the left, as you enter, hangs a very old painting of Friar Lawrence. The stones here and here are covered all over with autographs of Europeans. Americans and English, prominent among the latter being that of a certain Edward Shakespeare, a gentleman who, according to the well-informed porter, was a very near relative of a very great poet who was a very near relative of Romeo's betrothed.—*Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

The Roaring of an Alligator.

Probably few persons have ever heard of "the roaring of an alligator." "I heard it myself," says Mr. Simson, "on one occasion in the case of a huge beast who appeared to be following a female of his species." The animal was swimming very rapidly, diving and rebounding up to the surface of the water. Mr. Simson was in a small Rob Roy canoe, and remained still to watch his manœuvers. Immediately the alligator saw the canoe, he "came towards it, roaring like a bull at each bound above the water." As he was diving, Mr. Simson (who was unarmed) forced the canoe straight over him, and so escaped. "Curiously enough," he writes, "not half an hour after this episode, an alligator jumped from a steep bank over my canoe, and only just cleared it, as I was distractedly paddling along under the shore, and inadvertantly startled the reptile above me."—*Travels in Equador.*

An Incurable Habit.

How is it that when a friend of yours shows you a new watch you invariably open the cases and examine the works critically, remarking that it's a "dandy," and that the "works are very fine?" What in the world do you know about the works of a watch, anyway? You only make the owner of the watch nervous when you look at them, you don't care a snap about seeing them, and everybody knows that you don't. But the next new watch you see you'll go jabbing away at it in the same way, just as though you hadn't read this, until you tear half your thumbnail off and then borrow a knife to open it. I would advise a man with a new and valuable watch to have the case covering the works hermetically sealed.—*Chicago Journal.*

—The initial velocity of the 1,800-pound projectile, recently fired twice with 1,000 pounds of powder from the new 100-ton gun intended for the British ship Ben Bow, was 2,128 feet per second.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—A. R. Hoagland, of New York, has given $50,000 to Antioch College, in Ohio, to endow a chair of higher physiology.

—There has been a large falling off of late in the number of young men preparing for the ministry in the Reformed (Dutch) Church.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—New York school-teachers are mulcted in pay if they resort to corporal punishment for their pupils. A female teacher was lately fined one day's pay for that offense.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—A memorial church to William H. Vanderbilt is to be erected by the Board of Trustees of the Mission for the Seamen of the City and port of New York, with the fifty thousand dollars which Mr. Vanderbilt bequeathed to that Mission.

—The Paris Religious Tract Society proposes to publish a weekly sermon for the many French Protestants who are prevented from attending regular public worship. This plan has been successfully adopted in Berlin and other places.

—Miss Sarah Henshaw, an evangelist, gave a forcible religious discourse at Woodford, Vt., Thursday evening. Although nearing her ninetieth year, she yet speaks with great power. She has followed the vocation of an itinerant expounder of the Gospel for more than sixty years.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

—The *Christian at Work* thinks that it does not speak well of the piety of the professed disciples of Christ, that they are so backward in giving for the furtherance of his cause. Of how few of them comparatively can it be said that they gave large money for the spread of the Gospel and for the upbuilding of the Kingdom of Christ in this fallen world.

—The person chosen to be warden of the new law school at Cornell University is ex-Chief Justice Thomas M. Cooley, of Michigan, who has been connected with the law school of the University of Michigan since its organization in 1859. Justice Cooley has the reputation of being one of the best law instructors in the country, and he is the author of many legal text-books.—*Buffalo Express.*

—English school-board education continues to yield curious results. The latest is this: In answer to the question put by the diocean inspector: "Describe some of the effects of the proceedings under Queen Mary," the glib answer was reeled off: "Many of the Bishops were deprived of their sees." One of the managers, however, cross-examined the children on the above answer, and asked the meaning of the statement. After a long pause one boy put up his hand and said: "Had their eyes put out!"

—The New York *Examiner* discusses the preaching of the day and the duty of preachers in the premises. It says: "The great need of the time is fresh, interesting preaching. The American pulpit, as a whole, is respectable in scholarship, sufficiently sound in theology and fairly trained in the art of oratory. But it would be greatly the gainer if the old truths were enforced from newer points of view, if the treatment of texts were less mechanical, if the style were less conventional, if the range of topics was as full of variety as the Scriptures themselves—if, in a word, it were more interesting."

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Some men are like toads—you have to poke them with a stick before they make their biggest jump.—*The Judge.*

—"Arthur"—Yes, we would like to have you write for our paper. Address your letter to the business office and it will be sent to you.—*New Haven News.*

—The idea that fish is a good brain food has been exploded by the scientists. The fact is that brains is usually born in a man and not fed into him.—*Hartford Post.*

—We never yet saw a woman so broken-hearted by a love affair or crossed in spirit by a rival's bonnet that she wouldn't giggle if she saw a man's hat blown off.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—Mrs. Dusenberry—Now just look at those flannels! If any thing will skrink more from washing I'd like to know what it is. Mr. Dusenberry—A boy will, my dear.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Our troubles are like sharp edged tools, safe enough, and practically beneficial, but dangerous if handled too closely, and heedlessly. Every trial has in it a lesson of wisdom if we only learn it aright.

—Few things are so pleasant to eat as "humble pie," and it is a brave man who will sharpen his knife and hand up his plate for a slice, rather than let a grudge continue or an old sore keep open.—*Albany Journal.*

—A foolish preacher stood up last Sunday and said that "modern humor was ephemeral; it was the crackling of thorns and would not last its own day." Oh, foolish parson! Won't last a day? Why, some of its best jokes have lasted over 2,000 years and are still in daily use.—*Burdette.*

—"I want an excursion," said a bright little tot to an Olive street ice cream dealer. "We have no excursions for sale here, my little miss." "Well, den, you tell a story, for your sign says 'excursions supplied.'"

—"There is always something about this paper that I can not read," observed Mrs. Brown, with an expression that would have kept her lord silent had he seen it. "What?" he questioned. "The wrapper," and for a minute he fancied derision portrayed even on the face of the clock.—*Chicago Journal.*

—"Have you seen Fangle to-day?" inquired the Major last night. "No," replied the Judge, "but I saw him early yesterday morning, when his heart was swelling with patriotic enthusiasm." "Well, you ought to have seen him today. The swelling had passed into his head, but he wasn't a bit enthusiastic about it."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—It was in a cheese factory and the party had halted before some prime old limburger, which had an odor of fifty pounds to the square inch. "Phew!" said one, "it smells like 'the flowers that bloom in the spring.'" "Quite wrong," said a bystander, "'the flowers that bloom in the spring, tra la,' have nothing to do with the kase!"—*Musical Herald.*

SAVED FROM DISASTER.

Eminent Persons Who Have Been Preserved by a Protecting Providence.

It will not be difficult to mention cases in which eminent individuals have been preserved from danger and death by the manifest hand of Providence.

John Knox, the Scotch reformer, had many enemies, who sought to compass his destruction. He was in the habit of sitting in a particular chair in his own house, with his back to the window. One evening, however, when assembling his family, he would neither occupy his accustomed seat nor allow any body else to do so. That very evening a bullet was sent through the window with a design to kill him. It grazed the chair which he usually occupied, and made a hole in the candlestick.

It is related of Augustine that he was going on one occasion to preach at a distart town, and took a guide to direct him on the way. By some means the guide mistook his way, and got into a by-path. It was afterward learned that a party of miscreants had designed to waylay and murder him, and that his life was saved through the guide's mistake.

Charles of Bala was once saved from death by what some would call a foolish mistake. On one of his journeys to Liverpool his saddle-bag was put into the wrong boat. He had taken his seat when he discovered it, and had to change at the last minute. At first he was vexed and disappointed, but he afterward learned that the boat in which he intended to go was lost, and all its passengers drowned.

Howard, the philanthropist, was once preserved from death by what some would call mere chance, but which was no other than a special providence. He always set a high value on Sabbath privileges, and was exact and careful in his attendance on the means of grace. That he might neither increase the labor of his servants nor prevent their attendance on public worship, he was accustomed to walk to the chapel at Bedford, where he attended. One day a man whom he had reproved for his idle and dissolute habits resolved to waylay and murder him. That morning, however, for some reason or other, he resolved to go on horseback, and by a different road. Thus his valuable life was preserved.

Rev. John Newton was in the habit of regarding the hand of God in every thing, however trivial it might appear to others. "The way of man is not in himself," he would say. "I do not know what belongs to a single step. When I go to St. Mary Woolnoth, it seems the same whether I go down Lothberry, or go through the Old Jewry; but the going through one street and not another may produce an effect of lasting consequence. A man cut down my hammock in sport, but had he cut it down half an hour later I had not been here, as the exchange of the crew was then making. A man made a smoke on the seashore at the time a ship was passing, which was thereby brought to, and afterward brought me to England."—*The Quiver.*

AIR IN THE CHEST.

Instructive Information Concerning Various Affections of the Lungs.

The lungs lie against the chest walls. When the chest expands, fresh air rushes into the lungs, and, expanding them also, still keeps them in closest contact with the chest. A thin, lubricating fluid, secreted by the membrane which lines the chest cavity, prevents all friction from the constant motion of the two on each other. Sometimes this membrane, becoming inflamed, secretes in large quantities a watery fluid, which sometimes changes to pus. This secretion, crowding against the lungs; interferes with their proper expansion. This is pleurisy.

Sometimes the space becomes filled with air, which presses against the lungs and impedes their action. This is pneumothorax, which means simply air in the chest. The air is from the lungs. It may issue from them through some minute opening in their walls, an aperture, perhaps, not larger than a pin-hole, made by the bursting of a small vesicle near their surface. The bursting may be caused by unusual exertion, or by the softening of the vesicle, as a pimple or boil softens and breaks. The opening once made, the air is constantly forced through by every expiration. The accumulated air, compressing the lungs, may cause the opening to close and heal up, in which case the air is gradually absorbed. Sometimes a bit of matter, as a blood-clot, is swept into the lungs, where it lodges in a minute artery near the surface, and then causing inflammation and suppuration, opens out an exit for the air.

In all cases the difficulty is that the lungs can not properly expand, and the patient's breathing is interfered with—sometimes fatally. Often it is relieved without medical aid; often, again, only by tapping; in some cases the tapping needs to be repeated. The relief is immediate. The air rushes out with great force from the elasticity of the lungs and the distended chest. If, however, the tapping in severe cases is delayed too long, the collapsed lungs lose their elasticity, and fail to expand.—*Youth's Companion.*

—The old adobe building in which the first session of the Legislature of Montana was held, is still standing at the lower end of Main street, Bannock. The old building is in a very good state of preservation, but it looks as though it might be one hundred years old, so weather-beaten are its walls and roof.—*Chicago Herald.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY JULY 16 ..... 1887.

MISCELALNEOUS.

Some good ore has recently been found over the Inyo range, in the Waucoba district.

A new orchestra of eight members has been organized at Independence. Mr. Ford is leader.

Mrs. Samuels ended her visit to her mother, Mrs. Lewis, and left for San Francisco last Tuesday morning.

The work of the Board of Equalization has been very thorough. The increase in assessments will aggregate a large amount.

Wine makers in Napa county have but recently learned of the superior excellence of the grapes that can be grown and the wine that can be made in Owens valley, and are taking much interest in the matter.

Steps are being taken to organize a Post of the G. A. R. at Independence. There are enough old vets around to make a strong Post.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at 8 p. m. on Sunday. Praise service at a quarter to 8. Sunday school at 11 a. m. Everybody made welcome.

Mr. W. Charles, of Chicago, is at Independence. Mr. Charles is a mining engineer and is examining mines in this vicinity in the interest of Chicago parties.

An entertainment will be gotten up for the benefit of the band. The programme will be of a varied character. The entertainment will be given the first week in August.

Joe Wells and Charley Williams, well known miners of Candelaria, are taking a vacation in Owens Valley. They spent a week at Independence and went on to Darwin this morning.

Land and real estate of all kinds is continually increasing in value in Owens Valley. Three years ago this kind of property could hardly be given away; now there are buyers for all that is offered.

Very little government land now remains to be located in Owens valley. Three years ago the old settlers thought the land was not worth taking up; men who knew better thought it was.

Mr. Kispert is bringing fine apples and peaches into market. He says his grape crop will be heavy and of better than average quality. Mr. Kispert never fails to have remarkably fine graps.

The increased valuation of property on the assessment roll made by the Board of Equalization, will aggregate some where near one hundred thousand dollars over the amount returned by the Assessor.

The bodies of the six men lost in the Gould & Curry mine were found last Sunday morning. Sixteen days were consumed in the search. The men had tried to escape through the old working but were overcome by foul gas and all died together.

Apricots are in excess of the home demand, yet there is not enough surplus to make shipping an object. If we raised twenty times as much as we now do there would be money in the business. The apricots grown are of fine quality and the trees bear well.

In the eastern mind it would appear that California is thought to be a part of Los Angeles. A few days ago a letter was recrived from the *Rural New Yorker* addressed to "Secretary, Inyo Co; Fair. Los Angeles." The *Rural New Yorker* would no doubt feel pity for the ignorance of Californians if some country editor should address a letter to the "Secretary Erie County Fair, Albany."

With railroad connection to Los Angeles Owens Valley would be a most popular summer resort. The grandeur of the mountain scenery; the beautiful lakes; the mountain streams full of trout; the bright sunshine and clear, invigorating atmosphere form such a combination of attractions as cannot be found anywhere else in the State. Once let the Eastern invalids realize what a fine climate is here and they could not be induced to go anywhere else.

Important Decision.

Last Monday a decision was given in the Superior Court on the demurer to amended complaint in the case of *Broder, et. als,* versus Conklin. The Court sustained the demurrer. This virtually ends the case in favor of the defendant, so far as the Superior Court is concerned. An appeal may be taken by the plaintiffs to the Supreme Court.

Another Piece of Desert.

This year Mr. Gustave Sanger, on his place at Alvord planted three hundred acres in wheat, oats and barley, alfalfa seed being put in with the grain. The grain will average one ton per acre; the wheat will go above this yield. The alfalfa has come up very thick among the grain. It is a safe estimate to make that this alfalfa will next year average five tons per acre. Mr. Sanger also planted a large number of shade and fruit trees and all are making rapid growth. The land is neither better nor worse than thousands of acres along Owens River.

Ranch for Sale.

At Black Rock, twelve miles north from Independence, 520 acres of land for sale. Black Rock is one of the very best parts of Owens Valley. Four hundred acres of this land is held under U. S. patent; the remainder is located under the timber culture Act. One hundred and eighty acres are enclosed by a fence of cedar posts and barb wire. Sixty acres are now under cultivation, mostly wheat, oats and barley. A large amount of hay can be cut; blue joint, red clover etc. Several large springs of pure water on the place and good water rights additional. House, outbuildings and corrals. C. & C. railroad half mile distant from east line of land. Owens river eighty rods distant. This is a fine place for an energetic man to improve and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

C. MULHOLLAND,
Independence.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 25th day of April, 1887, in the matter of the estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on the 25th day of July, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., in front of the Courthouse door, in the town of Independence County of Inyo, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Rafael Diaz at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to that of the said Rafael Diaz at the time of his death, being an undivided one-half interest in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the said County of Inyo, State of California and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section No. 33, and the south half of the south west quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section No. 34 all in township No. 13 south of range No. 35 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash, gold coin of the United States ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

A. DIAZ,
Administrator of the estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased.

Dated July 1, 1887.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

NOTICE IS HER BY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo State of California, made on the 1st day of June, 1887, in the matter of the estate of Escuterio Diaz, deceased, the undersigned the administrator of said estate, will sell, at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United states, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on or after Monday, the 25th day of July, 1887 all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Escuterio Diaz at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to that of the said estate at the time of his death, being an undivided one half interest in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section No. 33 the south half of the southwest quarter and the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of section No 34 all in township No 13 south, of range No, 35 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash in gold coin of the United states. Ten per cent of the amount offered to accompany bid. Deed at expense of purchaser. Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice and before the making of the sale. All bids or offers must be made in writing and left at the office of John W. P. Laird, Attorney-at-Law, town of Independence, Inyo county, or delivered to the undersigned personally.

MANUEL LEVY,
Administrator of said Deceased.

Dated July 1, 1887.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting and carried on between the undersigned at Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, and elsewhere, under the name of Richards & Castro, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Timothy Richards will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand, and is authorized to collect all indebtedness due to the late firm, and will pay all the liabilities thereof.

TIMOTHY RICHARDS,
MIGUEL CASTRO.

Lone Pine, June 11, 1887.

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Independence Hotel,
Indepen e - - Cal.
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Jy 1 86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones Monuments,
Italian and American
Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 23 tf

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMMES.
On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS	From Mound House No. 1	To Mound House No. 2
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a m	5 50 p m
Dayton	9 45 a m	5 15 p m
Winnemucca	11 55 a m	3 15 p m
Hawthorne	3 40 p m	11 40 a m
Luning	5 10 p m	9 50 a m
Sodas Springs	6 10 p m	9 00 a m
Belleville	7 45 p m	7 55 a m
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p m	Lv. 7 05 a m
	No. 3 Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Belleville	7 45 a m	5 00 p m
Benton	11 25 a m	1 15 p m
Bishop Creek	1 30 p m	11 20 p m
Alvord	2 30 p m	10 10 a m
Independence	4 10 p m	8 30 a m
Lone Pine	5 00 p m	7 40 a m
Keeler	5 40 p m	7 00 a m

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R. R, which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (126 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence [. Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESpectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

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MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale
Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Fine rifles repaired and traded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out; if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Wholesale and Retail
General Merchandise
A Full Line
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ORDERS SOLICITED
Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.
MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.
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THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
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Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 16.....1887.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

On the above date the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county met at 10 o'clock a. m. to canvass the returns of a special election for an irrigation district.

Present Messrs. Harger, Eldred, Robinson and Eddy. Absent, Mr. Boland.

The returns being examined it was found that all the votes cast, with the exception of three votes in the Black Rock Division, were in favor of the district. The officers elected were as follows: Directors, C. B. Rawson, H. L. Clark, W. L. Hunter and A. C. Harvey. In the Second Division J. S. Gorman and S. A. Densmore were a tie; there being no choice the Supervisors will appoint to fill the vacancy at their next regular meeting. The Supervisors approved the result of the election and ordered the formation of the district.

Whereupon the Board adjourned as a Board of canvassers. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

At 2 o'clock p. m. of the same day the Supervisors met as a Board of Equalization. Same members present.

Ordered that the assessment of R. L. Wimberly be cancelled, it being the same land assessed to George Davis.

Ordered that the assessment of Frank Shaw on 68 head of horses be raised from $700 to $1360.

Ordered that whenever there is reported a preponderance of calves over stock cattle the Clerk notify the parties to appear and show cause why two thirds of all their cattle should not be assessed as stock cattle $14 per head, less milch cows assessed at the schedule rate, and the balance as calves at $8 per head. And that Thursday, July 21st, is the time fixed for hearing said matter. Under the above rule the following parties were ordered to appear on the above date;

	CALVES	COWS AND STOCK
J. L. Bourland	176	105
George Collins	50	50
J. B. Chamberlain	12	9
A. A. Cashbaugh	60	52
Robert Conn	10	8
L. Case	30	35
Andrew Clark	17	20
John Clarke	8	6
Mairs & Enos	252	150
R. W. Ford	120	108
James Lane	10	4
E. Mallory	15	13
Alphonse Martin	10	6
M. S. McLeod	25	33
Mrs. M. Powers	45	45
C. H. & E. Powers	12	11
Wm. Powers	27	21
C. B. Rawson	547	471
J. J. Stewart	11	10
John Schober	15	17
Gustave Sanger	60	40
W. H. Uhlemeyer	12	8
S. T. White	15	12
J. R. White	5	3
A. J. Walters	6	3
W. H. Wells	20	16
B. F. Williams	8	7
J. B. Williams	27	13
Jacob Vagt	4	2
Henrietta Vagt	12	6

Ordered that John, William and Peter Meyers be notified to appear and show cause why the number of cattle for which they are respectively assessed, being 30, 31 and 24, should not be increased.

Ordered that William Barrows be ordered to appear and show cause why a certain mortgage held by him should not be assessed at its face value.

Ordered that Thomas Williams be notified to appear and show cause why the assessment on the improvements on his real estate should not be raised from $750 to $1750.

Whereupon the Board adjourned till Tuesday, July 12, 1887, at 9 a. m.

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

TUESDAY, July 12, 1887.

The Board met at 9 a. m., all the members present.

Ordered that A. Spencer be notified to appear and show cause why his assessment of 50 tons of grain at $15 per ton should not be raised to $25 per ton.

Ordered that the Clerk notify the following named parties to appear and show cause why their respective assessments of horses and colts should not be raised as below specified.

	Horses	Colts	From	To
John Barlow	5		$20	$30
Wm. Bulpitt	13		20	30
		10	10	20
A. K. Briggs	4		20	40
		8	10	20
	5 mules		10	20
J. L. Bourland		6	12	20
John Baxter	6		25	40
Wm. Boyd		2	10	20
J. D. Blair	2		10	20
J. W. Bently	3		20	30
J. H. Bulpitt		3	12	20
		6	30	40
J. B. Chamberlain	6		20	30
		5	10	20
A. A. Cashbaugh	6		15	25
L. Case	3		20	30
G. M. Clarke	14		20	30
		14	10	20
Andrew Clark	4		25	30
		2	12	20
A. O. Collins	8		20	30
		2	12	20
W. W. Collins	8		20	30
		8	10	20
John Dugan		2	10	20
Andrew Dell	30		16	25
		24	10	20
J. H. Dodge		3	10	20
E. Diaz	50		15	30
R. Diaz estate		30	10	20
J. H. Dehy		6	10	20
S. A. Densmore		3	13	20
Henry Evans	4		20	30
		7	12	20
J. Elkeles	2		30	50
E. H. Edwards	7		20	30
		1	10	20
Sol Foorman	7		20	30
		12	15	20
A. Friedline	7		20	30
R. W. Ford	20		20	30
		2	12	20
H. Fehrman		3	11	20
W. H. George			60	100
J. S. Gorman	2			
		10	15	25
H. Giles	20		20	30
		15	10	20
T. K. Hutchison	10		20	30
		6	15	20
J. W. Harvey	5		20	30
		7	10	20
R. Hilton	18		20	30
		13	10	20
Hartsborne Bros	6		25	40
Wm. Horton	5		20	30
		12	10	20
R. Hessian	6		20	30
		2	10	20
S. Hall	3		10	20
Hutching & Russell	5		20	30
A. Halverson	5		20	30
		7	10	20
J. C. Irwin	3		20	35
		3	13	25
	1 mule		20	40
Thomas Jones	10		20	25
		1	10	20
John Lucas	8		20	25
James Jones		3	11	20
Marius Jullien	6		15	30
		1	10	20
	1 mule		20	40
W. Jenkins	14		15	30
		13	12	20
	1 jack		10	50
L. A. James		2	10	20
J. H. Jackson	15		20	30
M. A. King	6		20	30
P. P. Keogh	5		30	40
		3	15	20
Robert Love	9		20	30
J. A. Linscott		2	10	20
Jose Lopez	15		10	25
John Laird	3		30	40
E. Mallory	8		20	30
		7	15	20
Allen Matlock	4		20	30
		3	10	20
W. K. Miller		3	20	30
	1 mule		20	40
Wm. Meyers	5		25	35
		2	12	20
L. Lasky	12 mules		500	700
		1	10	20
	2		40	65
M. Muldoon	3		15	30
		5	10	20
C. L. Meyers	4		25	35
		6	20	25
J. S. McGee	3		20	30
		3	15	20
D. R. McLaren	2		20	40
		1	10	20
Wm. McLaren		4	15	20
Thomas McLeod	3		40	50
		1	10	20
M. S. McLeod	4		15	25
		4	10	20
J. W. McMurry	13		480	650
	19		20	30
		10	10	20
	4 mules		15	30
S. J. McMurry	3		25	40
J. N. Newlon	3		20	30
		2	15	20
S. J. Newlon	1		20	30
		3	10	20
Olds & O'Farrell	15		20	25
		2	10	20
C. H. Parsons	23		400	600
		15	10	20
	½ int. stallion		75	100
Mrs. M. Powers	7		20	25
		3	10	20
C. H. & E. Powers		4	15	20
Barna Peeler	2		30	40
	7		20	30
		10	15	20
Wm. Rowan	15		20	30
		30	15	25
I. W. Riggs	2		20	100
Rittgers & Jenkins	3		25	40
		2	10	20
C. B. Rawson	12		25	35
	13		20	30
		33	15	20
Mrs. Reinhackle	3		15	20
		2	20	25
	2		10	20
Russell & Clark	5		25	35
G. H. Stonteub'rg'h		2	15	30
J. W. Symmes		7	15	20
Jas. Shaw	4		20	30
		2	12	20
M. J. Silva	2		25	40
J. H. Smith		2	12	20
A. J. Shipley	23		20	30
		4	10	20
John Schober	7 mules		30	40
Frank Shaw	22		25	30
J. & J. L. Shepherd	45		20	30
		65	10	20
	25 mules		25	30
Gustave Sanger	80		20	30
	20		30	40
Fred Schabbell	4		25	35
	2		25	30
		1	10	20
G. H. Shedd	10		20	30
A. Stecker	5		30	35
		3	10	20
R. Schober	4		15	30
		1	15	20
Schober Bros	4		40	60
J. B. Stewart	5		30	40
	2		20	30
		3	12	20
J. S. Turner	6		20	30
	6 mules		8	20
A. Thompson	4		35	50
	7		20	30
		11	10	20
W. R. Tibbetts	12		25	50
		4	15	20
M. Thienbaut	9		20	30
		5	10	20
W. H. Uhlemeyer	3		20	30
		2	10	20
C. E. Varney	1		20	30
		2	10	20
Wm. & E. Walker	4		20	30
		3	10	20
S. T. White	5		25	30
		4	10	20
W. H. Wells	6		20	30
		3	10	20
S. Williams		4	20	25
		8	10	15
	3 mules		20	30
Thomas Webb		4	12	20
Thomas Williams	18		20	30
		16	10	20
Ben T. Williams		3	10	20
W. G. Watson	7		20	30
	4 mules		35	50
C. Wildasinn	3		20	30
		1	10	20
C. A. Walters		2	10	20
Mrs. H. Vagt	8		20	30
		6	70	120
W. W. Yandell	6		20	30
		3	15	20
N. C. Young	3		20	30
		3	12	20

Ordered that the Assessor make a new assessment of the property of W. H. Mitchell to include team and house and lot in the town of Darwin.

Whereupon the Board adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, July 13, 1887.

The Board met at 9 a m all the members being present.

Ordered that the Clerk notify the following named parties to appear and show cause why their assessment should not be raised, as below specified, and ten days be given them in which to appear.

	Acres	From	To
Ida C. Adams	160	$ 5	$ 10
	80	5	7
Fred Albers	30	4	5
John Barlow	160	5	7
J. L. Bourland	27	8	10
John Baxter	40	3	10
Improvements		50	500
J. G. Birchim	320	5	8
Mrs. S. M. Bell, in bulk		770	960
L. Case	160	4	5
A. Clark	190	3	5
R. Diaz Estate Improvem'ts		600	1000
John H. Dehy	160	3	5
S. A. Den more	160	6½	8
Mrs. C. Emerson	80	2	4
Mrs. W. Eliot	160	9	10
Improvements		1000	1200
E. H. Edwards	160	3	10
Enos & Mairs	720	2	4
T. J. Goodale	160	5	7
J. M. Horton	160	4	5
W. L. Hunter, Improvem'ts		550	800
Inyo Academy		2000	3000
Marius Jullien, Improvem'ts		80	500
W. H. Jenkins, Assessed			200
L. A. James	160	1½	3
	220	1½	2
	160	1½	2
J. H. Jackson	180	3	5
J. M. Keeler	221	2	4
Robert Love, Improvements		2100	2500
J. A. Linscott	160	2	4
Lasky, improvements		800	1000
John Lubken, Improvem'ts		1850	2500
Menzinger & Pollippay	4	10	50

Ordered that the name of Mrs. D. John be associated with the assessment of W. K. Miller on page 113 of the assessments roll.

Ordered that 40 acres of land be assessed to W. K. Miller and Wife, it not being included in their assessment.

	Acres	From	To
Wm. Meyer	160	3½	6
	160	3	5
W. O. Moroney	160	2	3½
J. R. Moffet	160	1½	3½
C. Merryman, Improvem'ns		100	200
G. R. McLaren		200	400
Wm. McLaren	160	6½	7
W. G. McCrosky	160	1½	2
B. McGill	160	2	3
John McCown	40	6	7
J. N. Newlon	160	5	7
Jacob Pfohl	160	3	5
B. Peeler	120	3	5
Wm. Rowan	160	5	7
C. B. Rawson	160	5	6
	160	5	6
F. E. Russell	160	2	3
J. H. Stoutenborough	680	1½	2
J. H. Smith	160	900	1125
A. J. Shipley	160	4	5
Frank Shaw	240	2	5
G. Sanger	320	1½	3
A. Van Fleet	80	4	5
Wm. & E. Walker, bulk	321	900	1284
S. T. White	160	3	4
C. B. White	320	2	3
Thomas Williams	160	6	10
Mark Watterson	240	4	5
Nathan Gilbert	160	1½	3

Ordered that the assessment of land to unknown owners on page 185 be cancelled, it being assessed to Mrs. H. E. Brierly and J. Burns.

Military roll examined and accepted.

Ordered that the Saxon Mill be assessed to N. Rhine for $1,000.

Ordered that the Indiana mine and improvements be assessed to N. Rhine for $200.

Ordered that store fixtures of N. Rhine be assessed at $400

Three town lots to N. Rhine, from $225 to $450.

Hersh mine to N. Rhine, from $350 to $500.

O. I. Moore, furniture, $350 to $700.

J. Elkeles, Merchandise, $3,000 to $3,500.

J. C. Irwin, reduction, $400.

Board adjourned till July 21, 1887

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

Mr. J. J. Gunn arrived at Independence from Prescott, Arizona, on Monday.

Beef cattle are reported selling at Virginia City at seven to eight cents a pound.

Charley Swan came up from Keeler on Thursday and stayed in town a few days.

A number of prospectors are at work in the White Hill region. Good reports come from them.

The singing by the choir at the M. E. church attracts a good many people to attend service.

A. R. Conklin and Mrs. Conklin have gone on a trip to San Francisco and Los Angeles. They are expected back about three weeks hence.

A preverse dunce on the Jury would have saved the Chinese murderer, Hong Di, from hanging; but an outraged people did justice upon the criminal.

W. R. Tibbits brought a sheaf of oars to the printing office this week that farmers should call and see. Others should bring along samples and compare.

An authority on stock raising calculates that the profits on a scrub steer of three and a half years old will not exceed over five dollars on the cost of raising the animal.

The result of the vote on the irrigation district is already having effect on the prospect of railroad connection with Los Angeles. It will not occasion surprise if work on the connection should begin as soon as work on the canal shall be started.

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P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe County.
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GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN.

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

F. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884. n476tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. PROF. HARRIS' Pastille A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, PHYSICAL DECAY. In Young & Middle Aged Men.

MEN ONLY. NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or loss of time in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease the specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The stimulating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and mental vigor.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT. One Month, - $3.00. Two Months, - 5.00. Three Months, 7.00.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'f'g Chemists 3008 N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.

WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY

I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

W. M. MUTH RASMUSSEN, Bee Keeper.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL

—There are more schools in France than any other country in Europe.

—To feed the mind on evil thought is to produce vile actions in life.—*Zion's Herald.*

—Wesleyans have established a new mission in Upper Burmah, making Mandalay their headquarters.

—Let men laugh when you sacrifice desire to duty, if they will. You have time and eternity to rejoice in.—*Theodore Parker.*

—An applicant for a teacher's certificate on being requested to name four animals of the torrid zone, wrote "two lions and two elephants."

—Boston has 542 schools, with an average attendance of nearly 54,000 pupils, and 1,382 teachers. The net expenditure for 1886 was $1,454,023.86.

—A bequest of £80,000 has been made to found lectureships on natural theology at the four Scottish universities. Edinburgh gets £25,000; Glasgow and Aberdeen, £20,000 each, and St. Andrews £15,000.

—Wan Sin Lee, a Chinaman, who has saved over $15,000 in the laundry business, has applied for admission to Cornell University. He says he has been converted to Christianity, and that he intends to go as a missionary to China.

—Fifty years ago two-fifths of the public school teachers in Massachusetts were men; now about one-tenth are men. The average wages of men then were $25.44 per month, and of women $11.38; now men average $111.23, and women $43.97.

—Dr. Warren, of Boston, is here, says a Rome dispatch, studying the practicability of establishing an American institute of Roman history and archeology, toward the founding of which he says an American woman has contributed $10,000.

ANALYZING THE BAKING POWDERS.

Under the direction of the New York State Board of Health, eighty-four different kinds of baking powders, embracing all the brands that could be found for sale in the State, were submitted to examination and analysis by Prof. C. F. CHANDLER, a Member of the State Board and President of the New York City Board of Health, assisted by Prof. EDWARD G. LOVE, the well-known United States Government chemist.

The official report shows that a large number of the powders examined were found to contain alum or lime; many of them to such an extent as to render them seriously objectionable for use in the preparation of human food.

Alum was found in twenty-nine samples. This drug is employed in baking powders to cheapen their cost. The presence of lime is attributed to the impure cream of tartar of commerce used in their manufacture. Such cream of tartar was also analysis, and found to contain lime and other impurities; in some samples to the extent of 93 per cent. of their entire weight.

All the baking powders of the market, with the single exception of "Royal" (not including the alum and phosphate powders, which were long since discarded as unsafe or inefficient by prudent housekeepers) are made from the impure cream of tartar of commerce, and consequently contain lime to a corresponding extent.

The only baking powder yet found by chemical analysis to be entirely free from lime and absolutely pure is the "Royal." This perfect purity results from the exclusive use of cream of tartar specially refined and prepared by patent processes which totally remove the tartrate of lime and other impurities. The cost of this chemically pure cream of tartar is much greater than any other, and on account of this greater cost is used in no baking powder but the "Royal."

Prof. LOVE, who made the analysis of baking powders for the New York State Board of Health, as well as for the Government, says of the purity and wholesomeness of the "Royal."

"I have tested a package of Royal Baking Powder, which I purchased in the open market, and find it composed of pure and wholesome ingredients. It is a cream of tartar powder of a high degree of merit, and does not contain either alum or phosphates or any injurious substance.
E. G. LOVE, PH. D."

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Hate is the dregs of meanness.—*Whitehall Times.*

—Why should not ducks be allowed on doctor's premises? Because they make such personal remarks.

—It is no honor, credit or profit to cheat a person who knows less than you do.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

—Customer—I would like to look at a fat goose. Shop Boy—If you'll wait a minute missus will be here.—*New Age.*

—The man who has the reputation of always saying just what he thinks is either an exceedingly good actor or a fool.

—In some strange way the power to accumulate money seems to dwarf the power to elevate the soul.—*Cumberland Presbyterian.*

—You can't convince a young man whose best girl has just said "Yes" that this country is going to wreck and ruin.—*Somerville Journal.*

—Stranger—How long does it take me to get to Deer Island and back? Young Bostonian (who has been there)—That depends on the length of your sentence, sir.

—Wee Fanny bit her tongue one day, and came in crying bitterly. "What is it?" asked her mother. "O mamma," she said, "my teeth stepped on my tongue."

—A man has no reason to be proud of his honesty when he has no temptations to do wrong and is too well watched to do any funny business even if he wanted to do so.—*Fall River Advance.*

—Dr. Lyman Beecher once replied to an inquiry of Dr. Hawes: "How are you getting on?" "First-rate! first-rate! first-rate! ever since I stopped trying to run this world."—*Living Church.*

—We agree with Bob Burdette in the most truthful saying of his life—"God wasted mud when he made the man who after taking a paper for six months ordered it stopped without paying up arrears."—*Oil City Critic.*

IRON CRYSTALLIZATION.

How it Produces Changes in the Fibers of the Metals and Weakens it.

Since a passenger train on the North British railway plunged from the great bridge over the Firth of Tay into the dark waters below, one stormy December night seven years ago, carrying every living soul upon it to certain death, there has been no railroad bridge disaster that has excited so much public attention as that which occurred on the Boston & Providence railroad at the Bussey bridge near Boston. In both the cause appears to have been a structural defect. This may also be said of the Ashtabula accident, whose horrors, however, were increased by the fierce work of flames and the inclemencies of a bitterly cold winter night.

Bridge accidents are considered by all railroad men as incomparably the worst to which travel by rail is exposed, and as among the most difficult to guard against absolutely. One source of danger was shown when the peculiar effects of a locomotive's hammer blows upon a track were explained. The theory was advanced that a girder of the bridge had broken beneath the engine's drivers, whose pounding upon the defectively constructed bridge was thus primarily the cause of the accident. This brings up a phase of railroad and bridge accidents which is at present receiving a great deal of attention. Crystallization in the material of iron bridges is an element of danger now so well recognized that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has adopted the definite policy of substituting stone for iron bridges, and the same plan is being followed by other railroad companies.

The lifetime of an iron bridge is from twenty to twenty-five years, and constant care is necessary to insure its safety. The Ashtabula bridge was thirteen years old, and at the time it fell beneath the weight of two engines and a heavy express train the theory was commonly advanced that crystallization had impaired its original strength. The two great moving causes of crystallization are vibration and the hammer blows of the locomotive, which gradually, by repeated impact, turn the fiber of iron or steel into a mass of crystals, needing only some unusual pressure or blow to cause them to break apart. Add to this the oscillation caused by the passage of trains at a high rate of speed, and it will be seen that an iron bridge is exposed to peculiar perils, which can only be guarded against by rigid inspection and constant renewals.

Crystallization was one of several theories advanced by Park Benjamin, a New York engineer, to account for the Tay bridge accident. He said:

"General indications go to show that the cause must be sought in an abnormal condition of the structure, or rather one which did not enter into the calculations of the builders. Such a condition would be the deterioration of the metal by its change from a fibrous to a crystaline state under repeated vibration. That this occurs in railway bridges has been vigorously disputed by many well-known engineers. On the other hand, many examples are quoted by different authorities to support the theory. Apropos to this particular accident, a distinguished French engineer and iron founder now in this country informs us that he has known bars of iron made by himself from Scotch pig to change from a tough fibrous to a brittle crystalline structure in traveling by rail only from the north of France to Paris. This is, of course, an extreme instance.

"Again, recent research has demonstrated that because a structure withstands a large quiescent load that fact is little proof of stability under repeated shocks and vibrations. Metals are believed to have a 'life.' A bar, for example, may stand a million vibrations and break down at the million and first, and yet the last shock may be lighter than preceding ones. Attempts, however, to reduce this law to practical application have elicited an abundance of conflicting evidence but, nevertheless, it is well settled that in no department of mechanics is an extended course of actual experimenting more urgently needed or of graver public importance."

The strength of the Tay bridge at the time of its building was such that it was pronounced "perhaps the most remarkable structure in the world." *Engineering*, a British magazine, speaking of its test, when five engines, weighing 360 tons, were placed on a single span, said: "The result is the complete establishment of this fact (so important to the public), that the bridge is strong out of all proportion to its possible necessities. The load which the structure is calculated to carry is six times greater than that to which it was subjected."

And yet this great bridge, which cost $1,750,000, collapsed within a few months after it was finished, the accident being the only one in all railroad history in which no survivor lived to tell the tale.

The theory of crystallization put forward at the time of the Ashtabula bridge disaster is now accepted as accounting for many railroad accidents, and seems peculiarly applicable to the fall of the Bussey bridge. Vibrations and hammer blows would seem to have crystallized some portion of the structure and prepared it for a fall when at last the "life" of a girder had been exhausted, and it broke beneath the engine's thumping driving wheels.—*Philadelphia Record.*

Shooting into a Snow Bank.

Col. White's experiments on the resistance offered by a bank of snow to a rifle bullet, which were made at Ottawa, were most interesting. It was found that the Martini bullets fired into a bank of well packed snow were completely spent after traversing a distance of not more than four feet. Snider bullets, in hard packed snow mixed with ice, but not hard enough to prevent digging into it with a sheet iron shovel, did not penetrate more than about four feet; in perfectly dry snow, packed by natural drift, but capable of being easily crushed in the hand, a bullet penetrated about four feet, and in loose drifted, dry snow less than seven feet, though fired from points only twenty-nine or thirty yards distant.—Montreal Witness.

Queen Victoria Not Popular.

The queen is not popular. Very few people know anything about her. I do not believe that 15 per cent. of the people of London have ever seen her. She lives such a retired life that she is rarely taken into consideration in connection with public questions. She appears to have very little sympathy with English people and to be as foreign at heart as if she had always lived on the continent. This is shown whenever she goes over to the continent for a change. She is quite another person when she is over there. The French people are delighted with her and the French papers are filled with glowing accounts of her popularity at Aix-les-Bains. When she is on the continent she goes out and mixes with people and shows herself everywhere on all public occasions. But in England she shuts herself up like a recluse and only with great difficulty can be persuaded to spend two or three weeks in London during the year.—London Cor. New York World.

Dickens as an Actor.

Carlyle referred to Dickens as an actor, having seen him in one of his amateur performances. He gave it as his opinion that Dickens' genius was essentially histrionic and mimetic; that with his faculty of keen and minute observation, his general alertness of mind and body, his mobile power of gesture and expression, he had all the requisites of a successful actor, and that had he lived at a great period of the drama, in the Elizabethan age for instance, his genius would have found its appropriate outlet on the stage. He would have become a popular comic actor, writing a humorous piece now and then, perhaps, as was the custom of such actors in those days. But while living under different conditions and working with his pen, his books still retained and revealed the native genius of their author. They had the sustained, if rather jerky, liveliness, the pleasant tricks and mannerisms of humorous portraiture upon the stage. He was, in short, a born actor.—The Athenaeum.

A Derbyshire Story.

A correspondent calls to mind that in Derbyshire a story was told about fifty years ago which has some resemblance to the story of Tam o' Shanter, as related or adapted by Burns. Upon a dark evening, as a man was riding homeward, he passed a large house which was all ablaze with light. From within came a sound of music and dancing. The house, he knew, was said to be haunted, and, being curious to see what was going on, he went in at the door. He was invited by the revelers, who appeared to be ordinary men and women, to supper. Accordingly he sat down at the supper table, but before he began to eat he asked his host to say grace. The guests said, "Hush!" but the host did not say grace. Then the stranger shut his eyes and said grace himself devoutly. When he opened them all was still, the inmates had gone and he was left in utter darkness.—Notes and Queries.

Counterfeiting Old Cremonas.

To such a great extent is counterfeiting and experting carried on that fully half the so-called Cremonas are spurious, being inferior instruments, doctored and altered. There was one expert in New York who had a number of tickets printed on dingy paper with the names of prominent makers, which he placed in all sorts of instruments and sold with a guarantee.

They say that a violinist can detect a rare instrument by its tone, which can not be imitated. The appearance can be imitated, but not the tone, it has often been declared. There is even a way of deceiving the ear by thinning the wood of the breast underneath the bridge. The purchaser looks only at the thickness of the wood, indicated by the f. f. holes, and the tones being responsive will lead him to believe the violin an old and rare instrument. But it will deteriorate with time.—St. Louis Republican.

The Stamp Mania in Persia.

The stamp mania exists among European residents at Teheran no less than it does in Europe, and the reader may be surprised to learn that it is quite as difficult to make a complete collection of Persian stamps at Teheran as in London. The interest shown in the subject there is indicated by an incident that happened during my residence in Persia. A duel came near being fought on account of a rare Persian stamp. The quarrel was between a prominent member of one of the legations and a Russian colonel. Both were enthusiastic collectors, and the former accused the latter of stealing an excessively rare stamp from his album when looking it over. The Russian at once sent a challenge, which was accepted with empressement. The day was appointed and the hour, when the stamp was suddenly produced by a lady, who said it had been loaned to her by the colonel simply to show it to her, and she now hastened to return it in season to prevent bloodshed. The explanation, unsatisfactory as it might be, was accepted and the duel was declared off.—S. G. W. Benjamin.

Fashionable Profanity.

In the way of shocking things, fashionable profanity among wealthy and refined girls may be mentioned. While it has not gone to the extent of the worst oaths from feminine lips in good society, the milder expletives have come into piquant use. The evil began last autumn with a vogue for quaint exclamations. These were at first merely original and curious, and the girl who could make unique ejaculations was thereby distinguished in her circle. Gradually the demand for stronger, riskier language arose, and the license of fashion extended to almost but not quite outright oaths. Now the genuine damn is not unheard in the boudoir and parlor of the belle, and she exclaims, "My God," on the slightest occasion. The latter offense is excused by some in consequence of French precedent. Parisian ladies of the aristocracy say "Mon Dieu" commonly. But the habit has reached its limit here, revulsion has come and profanity from sweet mouths may be expected to cease this spring.—New York Letter.

Why Is It Twenty-one Guns?

Former Sub Treasurer Thomas C. Acton met a reporter in Wall street the other day and said: "For fifteen years I have hunted high and low to find the reason for firing twenty-one guns as a national salute, not only in this but in other countries. I applied to the army and navy departments for information, and was told that it was a 'regulation.' I knew that before. I then asked Judge Charles P. Daly, who knows about everything that is worth knowning, and Judge Daly couldn't help me. What I want to know is, why are twenty-one guns always fired for a national salute?"—Philadelphia Call.

A Boom for the Trombone.

Berlioz thus "caps" for the trombone. It possesses, he says, "nobleness and grandeur;" it chants, laments and occasionally betrays "a religious accent, calm and imposing," and not seldom has an "expression of heroic pomp of loftiness." And he is speaking of the regular, every evening trombones, too. You wouldn't think it possessed all the above attachments to look at it in the corner of the orchestra and hear its steady "com-pas" in the loud work, although to hear it being practiced in the same house you would readily believe that there was more in it than you ever thought.—New York Clipper.

THE ANNUAL RECORD.

Its Enormous Total and Wide Distribution. Caprices of Fortune.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending May, 1887, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

DRAWING OF JUNE 15, 1886.

Mrs. Annie M. Cross, Kansas City, Mo.	30,000
J. M. Ricketts, Crested Buttes Col.	30,000
Mrs. J. Clark, Fern, Clarion Co. Pa.	15,000
J. W. Williamson, Willow Grove, W. Va.	15,000
Paid Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.	10,000
Paid Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	10,000
J. T. Colby, Willows, Cal.	5,000
Paid L. I. Doize, People's Bank, New Orleans, La.	5,000
Wm. G. Seymour, 195 Thalia St., New Orleans, La.	5,000
American Express Co., Columbus, Ohio	4,000
W. T. Putnam, 133 State St., Boston, Mass.	2,000
James Calley, Boston, Mass.	2,000
Samuel Pearson, Washington, D. C.	2,000
Joshua Burrell, 2215 D St., N. W., Washington, D. C.	2,000
Chas. J. Summers, Struthers, Ohio	2,000
First National Bank, Pontiac, Mich.	2,000
Anglo-Californian Bank (Ltd.), San Francisco, Cal.	2,000

DRAWING OF JULY 13, 1886.

Wm. Clem, Monroeville, Ind	15,000
A. H. Jones, Anniston, Ala.	15,000
Mrs. Mary E. Holmes, 208 Princeton St., East Boston, Mass.	15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco	15,000
W. B. Cushman, Worcester, Mass.	15,000
Jno. H. Bones, 346 W. 45th St., New York	5,000
Henry Sass, 29 Western Ave., Toledo, O.	5,000
Carl Tideman, care Meyer Bros. Drug Co., Kansas City, Mo.	5,000
Vito Dilorenzo, cor. Washington and Laurel Sts., New Orleans, La.	5,000
Eug Lafon, Denison, Tex.	2,000
John A. Stewart, 5 Lafayette Ave., Detroit, Mich.	2,000
John W. Miller, Palmyra, Mo.	2,000
Second National Bank, Louisville, Ky.	2,000
E. W. Warren, 358 Main St., Springfield, Mass.	2,000
Frank Lo Cascio, Boston, Mass.	2,000
J. H. Powell, South Vallejo, Cal.	1,200
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco	1,200
R. L. Bailey, Thorpe, Tenn.	1,200
Thos. Mason & Co., care A. McAuley, 225 20th St., Richmond, Va.	1,200
A. W. Oxley, San Francisco, Cal.	1,200
George Kleine, 608 Sixth St., San Francisco, Cal.	1,200
Mrs. Mary E. Murdock, 641 Folsom St., San Francisco, Cal.	1,200
T. T. Smith, care Messrs. Lemke & Ulrich, San Francisco, Cal.	1,200
Charles Clifford, St. Paul, Minn.	1,200

DRAWING OF AUGUST 10, 1886.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	10,000
German Bank of Memphis, Tenn	5,000
Henry Lajoie, Holbrook, Mass.	5,000
B. Frank Burpee, 8 Granite St., South Boston, Mass.	5,000
J. N. Smith, Fort Monroe, Va.	2,400
Mrs. C. Goldsmith, 717 North Wells St., Chicago, Ill.	1,200
J. Dique, Philadelphia, Pa.	1,200
Jas. J. Clinchey, cor. Clara and Perdido Sts., New Orleans, La	1,200
Mrs. M. Broderick, 28 Prieur St., New Orleans, La.	1,200
Bank of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo.	1,200
W. D. Wacenult, Montgomery, Ala	1,200
Mill J. Carr, Concordia, Kas.	1,200
Jno. M. Mason, Kansas City, Mo.	1,200

DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 14, 1886.

Isaac Wilmarth, Deerfield, New York	15,000
Alex. Mahem, Carson City, Nev.	15,000
Jno. Connor, care Cammack and Decker, 28th St., bet. I and K, N. W. Washington, D. C.	15,000
Geo. W. Fouch, Osceola, Iowa	15,000
Amaro Aranjo Ribeiro, Boston, Mass.	15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco	15,000
Paul Bunker, Oriental Warehouse, 1st, and Brannan Sts., San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
Paid Exchange Bank of Dallas, Texas	10,000
T. R. Lee, Philadelphia, Pa.	10,000
Eduardo Marquez del Pino, 322 E. 13th St., New York	10,000
Lazaro Vila,	
Mrs. J. C. Sullivan, Chicago, Ill.	5,000
L. L. Fosse, care H. B. Olsen & Co., 90 Superior St., Chicago, Ills.	5,000
J. G. La Iande, New Orleans National Bank, for a depositor there	5,000
D. H. Huntley, Truxillo, Honduras, C. A.	5,000
John R. Duff, Louisville, Ky	2,000
E. C. Reed, Portland, Dak	2,000

DRAWING OF OCTOBER 12, 1886.

Wm. H. Turner, 236 Randolph St., Chicago, Ills.	15,000
Chas. J. Herrman, Muskegon, Mich.	15,000
J. N. Low, Jamestown, Dak	15,000
London, Paris and American Bank (Ltd.) San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
A. S. French, 25 Ferry St., New York	15,000
Marcus Stone, 35 Eddy St., San Francisco, Cal.	6,000
Mrs. Mary Logue, collected through Ridgeout Smith & Co., Oroville, Cal.	5,000
Colin Kitchen, 319 South Cherry St., Richmond, Va.	5,000
R. M. Whiteside, Cisco, Tex.	5,000
Jno. M. Manning, 1106 9th, St., N. W. Washington, D. C.	5,000
Arthur H. Barnaby, 87 North St., Boston	5,000
E. T. Babbit, Denison, Texas	2,000
G. W. Jackson, Brownsville, Tenn.	2,000
Dow & Boyett, Mojavo, Cal	2,000
Farmers & Drovers Bank, Louisville, Ky.	2,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco	2,000
Boyd Corwick, Massoutah, Ills.	1,200
P. A. Bassons, 52 Hawthorne Ave., Chicago, Ills.	1,200
C. H. Graves, Carthage, N. C.	1,200
Wm. T. Ridgway, New York	1,200
G. H. Smith, 12 W. 23d St., New York	1,200

DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 9, 1886.

Eliza J. Peterson, 53 Moulton St., Boston	15,000
A. L. Beltram, 193 Esplanade St., New Orleans, La.	15,000
T. L. Pindell, Keene, Ky.	15,000
Chas. O. Ekholm, 153 Townsend St., Chicago, Ills.	15,000
Mrs. A. Kinsey, Manchester, Va., through The State Bank of Virginia, Richmond	15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
Henry L. Valencia, San Francisco, Cal.	5,000
Traders National Bank, San Antonio, Tex.	5,000
W. M. Brown, Boston, Mass.	5,000
Anglo-Californian Bank, San Francisco	2,000
G. Rocco, Stockton, Cal.	2,000
Wm. Tonkin, San Jose, Cal.	2,000
Jas. K. Dozier, Cairo, Ills	1,200
Daniel McColl, New York	1,200
Miss V. Shaw, through L. Bernhard, 205 West 34th St., New York	1,200
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco	1,200
C. Heidenreich, care of C. H. Grafenstall, Shakopee, Minn.	1,200

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 14, 1886.

Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	45,000
Frank Metz, Oshkosh, Wis.	30,000
Fourth National Bank of New York	25,000
Baltimore and Ohio Express, Chicago	25,000
Dan'l Jones, at Theo. Dumas' Furniture Store, 257 Royal St., New Orleans.	15,000
Hibernia National Bank, New Orleans	15,000
Parties in New York, through New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, La.	15,000
F. M. Gross, Crawfordsville, Ga.	4,000
Party in St. Augustine, Fla., through John B. Fernandez, Savannah, Ga.	2,000
Wm. L. Giguilliat, Savannah, Ga.	2,000
Wm. P. Brady, 1515 Fulton Ave., Evansville, Ind.	2,000
Linsey Hayden, Evansville, Ind	2,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	2,000
Bank of Butte County, Chico, Cal	2,000
C. J. McDowell, 676 Superior St., Cleveland, Ohio	2,000
J. Prendergast, Baltimore, Md., through Stein Bros., Baltimore, Md.	2,000

DRAWING OF JANUARY 11, 1887.

John Campbell, North Muskegon, Mich	15,000
Cornelius Becannon, St. Louis, Mo.	15,000
R. E. Knapp, Magnolia, Miss	15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited, San Francisco Cal.	15,000
J. Calo, Hunter Wharf, Norfolk, Va., through Marine Bank of Norfolk, Va.	15,000
F. J. Gilmore, Los Angeles, Cal., through First National Bank, of Los Angeles, Cal.	15,000
Ben Kiam, of Kiam Bros., Houston, Tex.	15,000
Eva Elder, Princeton, Franklin county, Kans., through E. A. Hanes, Cashier Bank of Ottawa, Kans.	15,000
Wm. Whalen, watchman Miss. and Tenn. R. R. depot, through Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.	5,000
S. P. Hill, New Orleans, La.	5,000
A depositor, through People's Bank, New Orleans, La.	5,000
Chas. Mitchell, Pecan Point, Ark., through Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn.	5,000

DRAWING OF FERRUARY 8, 1887.

First National Bank of Fort Wayne, Ind.	15,000
Dr. J. A. Tignor, B. F. Clark, and Miss A. Webb, Rome, Ga.	15,000
Marston & Jordan, 92 Commercial Street, Portland, Me.	15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
T. J. Lester, Jr., through Julius Weil, Philadelphia, Pa	15,000
Aberdeen, Miss. (parties in)	15,000
Cleveland, Ohio.	15,000
Buffalo, N. Y	15,000
Smith Falls, Ont., Can.	15,000
San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
Thos. Alexander, Washington, D. C.	10,000
Jas. W. D. Stokes, Detroit, Mich.	10,000
German Bank of Memphis, Tenn.	5,000
E. Rosenbein, 80 Beal Street, Memphis, Tenn., through the German Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	5,000
G. Barthol, New York	5,000
Geo. Schilly, 7, 9, 11 West Court Street, Memphis, Tenn., through First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.	2,000
D. N. Vance, Carrollton, Ky., through Carrollton National Bank	2,000
Bank of California, San Francisco, Cal.	2,000
Felix Clavere, Los Angeles, Cal.	2,000
C. H. Perrow, Morristown, Tenn.	2,000

DRAWING OF MARCH 15, 1887.

Byron D. Houghton, Oswego, N. Y.	25,000
H. J. Warner, Stratford, Ont	15,000
Thos. Falvey, Wrightsville, Pa.	15,000
Peter M. Vermaas, 379 S. Robey St., Chicago, Ills.	15,000
H. Taylor, New York	15,000
Joseph Rosenfield, Houston, Tex.	15,000
William Moeser, Topeka, Kas.	15,000
Joseph H. Ludwig, 430 William Street, Buffalo, N. Y.	15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco.	15,000
London, Paris and American Bank, Limited, San Francisco	15,000
D. P. Hawes, Decorah, Iowa	15,000
J. C. Dunlop, Pembroke, Ontario	5,000
Mrs. Mary O'Brien Central City, Dak.	5,000
T. J. Weaver, Trabue, Fla.	5,000
Frank Brock, 518 Potter St., East Saginaw, Mich.	5,000
Union National Bank, Kansas City, Mo.	4,000
Olof Berglund, Burlington, Wis.	2,000
Chas. H. Horner, care of Adams Express Co., Newark, N. J.	2,000
J. E. Hardigan, 128 W. Canton St., Boston, Mass.	2,000
E. B. Kimball, Portland, Me.	2,000
City National Bank, of Dallas, Tex.	2,000
Oliver & Briggs, Bankers, Dallas, Tex.	2,000
El Paso, National Bank, El Paso, Tex.	2,000
Germania Savings Bank, New Orleans, La., for a depositor	2,000

DRAWING OF APRIL 12 1887.

Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	30,000
W. Thayer, 33 Yamhill St., Portland, Ore.	15,000
Anglo-Californian Bank, Limited, San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
New Orleans National Bank, for account of correspondent from San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
London, Paris and American Bank, Limited, San Francisco, Cal.	15,000
Mrs. M. R. Newberry, Cheboygan, Mich.	15,000
Ambrose Gilliland, Mowcaqua, Ill.	15,000
Geo. F. Stackhouse, 2324 Christian St., Philadelphia, Pa.	15,000
Roy J. Bour, Canton, O.	5,000
C. W. Tweedy, Augusta, Ga	5,000
W. C. Hammock, Griffin, Ga.	5,000
J. M. Stutts, Dec, Ark.	5,000
A. L. Robb, Atchison, Kas	5,000
Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal.	4,000
Mrs. David Swickheimer, Rico, Col.	4,000
Jno. Raatz, Pottsville, Pa.	2,000
G. Ragin, Clarksville, Tex.	2,000
P. H. Dwyer, Boston, Mass.	2,000
H. T. Davis & B. S. Webber, Portland, Me.	2,000
Chas. C. Keenan, Barnesville, Minn.	2,000

DRAWING OF MAY 10, 1887.

Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal	75,000
T. J. Lynch & Co., cor. 11th and Locust Sts., Phila., Pa.	15,000
City National Bank of Cairo, Ills.	10,000
National Commercial Bank of Mobile, Ala.	10,000
Bank of Commerce, Louisville, Ky	5,000
Commercial National Bank of Nashville, Tenn	5,000
Edwin Le Bars, New York	2,000
Anglo-Californian Bank (Ltd.), San Francisco.	2,000
N. Crenshaw, Everest, Kas.	2,000
Bank of California, San Francisco, Cal.	2,000

A new advocate of Prohibition at Austin signalizes its birth by the startling announcement that all laws are prohibitory.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

When the appetite fails, and sleep grows restless and unrefreshing, there is trouble ahead. The digestive organs, when healthy, crave food, the nervous system, when vigorous and tranquil, gives its possessor no uneasiness at night. A tonic, to be effective, should not be a mere appetizer, nor are the nerves to be strengthened and soothed by the unaided action of a sedative or a narcotic. What is required is a medicine which invigorates the stomach, and promotes assimilation of food by the system, by which means the nervous system, as well as other parts of the physical organism, are strengthened. These are the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine whose reputation is founded firmly in public confidence, and which physicians commend for its tonic, anti-bilious and other properties. It is used with the best results in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and uterine weakness, and other maladies.

Converted cowboy, with pistol—Took yer Maker's name in vain, did yer? Now air yer gwine to come inter the Gospel corral or will yer remain in yer present state of sin and misery?

"The light that lies,
In woman's eyes,"
is a ray of heaven's own brightness; but it is, alas! often dimmed or quenched by some wearing disease, perhaps silently borne, but taking all comfort and enjoyment out of life. That light of the household can be rekindled and made to glow with its natural brightness. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is a potent specific for most of the chronic weaknesses and diseases peculiar to women.

A burglar generally makes his home-run after he reaches the plate.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

Suffering Womanhood.

Too much effort cannot be made to bring to the attention of suffering womanhood the great value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a remedy for the diseases of women. Such an one is the wife of General Barringer of Winston, N. C., and we quote from the General's letter as follows: "Dear Mrs. Pinkham: Please allow me to add my testimony to the most excellent medicinal qualities of your Vegetable Compound. Mrs. Barringer was treated for several years for what the physician called Leucorrhœa and Prolapsus Uteri combined. I sent her to Richmond, Va., where she remained for six months under the treatment of an eminent Physician without any permanent benefit. She was induced to try your medicine and after a reasonable time commenced to improve and is now able to attend to her business and considers herself *fully relieved.*" [General Barringer is the proprietor of the American Hotel, Winston, N. C., and is widely known.]

Mistress (to servant)—Did you tell those ladies at the door that I was not at home? Servant—Yis, mum. Mistress—What did they say? Servant—How fortinit.

* * * * Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility or other delicate diseases, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association Buffalo, N. Y.

Henry Bergh has thirteen printed rules on "How to approach a kicking horse." If a man forgets one of them for the hundredth part of a second he is a goner.

FROM THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF WESTCHESTER CO., NEW YORK.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., April 10, 1886.

I have received many letters in reference to my testimonial, lately published, commending ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

I cannot spare the time to answer them in writing, therefore would again say, through the press, that I have found ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS invaluable as chest protectors and shields against coughs and colds. Furthermore, I have found ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS unequaled for pains in the back and chest.

Ig. Donnelly's cipher is about due. But it is understood that it will not be published until the press can be operated by the Keely motor.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's "Purgative Pellets." Sold by druggists.

A Boston wit has taken the liberty to call the royal guest of the Hub Queen Cafe-au-lait-ni.

The Continuation of a Cough for any length of time causes irritation of the Lungs, or some chronic Throat Disease. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are an effectual Cough Remedy. Price 25 cts. *Sold only in boxes.*

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

The Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures all Diseases originating from disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors.
417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

OPEN

Trade with a cash house on a cash basis, and where you have confidence that you will be fairly dealt with—do not pay 100 per cent. interest on money for the sake of letting somebody say "that man owes me." Cash customers are sought by everybody but credit buyers are a party and their trade is not valued except by those willing to take extravagant profits—we offer to-day and until market rates change—Good Japan or Black Tea, 20c.; best Rice, Barley, Split Peas, Oat Meal, Starch, Bird Seed or Lentils at 5

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY..... JULY 23, 1887.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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One month	0 50
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LIFE IN BULGARIA.

A Trip Through a Strange Country Inhabited by an Industrious People.

From Slivnitza to Sofia is thirty kilometers, with good roads all the way. The cathedral and Parliament house, with the white villas of the new European quarter, which stands on high ground, are visible an hour before the capital is reached. There is scarcely any traffic on the road. Once in ten miles we may meet a droschky drawn by four horses, harnessed abreast, and with jingling bells, and twice as often a rickety carriage that looks like a palanquin on wheels, and contains four passengers, who have to sit with their heads bent because their hats would otherwise touch the ceiling. No dwelling above the rank of cottage is to be seen in any direction, for the land laws make it impossible that a squirearchy should grow up, and the country has not yet any rich merchants who can build rustic summer residences with parks and gardens. Yet in the land, so unlike England, except in its green beauty, incongruous reminiscences of Henley regatta and Lord's ground are brought up every moment by the holiday dress of the peasantry, which at a short distance looks like that of our cricksters and oarsmen. The men wore trousers of white chalak or woolen homespun, red sashes, Oxford blue jackets and scarlet skull caps. A group of them on a grass plat makes one look around for the familiar tent, the pickets and the rival eleven fielding out. The women have a graceful head drapery of Turkish lawn, and their dresses are profusely embroidered with that beautiful crewel work of silk or wool which the Turkish women used to make, but which is made no longer since they left the land. These embroideries are still to be bought fairly cheap, but in a few years the railways will have carried them all off to the west. Already Bulgarian women are beginning to understand their value and are putting them away for sale, along with the Turkey carpets, mats and rich bed counterpanes which make the interior of so many Bulgarian cottages contrast marvelously with the outside. It is quite a common thing to find in these hovels, grimy with smoke and infested with vermin, hangings and dresses which could be sold for a guinea the square foot in Regent street, and the color of this stuff is so fine, the material so pure, and the work so good and firm that a little cleaning will make a fifty-year-old embroidery look like new. Alas, some apostles of civilization in the form of German bagmen have latterly taught the Bulgarian women that they can mix a little cotton with their wool and use cheaper materials for their dyes, so that even the comfortable white and blue chalaks, which were warm in winter and light in summer, which kept out rain and rheumatism, which could be darned and redarned, and worn down to the thread, are now yielding to textures which, for trade purposes, bear the same name, but of which the properties have nothing in common with the original. It is the German bagman, too, who has brought to Sofia the suits of shoddy that shrink at the touch of water, the printed cotton stuffs of which the colors are warranted fast—that is, fast to disappear; the watches, guaranteed for a twelve-month, and which go for just that length of time—no more—and the gimcrack furniture which limps, turns scaly, will not lock, and misbehaves itself in a dozen other ways in the new houses of the European quarter.

Dashing through the Turkish streets of the city as hard as the coachman can drive—for no isvoteshik ever yet entered an Oriental town without acting as if he meant to run over the inhabitants—one finds the modern part of Sofia looking like a new watering-place that is just becoming fashionable. The Prince's palace might well pass for the customary casino. In front of it is a large public garden where military bands play; hard by is the principal hotel, with seaside prices, a couple of large cafes, with French and German newspapers, billiards and beer; a row of good shops, a cab stand and a hundred yards of pavement, which is the favorite lounge of well-dressed officers and, in stirring times, of politicians and newspaper correspondents. In the adjoining streets there are many gaps of waste land; but the whole assemblage of new government and consular buildings and private villas of one or two stories is clean and pretty. The British agency occupies a substantial block; the Russian consulate is a palace of somewhat pretentious style; the residence of the Austro-Hungarian agent, with its turret and long glass veranda, suggests some such name as Bellevue or Belvidere mansion. Then there is the well-situated and capitally-managed Union Club, which is a great boon to the diplomatic body and to strangers. Altogether Sofia has a much more promising appearance than Belgrade, and the whole atmosphere of the town is that of a place where the inhabitants are accustomed to act for themselves, and are not afraid to speak out their minds.—*Cor. London Times.*

Law and Liberty.

Mr. Phelps, United States Minister to England, delivered a lecture before the Institute of Philosophy, at Edinburgh, in the course of which he said that law is a reflex of public opinion and should thus be maintained, or it would perish in a free country. Liberty, said Mr. Phelps, is not a privilege of the strong, but a protection of the weak. Nor are the rich chiefly interested in the maintenance of the rights of property. The less property a man has the more important it is to him that it be safe. No property will be safe when once the general security that protects all alike has been lost. It is a delusion to suppose that this security can be impaired to a certain extent and preserved for the residue. There can be no middle ground. Either title to lawful property must be universally respected or it ceases to be protected at all.—*N. Y. Post.*

—The culture of tobacco in Germany, which has declined since 1881, is now progressing, 1,986,597 acres having been planted this year, against 1,952,829 acres last year.

NEW THINGS IN TOYS.

Yankee Ingenuity Leading the Old World in Oddities and Novelties.

The European toy-maker is being rapidly supplanted by the American manufacturer. New York has become the great distributing point for toys, but the ingenious Yankees of Connecticut make most of them. New York children, too, buy more expensive playthings than those of any other city, but Philadelphia juveniles use more in proportion to the population. The head of a large wholesale house for the sale of children's goods states that recently he shipped five hundred gross of toy pistols to Bombay for sale among the children of India. A large consignment of playthings was sent not very long ago to South Africa. Toy pistols and tin horses hitched to red wagons are the favorite articles with the South Africans. Some of these toys go to the children, and occasionally, when one chief wants to propitiate another, he sends an advance-guard to palaver with the person, to whom they make such presents as half a dozen 10-cent toy revolvers, a few tin dogs and cats and a base-ball mask. All goods for the African trade must be painted in gay colors.

The number of patents covering mechanical toys is very large. The horse that trots around the table with a red wagon and a driver whipping him at every jump is covered with three patents that yield remunerative royalties. At present a large percentage of the business is in toy pistols for the Fourth of July. In fact, the pistol is the staple article of the trade. The old-time fire-arm that shot a blank cartridge has been driven out of the market by a pistol or a self-cocking revolver that shoots a paper cap. Brass cannons made with as great care to provide against flaws as a piece of war ordnance, sell at from $2 to $10 each, and mortars that shoot a wooden ball high in the air with a loud report, are among the novelties. Base-ball goods for boys are now made by automatic machinery, and a mask, which formerly cost a lad 75 cents, can be bought for 25. Curious mechanical toys of figures going through the motion of playing base ball, and a negro fighting an Irishman, sell at from $8 to $5, and a new one representing a drunken man trying to unlock his front door with a latch key, while his wife stands at an upper window and angrily wags her jaw, is sold largely for saloons. If a boy is rich enough to spend from $10 to $35 he can get a splendid locomotive that runs by steam on a circular track for an hour and a half. It has a tubular boiler, the heat is engendered by an alcohol lamp with half a-dozen wicks, and a too-heavy load of steam is relieved by a safety-valve. The most novel piece of rolling stock now sold is a locomotive that runs by clock-work around the table. Suddenly a little bomb inside is bursted, springs fly out and the engine is knocked to pieces. The exploding locomotive is almost equaled, in the boy's estimation, by one that smokes a cigarette in its stack and puffs out the smoke as it runs.

A great many people make a living by manufacturing toys in New York. A score of Italians make pin wheels of gay colors which they sell on the streets at five cents apiece. Their best patrons are the rich youngsters who promenade Fifth avenue. The most artistically made play things sold in the city are miniature yachts manufactured by a model maker on One Hundred and Tenth street. He makes full-rigged little crafts of approved models, correct in all their details and warranted to sail as well as a full-sized yacht. Boys who have $20 to $50 to spend on such a play thing patronize the model maker.—*N. Y. Cor. Denver Republican.*

FOREST PRESERVATION.

A Duty Which the Present Generation Owes to Its Successors.

Thus the matter of forest preservation is, in the main, a problem for the immediate future; save in the valley of the Ohio and, perhaps, on the Adirondacks the process of destruction has not as yet begun to give extremely serious results.

It seems, however, certain that the conditions which have postponed the question of forest management have about exhausted their influence, and that in the next half century we shall imperatively need a systematic control of our remaining timbered districts.

The Western prairie lands, or at least those parts of that vast region of treeless plains which are suitable for tillage without a costly system of irrigation, are generally possessed by settlers. Already the population begins to press back upon the older districts, which were passed by as long as the best lands of the West were to be had for the asking. A large part of the Appalachian forest district, though affording poorer soils than the prairies, is second-class land which can be profitably tilled if we count as profit the interest of the farmer alone, without considering the effect of this tillage on the rest of the country. Considered from a wider point of view, we can not afford to have it tilled; for the reason that we need the existing forests for the supply of timber they may afford, as well as for their effect on the rainfall and the water supply of the rivers in whose valleys they lie.

The forests are a precious heritage of man—they provided him a cradle; they furnished him the soil, and they still offer him their help in some of his greatest needs. No man has the right to destroy them when their destruction means calamity to his fellows or his successors. To give the individual the right to appropriate and overthrow them at his will is to constitute him a cruel despot; if such privileges exist in the laws framed by a short-sighted past, it is time they were annulled.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

A GYPSY PARTY.

Life Among a Mysterious People Who Enjoy a Perfect Government.

The make-up of the usual party of Gypsies for the road is the same wherever you come upon any considerable number. There will always be found the sedate and quiet Gypsy of past the middle age, with a wife who is far more active and assertive than himself. They are usually reserved and quiet, and eat, drink and live their quiet, contented lives apparently a little apart from the hey-dey of the boisterous life of the band. You will find three or four or more families that know these two for the parent stock, and the elderly man and wife possess that air of contentment and repose which comes from unquestioned station worthily won. They will travel in a fine carriage in easy comfort, may be, and such are oftentimes discovered to be the "king" and "queen" of this particular band, though you would never know it from any airs of authority or manner of dress. Yet their decisions—the man's upon the affairs of the men, the woman's upon the affairs of the women—are absolute. A Gypsy would as soon think of becoming Gorgio outright as to have even an impulse to question them. Indeed it is worthy of remark here that Gypsy civil government, if it may be given so dignified a term, would seem to have always and almost unconsciously been the very ideal of adequateness, perfection and simplicity. Here, as nowhere else on earth, law is the perfect will of a people expressed through designated authority. This people by direct vote elect their rulers. Authority no more dare an abuse of power than dare the most insignificant integral of the concrete power-creating source question that power. So that here, with what your political and social philosophers would be pleased to call a semi-civilized people, is found a government of people by people for people, infinitely more perfect in theory, and exact and true to theory in permanent practice, than was ever even formulated by sunniest dreamer in all republics of beneficent oratoric symmetry rather than actual liberty and equality under hard tests of friction and use. There are also found a dozen other families, may be. Of these one or two may travel in wagons which alone have cost small fortunes. But in the daily lives and manner of their owners there can never be found vanity and caste because of superior possession, nor envy among less fortunate Romany, who seem proud rather than chagrined that their fellows can show the gentiles such respectable belongings. Of these dozen or more families every man and every woman is a master of horse lore, horse care and of horsemanship. A lad of twelve or a lass of fifteen is a trader, a jockey and a veterinarian. A number of animals besides those in actual use always accompany the band. These are traded, sold or added to at a moment's notice. This summer, in Connecticut, a young Gypsy with whom I was pilgriming on being bantered to sell the one nag which drew our little democrat wagon, sold him on the spot to some overwise farmers coming from the town hilarious with drink, and cooly invited me to assist in dragging the vehicle into camp, some four miles distant. On our arrival we were greeted with cheers; but I half suspect it was not so much from the camp's recognition of my Gypsy companion's thrift as it was from the entire band's enjoyment in seeing the "Gorgio chal," as they call me, transformed into a nimble and tractable grye (horse). The band always has three or four old spae-wives—old, old women that remind one of the grewsome Norma of Scott's creation. Heaven only knows how old these venerable and lively relics are. But their virility, activity and wisdom are marvelous. To penetrate the caution, deceit, canniness and diablerie of these blessed witches is matchless work. For months I have exercised my wiliest arts upon some of them, and am just able to discover they are part human. I am allowed by one to occasionally come of an evening to her tent and tell her of some of the pleasant things of Gorgio life; and under frequent severe protest, to calmly urge that all mankind are one. To another, born before the century, I have made a poem, and am not blighted, so that I feel progress is making. The camp smile on me, though, and shake their heads betimes. If there be aught in Gypsyism allied to the ancient being (devil) himself, these auld raunies possess it all and communicate it in their presence and influence. But that sort of witchery is fading slowly out of the Gypsy people. Little by little the younger blood, tenderly enough, but surely and stubbornly, refuses its mysticism, dread and fetich glamour.—*Edgar D. Wakeman, in Chicago News.*

Men's Scarfs and Neckties.

All scarfs are larger now that vests and coats are cut lower, yet the glimpse of the shirt bosom is seen on each side. Scarfs tied by the wearer are most popular, and there are also scarfs made up to look as if they had been tied when put on. Both very light and very dark scarfs are worn in figures and stripes of silk, or satin, or armure goods. Some folded scarfs are shown slightly puffed or else flat, but the preferance is for knotted scarfs. White cambric ties for evening are slightly wider, but are still very narrow. Large silk mufflers to wear inside the overcoat are very dark for day use, and are striped with satin in self-colors or in contrast; for evening use they are cream white and also very pale lemon-colored damask satin, or with stripes, or else bordered.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—"Her Majesty," writes a London correspondent, "eats at state dinners without gloves." The reason for that is at once apparent. It enables her Majesty to get a better grip on the wing of a chicken. In wrestling with the common hen of commerce at the dinner-table she must be handled without gloves, or the battle is lost. Gloves would also be very much in the way when her Majesty desired to clutch an ear of corn by each end, the tip and the lobe, so to speak, while she gnawed at it amidships. You see, there are a hundred emergencies that might arise during the progress of a state dinner wherein gloves would be in the way.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

BURDETTE.

Odd Bits of His Wit—The Terror of Red Dog.

"Look here! I hain't been raised on beetles myself; I don't eat 'em at home and I ain't goin' to eat 'em when I pay for bean soup."

It was Samuel Standish Winthrop who spoke, turning angrily away from the best table in the only hotel at Red Dog. Samuel Standish Winthrop, the only son of one of the oldest and proudest families of Boston; a graduate of Harvard; brilliant, a poet, artist, an accomplished linguist, a lecturer, and a man who, young as he was, had once read Browning in the original Vandyke Brown. Polished, courtly and refined in speech and manner, the child of the oldest and best culture of this continent was a strange contrast to the rough scene and rougher men around him. There were a few of the inhabitants of Red Dog in the dining room at the time. Most of the boys were in the mines, and Jim Wild, Maj. Coldeck and Judge Lynch had gone out to bury a stranger from Ohio, whom it was found necessary to shoot during the discussion over the relative merits of four and a full, so that, with the exception of a few miners and gamblers lounging at the bar, the room was comparatively deserted. Winthrop raised his voice with that perfect modulation that spoke his university training:

"I say, gardner, bring along a dip net and scoop out these beetles. I take my soup and birds separate."

Rising lazily from the floor in a corner of the room, where he sat in the dust mending a forlorn pair of ancient moccasins, Tarantula Sam, the unkempt, tattered, lazy hostler, waiter and man of all work at the Red Dog hostelry, shuffled up to the table and leaning over the young Boston aa's shoulder, with a deftness born of the mountain and camp easily fished out the obnoxious insect with his finger.

"See, Signor," said the half breed, holding it before him, "you are mistaken; it is not a true beetle; I hardly thought it could be possible in this latitude. Note the vertical elongation of the head, the slender antennæ, the large reniform compound eyes, the shield-like tergal portion of the prothorax, overlapping the head in front and the tergal portion of the mesothorax behind; the increasing length of the strong legs, from the first pair to the last; the elongated, many jointed, setose styles—cerci—at its extremity; all these mark one of the least modified forms of the insecta, Blatta orientalis, the common cockroach of commerce."

The half breed paused, with the cockroach held meditatively in his fingers; there was a little movement in the group of idlers, gamblers, teamsters and miners at the bar; Col. Tarheel, the landlord, broke the silence with, "Well, I will be doggone."

Samuel Standish Winthrop had fallen down dead on the floor.

GIVE ME EXCESS OF IT.

"Music," says Carlyle, "is a kind of inarticulate, unfathomable speech, which leads us to the edge of the infinite and lets us for moments gaze into that." I am easily moved "with concord of sweet sounds," I love the "old and antique song more than light airs, and recollected terms of these most brisk and giddy paced times," but never did I appreciate Carlyle's saying until a few nights since, when I heard Patti sing "Home, Sweet Home." I will give you one stanza myself:

"Mid pleasures and palaces though we may roam,
Be it ever so humble there's no place like home;
A charm from the skies seems to hallow us there,
Which, seek through the world, is not met with elsewhere.
Home! home, sweet, sweet home!
There's no place like home;
There's no place like home."

PERFECTION.

A friend who was sitting to Micheal Angelo for a revised statue called on the sculptor with his best expression, and some time afterward called again; the sculptor was still sculpting, although he was no sculpin. His friend looking at his work said: "You have not been idle since I saw you last, but you had better have been." "By no means," replied the sculptor. "I have retouched this part and polished that; I have softened this feature and brought out this muscle; I—" "You have twisted my upper lip; you have made a great wrinkle across the cheek; you have carved a wart on the nose and set the ear further back, and made one eye crooked," exclaimed the friend. "But these are trifles," said the sculptor, "and trifles make perfection, and perfection is no trifle." But the remarks which his friend dropped as he started for the rival gallery across the way convinced Michael that it is easier to run a powder mill in Brimstoneville than it is to please an unmarried man with his picture.

THE FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

"What is the duty of the hour?" asked the teacher. And the assessor's boy said he didn't know unless it was the tax on watches.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Making "A Clean Breast of It."

Softhearted Old Lady (when she'd heard the story and assisted applicant)—Dear me! Ah, poor man! You must indeed have gone through dreadful trials.

Tramp—I b'lieve yer, mum! An' what's was, mum, I was alays convicted!—Punch.

A Lesson in Economy.

"Hulloa! What kind of a thing is that you have there?" gruffly inquired the grocer.

"It's my new bonnet, if you please," replied his other half with a pout.

"Your new bonnet, eh?" It's too bad you didn't have it made of tin."

"Have it made of tin! The idea."

"Not a bad one at all, my dear. For, don't you see, after it was out of fashion I could remove the trimmings, put a handle on it and use it at the store for a sugar scoop. There's nothing like knowing how to economize."—Detroit Free Press.

On the Back Stoop.

Young Wife—I wonder the birds don't come here any more; I used to throw them bits of the cake I made, and——

Young Husband—That accounts for it.—Puck.

A young correspondent wants to know "What is the critical period in a man's life?" Well, my boy, it usually begins about six weeks after he is married, and lasts all the rest of his life.—Notes and Queries.

AUNT LUCINDY HILL.

Death of a Colored Woman Who Washed Mrs. Washington's Feet.

The death of Aunt Lucindy Hill, in Marion County, recalls her to the memory of the oldest citizens of Augusta, who recollect her as having been the housemaid of General Heard when George Washington visited Augusta during his Presidential term. She was assigned to the service of Mrs. Washington during her stay in Augusta, and it was her constant boast in after life that she had "washed Lady Washington's feet." Aunt Lucindy and her husband, Uncle Jim Hill, settled in the northern part of Marion County after the war. They were both pure Africans, black as the ace of spades, but polite and obliging in their disposition. They were then people of great age, but refused to live on charity, working as long as health permitted. The old man grew so decrepit that he could not leave his cabin, when Aunt Lucindy undertook to provide for him alone. She made a visit to the family of W. H. Carrington, and, leaving that house near sunset, was heard of no more until a week later, when some boys found her dead body on an unused pathway, which she had taken for home. It is supposed that she was taken suddenly ill, rendering it impossible for her to reach her home, and, lying down, she died alone. Her husband, being unable to leave his cabin, could not give the alarm of her absence. Uncle Jim, who is remarkably intelligent for one of his color, bemoaned the loss of his wife sadly, but readily answered all questions asked. From this conversation it was learned that before the war Jim had asked his master his age. Consultation with the slave record showed that Jim was at that time seventy-five years old at least. He met Aunt Lucindy after she had been sold by General Heard to William Thomas, who took her to Clarke County. He said that she was his second wife, his first wife and children having been sold from him. Thinking that Aunt Lucindy was then too old to have more children, he married her seventy years ago. Although she had borne by her first husband thirteen children, she afterwards became the mother of nine more by her second marriage. Years after Aunt Lucindy and her children were placed upon the block in Watkinsville. The sale had been well advertised, and its success may be imagined when it is stated that the family was knocked down to the highest bidder for the sum of $30,000. "Me and de ole 'oman got together agin arter de wah," said the old man, "but de chillun was scattered so we could hear no more of 'em.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.*

GAVE THEMSELVES AWAY.

How Seven Enterprising Newspaper Men Reported a Secret Meeting.

I remember one occasion, more than twenty years ago, when the representatives of several papers were directed to learn all they could about a secret caucus. Each man was on his mettle, but all were kept at a safe distance from the room in which the noted politicians met. When the meeting was called to order the reporters were in despair, because they were under guard, as it were, in a room separated from the assembly hall by a wide corridor, or so situated that they could see nothing and hear nothing. But it so happened that along that side of the hall were a number of low windows. The heavy ground glass prevented those who used the corridor from seeing what was going on within, but admitted the light.

As the seven or eight newspaper men were sitting disconsolate, looking across to the caucus room, the shadow of a man appeared on the glass of the almost continuous window extending along the side. Some one had mounted the chair to address the chairman of the meeting, and the boys recognized him by his gestures. In the midst of what appeared to be a rather excited speech he was pulled down from behind, and another man a little further to the front popped up. The new speaker was recognized by the contour of his head and the cut of his clothes. The reporters scattered at once to different points of observation, and when the caucus ended they had a pretty fair record of the persons who had spoken. Knowing how the speakers stood on the question before the meeting, they made up from their shadow pantomine certain prognostications as to what was said, on which they interviewed every man whose shadow they had seen on the ground glass of the windows.

Going to one man, a reporter would say, "Baker talks too much with his hands, doesn't he?" and then he would go through the gestures characteristic of Mr. Baker when he was much excited, accompanying them with certain declarations of his own. This would be greeted with a laugh and corrections would be made. To another man another reporter would say that his remarks had been criticised by some one who mimicked his gestures and who gave out the impression that the old gentleman had made a goose of himself, and he reporter would indulge in some extravagant gestures characteristic of the speaker. This would be followed by an indignant denial and by a hasty statement of what he did say. Working in this way the seven men before midnight had by comparing notes and observations written out a pretty fair report of what occured inside the hall.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—Before beginning to iron, sprinkle the table plentifully with water and lay on the ironing blanket. This will hold it firmly in place and prevent all wrinking and shoving about. Never try to iron with a blanket having wrinkles or bunches.—*Cincinnati Times.*

JAPANESE PROGRESS.

An Oriental Nation which is Adopting Occidental Dress and Manners.

Among the late arrivals at San Francisco from Japan were W. C. De Lano Eastlake and his mother. In an interview with a reporter, Mr. Eastlake portrayed in pleasing colors the country and its people.

The people are fast advancing in the civilization of their political, moral and intellectual lives. In the customs of dress there has been a marked change during the last decade, until now the officials and the better classes assume the English costume. Among the former it is compulsory, and upon the street the old Japanese garb is seldom seen except on the poorer classes. Among the ladies, however, the loose gowns of the olden days are still popular, but even these are gradually becoming obsolete and at the fashionable balls the European dress is generally assumed, while the programmes of the Japanese orchestras generally include the best of English music.

The odd yet picturesque style of hair-dressing which has so long prevailed in the country has been superseded by that of the American woman, and the fair foreheads of the royal ladies are already hidden by the bang so common in our own country. The fashions, however, are not set by the Empress. The style adopted by the Ministers' wives is considered quite the proper thing, and following their example, all ladies of culture have stopped blacking their teeth and shaving their eyebrows.

The intellectual progress of the people of Japan has been almost unparalleled. Not only has the educational system been established all over the empire, but the capital city boasts of a university that can compare favorably with the best colleges of the continent. German professors, prominent for scientific works and research, have filled the chairs in the scientific and medical departments of the Imperial University, while in literature, both ancient and modern, English and American of advanced thought have been chosen instructors. Recently the staff of foreign professors has been diminished and the vacancies filled by Japanese literati who have returned from study abroad.

The works of Huxley, Spencer, Darwin and others have been translated into Japanese, and are familiar handbooks to students in Japan. The promulgators of Christianity find that they have a proud scepticism to contend with. The Japanese talk of the "evolution of species" and the nebular hypothesis as glibly as our learned men. Buddhism is still the predominating faith, but Christianity is rapidly establishing itself among the more intellectual classes, although many of the high officials express extreme bitterness to the doctrine and its introduction. This bitterness is so great that to profess Christianity means the loss of an official position. The people are not conservative, however, and it is only a matter of time when the Christian faith will be accepted throughout the country. In all the large cities public schools are maintained, and it is compulsory that after attaining a certain age children shall be sent to school. In Tokio there are two large law schools, one of which is conducted in the French and the other in the English language. Added to these is an engineering college, with over 20,000 volumes, and its extensive laboratories, which have been recently merged with the Imperial College.

Political affairs are not behind in the onward march of civilization, and the chief excitement of the country now is the preparation for the National Assembly promised for 1890. The ground is already purchased and the Assembly buildings commenced, although there is naturally some misapprehension on the part of suspicious minds that the Government may not carry out its promises to the people. As it now stands, the government is in the hands of the Emperor, assisted by the Senate and House of Lords, which in the Japanese is called "Gen ro-in." The National Assembly will be composed of representatives elected by the people from the various districts into which the country is divided, thus making the empire a partial republic. Laws regarding press criticism and public speech are very stringent, and in neither is criticism of the Government allowed. Regarding Japan's relations with America I am able to speak at length. My visit to this country is in the interest of an extension of the mercantile traffic. The United States and its people are regarded with great respect by the Japanese, and in their eyes, as the *Fiji Shompo*, one of the leading journals, expresses it, America stands out in the world like a blossoming plum branch among a thicket of brambles, diffusing a rich fragrance and compelling the admiration of all for her great name and vigorous policy.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

What Would Follow.

Were such a thing possible as the substitution of a chemical for animal and vegetable food, some very curious results would follow. An article in a scientific journal says that the man of the future will be toothless and hairless. As there will be no need for teeth in assimilating a nutrient that would probably be liquid in form, the human teeth might, from want of use, disappear or become rudimentary. Then fat people would disappear, for chemistry would control the conditions which lead to the formation of adipose tissue. If there would be less work for the human stomach, the abdomen would diminish in size, while, possibly, the lungs might be still further enlarged. But the general digestive apparatus would be in better shape, as the chemistry of food could be adapted to every variety of system. This all may seem very wild, but in view of what science has done in the world about us, what may it not accomplish, when its improved and improving processes are applied directly to the human race?—*Demorest's Monthly.*

—An irate female seeks admittance to the editor's sanctum. "But I tell you, madam," protests the attendant, "that the editor is to ill to talk to any one to-day." "Never mind, you let me in. I'll do the talking."—*Puck.*

CRAZY KING OTTO.

Incidents of the Mad Bavarian Monarch's Life at Nymphenburg.

Of the life and habits of the present King of Bavaria very little is known, even to his own subjects. The crowds of officials and servants attending on him have direct orders to keep His Majesty as much as possible out of sight of the public eye. The King lives at present at Nymphenburg, a suburb of Munich, in a secluded castle, which is surrounded by a vast forest. No one except the officers and the members of the royal family is allowed to enter the castle, nor is the unhappy monarch allowed to quit his solitude oftener than once or twice a month. Of late the King's lucid moments have become rarer and are of short duration. Whenever he is allowed to walk in the dense woods right in the neighborhood of his castle, a strong guard always accompanies him. The police are notified days before and search every spot within ten miles of Nymphenburg to scare away the curious crowds which are always sure to gather on these occasions. In spite of the strict watch of a numerous body of police your correspondent succeeded in catching a glimpse of the lunatic monarch. He is a fine-looking man, tall and slender in appearance, his steps are short, hasty and not seldom faltering. He resembles his brother, the late Ludwig, a good deal, but his features are of a softer and more feminine cast. His hair is of a darker hue. His eyes are blue, but they are a sad pair of human eyes to behold. They are dull and lifeless—the eyes of an idiot.

The King is as helpless as a baby. After rising late in the morning he has to be dressed, and then is put in his chair. He very soon makes known his desire for a breakfast, and a cup of chocolate is brought him. He is very fond of chocolate. He drinks but little, however, and then calls for his body-servant named "Fritz." "Fritz," who knows the Kings that are to come, obeys the call of his lord. As soon as he is within reach of the King's arms the insane man, with a pleasant smile, pours the rest of his chocolate over "Fritz's" head, bids him go away, and throws the cup after him. "Fritz," who is paid well, does not mind it much. He, as well as the other lackeys attending on the King, wear old and soiled liveries, for sometimes the King throws other things than cups of chocolate at their loyal heads.

King Otto likes to go to his safe, take out small pieces of money, and either distribute them among his attendants or throw them out of the window.

Three or four times a week the Queen Dowager of Bavaria, King Otto's mother, comes to see him. The unfortunate man does not know his mother any more. When his lackeys lead her into his apartments the poor idiot often takes her to be a poor woman. He gives a little money to the next courtier and tells him to give it to "that poor woman." The Queen's deep grief may be imagined. Poor Otto has always been her favorite child. In his youth King Otto was a fine, handsome boy. He gave promise of great intellectual powers. Then his father died. He was allowed to make a tour through Italy. While in the land of everlasting spring, young Otto, little older than eighteen, fell in love with a pretty actress. And after that he fell in love with many other actresses and other women. When he returned to Bavaria he was found to have in his body the seeds of a deadly disease.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

VON MOLTKE'S ANCESTRY.

The Great German Strategist a Direct Descendant of a Scotch Family.

The Macgillonies of Strone acted against the interests of their chief, Lochiel, and secured the favor of the Lord of the Isles, for the names of their lands are not in the charter that was given to John Garve for the other places in Lochaber. On one occasion, when the MacLeans were defeated, the young widow of one of them fled with her child to Strone and placed him under the protection of the Macgillonies, who acted a most friendly part to him, and reared him carefully until in the course of time he was restored to his kinsmen. He became a stalwart man in the course of years, and was known as John of Lochaber, Iain Abrach, which term continued as the patronymic of the lairds of Coll until they ceased to exist as such.

Count von Moltke is the direct descendant of this child so kindly sheltered in Strone; in fact, he is a MacLean of the house of MacIain Abrach, his grandfather having been a son of one of the lairds of Coll. The grandfather and one of his brothers went as young men to Copenhagen, where they were successful in pushing on to good positions, and the count has proved true to the warlike proclivities of his race. The Count is not the only distinguished son of Iain Abrach whose name has been known to this generation, for the late Hobart Pasha was a great-grandson of the laird of Coll, whose daughter was married to the Earl of Buckinghamshire. The present excellent chief of the clan Cameron—the late member of Parliament for Inverness-shire—is also the great-grandson of this descendant of the ancient foe of his house, through his mother, Lady Vere Hobart; and among the others we may mention the name of Commander Cameron, of African fame, who is the great-grandson of a lady of the house of Coll. This lady's husband was the son of Dr. Archibald Cameron, the brother of the gentle Lochiel of '45, and their son Hector, the grandfather of Commander Cameron, was born in Oban. This Hector was a distinguished soldier and was mayor of Paris during the occupation of the allies after the capture of Napoleon Bonaparte.—*Scotsman.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY JULY 23 ..... 1887.

The rapidity with which new settlements are formed in different parts of the State is truly wonderful. The development of natural resources, the increase in population and wealth, go on with a rapidity never before equalled in any State. When this era of prosperity began it was predicted again and again that it could not last; that real estate was run up to fancy prices, and that presently there would be a collapse. These predictions are contradicted by the continued and increasing force of the tide of prosperity. More people than ever are coming into the State; the amount of money invested and the magnitude of works of improvement that are being undertaken are getting greater from month to month. Each great work of improvement that is undertaken suggests others of still greater importance. There is now not the least doubt that this work will go on till every acre of land in the State that can be brought under cultivation will be occupied and improved. When that is done the population of the State will number many millions. The course of events has shown that it is not natural advantages alone that will bring prosperity to any part of the State. Several of the most flourishing settlements were made in regions far inferior in natural advantages to others where even now there are but few signs of improvement. Without intelligence, energy and enterprise on the part of the present settlers, there are many parts of the State possessing rich and varied resources that will drag along in obscurity and dullness. A very few years ago where the orange groves and vineyards of Los Angeles now bloom in beauty, nothing but dreary wastes of sand were seen. The great change would never have been brought about had not tireless and intelligent effort been made to prove to the world the great things of which the country was capable. Much of the change is due to the work of local newspapers. Night and day editors studied and wrote to persuade the world that here was a region where life could be full of enjoyment, and where only well directed labor was needed to make one of the most delightful dwelling places on the earth. But the work of the local papers would not have been sufficient had not these been aided by the merchants and bankers, the professional men, real estate owners, and in a word, all hands had to work to build up Los Angeles, Pasadena, Riverside and the many other towns and settlements that have so suddenly become famous. In climate, in soil, in water Owens Valley possesses advantages far greater than many of the most prosperous of these places. But these resources will long remain undeveloped unless we follow the example of our energetic neighbors. If one person waits for another to do the work; if one business man refuses to bear his part of the necessary expense, and thinks that his neighbors will do all that is necessary and he will reap just as much of the profit as if he worked and contributed, then is our greatness a long way off. All must help if we would attract a part of the great stream of prosperity our way. And not only must all help, but those must help most who are most certain to gain in the greatest degree by every improvement that is made. Every dollar that is spent in improvement or in making known the resources of the country is put out at interest and will reap good return. Spending money in this way is like puring water on the thirsty earth; it disappears from sight only to reappear in trees laden with fruit; in vineyards rich in precious clusters; in fields green with alfalfa, or covered with golden grain. Nature has showered her bounties in rich profusion upon Owens Valley, and if we the present settlers, are not governed by a niggardly spirit that will prefer twenty-five cents in the hand to twenty-five dollars in prospect we can speedily bring about such a rush of prosperity as will soon pass the hopes even of the most sanguine.

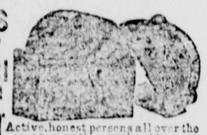
Ranch for Sale.

At Black Rock, twelve miles north from Independence, 520 acres of land for sale. Black Rock is one of the very best parts of Owens Valley. Four hundred acres of this land is held under U. S. patent; the remainder is located under the timber culture Act. One hundred and eighty acres are enclosed by a fence of cedar posts and barb wire. Sixty acres are now under cultivation, mostly wheat, oats and barley. A large amount of hay can be cut; blue joint, red clover etc. Several large springs of pure water on the place and good water rights additional. House, outbuildings and corrals. C. & C. railroad half mile distant from east line of land. Owens river eighty rods distant. This is a fine place for an energetic man to improve and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

C. MULHOLLAND.

MISCELALNEOUS.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer. Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.



JOHN C. EVANS, Scotland, Mo., writes: "I sold one last week that a Washer saves twice its cost in labor and money in a large family; then my Ringer and Mower this year was not on my farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will see on any farm that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does, and cost as much, I could sell one at every house. I did not but to take the bothers from under their sole and labors to pay for it."

JOHN S. BIDDLE, Jr., Leader, Nemaha, Ia., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Let it is the best machine ever invented by man. Pa. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. M. If you can do this, you can make money for life."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for using fabric, clothes and scalp. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE OF SALE OF REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC AUCTION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN pursuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 25th day of April, 1887, in the matter of the estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of the said estate, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, gold coin of the United States and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on the 25th day of July, 1887, at 1 o'clock p. m., in front of the Courthouse door, in the town of Independence, County of Inyo, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Rafael Diaz at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to that of the said Rafael Diaz at the time of his death, being an undivided one-half interest in and to that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section No. 33, and the south half of the south west quarter, and the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section No. 34, all in township No. 13 south of range No. 35 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash gold coin of the United States ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, balance on confirmation of sale by said Superior Court. Deed at expense of purchaser.

A. DIAZ,
Administrator of the estate of Rafael Diaz, deceased.

Dated July 1, 1887.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT IN PURsuance of an order of the Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California, made on the 1st day of June, 1887, in the matter of the estate of Esoterio Diaz, deceased, the undersigned, the administrator of said estate, will sell, at private sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, in gold coin of the United States, and subject to confirmation by said Superior Court, on or after Monday, the 25th day of July, 1887, all the right, title, interest and estate of the said Esoterio Diaz at the time of his death, and all the right, title and interest that the said estate has, by operation of law or otherwise, acquired other than, or in addition to that of the said deceased at the time of his death, being an undivided one-half interest in and to all that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the County of Inyo, State of California, and more particularly bounded and described as follows, to wit: The southeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section No. 33, the south half of the southwest quarter and the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section No. 34, all in township No. 13 south, of range No. 35 east, Mount Diablo base and meridian.

Terms and conditions of sale: Cash in gold coin of the United States. Ten per cent of the amount offered to accompany bid. Deed at expense of purchaser. Bids or offers may be made at any time after the first publication of this notice, and before the making of the sale. All bids or offers must be made in writing and left at the office of John W. P. Laird, attorney at Law, town of Independence, Inyo county, or delivered to the undersigned personally.

MANUEL DIAZ,
Administrator of said Deceased.

Dated July 1, 1887.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting and carried on between the undersigned at Lone Pine, Inyo county, California, and elsewhere, under the name of Richards & Castro, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Timothy Richards will continue the business of the late firm at the old stand, and is authorized to collect all indebtedness due to the late firm, and will pay all the liabilities thereof.

TIMOTHY RICHARDS.
MIGUEL CASTRO.

Lone Pine, June 11, 1887.

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Independence Hotel,
Indepen - - Cal.
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM,
APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Jy1 86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo county, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 23 tf

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMMES.
On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.—Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23—Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	9 15 a. m.	5 50 p. m.
Layton	9 45 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	11 05 a. m.	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p. m.	11 40 a. m.
Luning	5 10 p. m.	9 50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6 10 p. m.	9 00 a. m.
Belleville	7 45 p. m.	7 55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p. m.	Lv. 7 05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4 Arrive—
Belleville	7 45 a. m.	5 00 p. m.
Benton	11 25 a. m.	1 15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.	11 20 p. m.
Aurora	2 20 p. m.	10 10 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 20 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	5 40 p. m.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 23.....1887.

Farmers need more men to work than can be found in the valley.

Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Russell left Independence for Renton last Tuesday.

The Sixth District Fair will be held at Los Angeles October 3d to 8th inclusive.

J. C. Irwin is taking a few weeks vacation up in the cool regions around Mount Whitney.

Barnes & Kehoe are making preparation to resume work at the White Hill mine.

Mr. John Hughes, of Lone Pine, has been allowed a pension as a Mexican war veteran.

A. K. Briggs was at Independence during the week. He has but lately returned from Los Angeles.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at Lone Pine to-morrow [Sunday] at 11 a. m. and at 7:30 in the evening.

John Alexander and Rube Spear are prospecting a vein of ore recently found by the latter in the Waucoba district.

There is scarcity of grain for feed at Independence. All that remained from last year was sold several weeks ago.

R. W. Scott, of Bishop Creek, has gone on a brief visit to Chicago. He went by Mojave and will return a month hence.

Mr. T. J. Goodale, of Fish Springs, was in town yesterday. He brought in some of the finest apples seen in town this year.

The *Enterprise* says that the fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the miners who perished in the Gould & Curry mine recently, amounts to $26,514 15.

The vote in favor of issuing bonds for building a new school house at Independence was nearly unanimous. The building is very much needed.

Since the Reno *Gazette* passed under the control of Messrs. Preble & Young it has been much improved and enlarged. The *Gazette* always was a good paper but it is now better than ever.

In response to many complaints from vineyardists the Supervisors of Napa county have passed an ordinance that quail may be killed after August 1st, instead of September 15th as heretofore.

Santa Catalina island, off the coast of Los Angeles, has been sold for $200,000. The purchasers intend to make it a summer resort; the island is twenty miles long and three to five miles wide.

Tom Webb came in from Long Valley this week; he says there are about five thousand head of cattle in the valley and all are looking well. Much complaint is made of damage by sheep.

A girl named Mattie Allen shot and killed James Patterson in Sacramento last Saturday and then committed suicide by taking morphine. A wrong had been done the girl for which the law offers no remedy.

A tract of land in the Santa Ana Valley, Los Angeles county, was sold last Saturday at auction. The tract contains 100,000 acres and the price was $1,350,000. The land will be divided into small lots and sold to settlers.

Sunday School at the M. E. Church at 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow. Services at a quarter to 8 in the evening. The services to-morrow [Sunday] evening will consist mostly of singing. All are invited to attend.

The Defiance mine is now in fine condition. Ore is produced as fast as teams can be got to haul it away. The ore is easily mined, of good quality and leaves a large profit. Mr. Reddy has a very valuable property.

Thomas Williams, of Mono Lake, has sued Miller & Lux for damage done to pasture land by sheep. An offer was made by defendants to pay $600 damage, but this was refused and the case is likely to go to the Supreme Court.

Rumors are current that about September 1st work will be begun on the extension of the C. & C. Railroad to Los Angeles. It is expected that track laying will begin on the south end and be continued northward into Owens Valley.

Many people have died from sunstroke in the East during the past few weeks. The heat has been unusually severe; from Saturday morning till Sunday night sixty-two persons had died in the hospitals of Chicago from the excessive heat.

A tract of land on the farm of W. R. Tibbetts, at Black Rock, is planted with wheat and oats; the crop will average a ton per acre. During sixteen successive years the same ground has been planted with grain. The crop is irrigated but once each year.

Two prospectors came in a few days ago, having large samples of rich silver ore found by them in the Sierras west from Mount Williamson. The prospectors say they are backed by Mr. Murphy, of San Jose, and that there will be no lack of coin to prospect the claim.

A sheep herder came into Big Pine a few days ago bringing some sacks of ore he had picked up in Coyote valley. The ore is rich in gold. A party started out for Coyote the next day to prospect. The valley is high up in the mountains west from Big Pine.

For the eleven months ending June 1, 1887, the value of dried prunes imported by the United States was nearly two millions of dollars. This proves that there is no danger of over supply by home production. Owens Valley will produce the finest of prunes. The few trees now in bearing yield good crops of first class fruit.

The leading business of the Lone Pineers just now is catching trout. A few hours ride carries up to the headwaters of Whitney Creek, near to the everlasting snows, and here they catch the beautiful golden trout in any desired quantity. It is not known if this variety of trout is found anywhere else in the world.

The boys found a snipe hunter a few days ago and had lots of fun. He was led into a tule swamp on the flat and put floundering waist deep in mud. A tramp of three miles back to town wound up the trip. The victim showed so much good sense in taking the joke pleasantly that the perpetrators almost regretted deceiving him.

Another Piece of "Desert."

Many inquiries continue to be made in regard to Owens Valley by people in other States and Territories. The questions are of such a kind as can be best answered by describing what has already been done in the way of improvements. At Camp Independence S. A. Densmore, an old soldier, has three hundred and twenty acres of land. Forty acres are planted with alfalfa; this yields heavy crops each year. Forty acres are usually planted with corn, barley and wheat; crops are always heavy. One hundred and seventy-five head of cattle are now upon the place and the number is increasing. Ten head of horses are kept. Mr. Densmore devotes more attention to fruit raising than to general farming. He now has about two thousand trees in bearing; many of these, however, are young trees now carrying the first crop. He has already marketed this seasons crop of early apples from some of his trees; he says that several of these trees have brought him a return of twenty dollars each. He has also sold some early peaches at a good price. Twelve thousand young trees are set out, including apple, pear, peach, plum, nectarine and other fruits. The growth of the young tree already this season is about five feet. By way of experiment a few trees of the following varieties were planted: Date plum, oriental date, Japanese persimmon, Japanese honey locust, English and American walnuts, several varieties of shade and ornamental trees and figs. All of these have made fine growth, and quite a number are carrying their first crop. No one can look at the pear trees without being astonished at the quantity and excellence of the fruit. Vegetables of all kinds grow in rank profusion. When Mr. Densmore first began to set out fruit trees he practiced irrigation; but he soon discovered that this was not necessary, and he does not now irrigate his trees at all. The land is of the same general character as thousands of acres in the same locality. The property of Mr. Densmore is rapidly increasing in value; it is a beautiful home, made by his own patient industry; there will be many more like it within Owens Valley in a few years.

Darwin Notes

About twenty men are at work in the Defiance mine. Mr. Reddy is employing more men as fast as miners can be found. The mine is developing better every day.

A short distance south from the Defiance an Italian miner was prospecting and about a week ago struck a vein from which he took about ten tons of rich ore in a few days. This will pay him a very large profit

W. Richards and W. Callihan have a lease of the Promontory mine. They recently struck an ore body from which they are getting out a lot of fine ore. They are now certain to make quite a stake out of their lease.

Mr. Frank Fitzgerald was in Darwin last week and took over ten men with him to Lookout. These were all the men he could find in town; he wants more if he could get them.

A gallant military company was organized at Darwin last week. Frank Fitzgerald was chosen Captain and Jack Wilson makes a stately First Lieutenant. When in the course of human events it becomes necessary the Darwin braves will twist the lion's tail till he roars again.

Lone Pine Notes

John Hughes is putting up a building on Main Street, south of the Whitney House to be used as a saloon. The building will be 24x40 feet. Dan Williams will have charge of the place.

Over a year ago Max Cohn discovered a large deposit of gypsum close to town. He made no mention of the discovery at the time, but the establishment of the irrigation district makes it a matter of great importance. Gypsum will make the most alkaline lands fertile. This discovery is sure to be of importance. Several parties have united with Mr. Cohn in making locations.

The people of Lone Pine propose to build a telephone line to the railroad station. The distance is but little over three miles; the line would cost but little and would be a great convenience.

Ed. Manton, an old Darwinite, and George Courtright, the sage of Panamint, are at Lone Pine; both of them are on the sick list.

Supervisors' Proceedings

The Supervisors met as a Board of Equalization at 10 a. m. Thursday. All the members present. The purpose of the meeting was to give a hearing to parties whose assessment had been raised. Rodgers and Jenkins gave satisfactory reasons why their assessment on horses should not be raised, and the Board so ordered. J. H. Dehy testified as to the value of his land. Assessment not raised. Board adjourned till Friday at 9 a. m.

FRIDAY, July 22d.

Board met at 9 a. m. J. W. Riggs' assessment on two horses raised from $10 to $20 each. A. K. Briggs' assessment on improvements at Bishop Creek reduced from $2,500 to $2,000. Ordered that the following amounts on personal property tax collected by the Assessor and not put on the Assessment Roll be put on by the Clerk: J. C. Morris, $5 22; Jan Song, $1 50; Ben. Webster, $3 00; Kan Yan, $1 50. Adjourned till 2 p. m.

Save For The Fair.

Every farmer in the valley should now begin to save something for exhibition at the District Fair. The main object of these fairs is to lead to improvement of farm products of all kinds; this object is to be attained by promoting a healthy rivalry to excel. Sheaves of wheat, oats and barley; bundles of corn; bales of alfalfa, blue joint, timothy, red top and other grasses; potatoes, onions, cabbage, beets, carrots, pumpkins, squash, all these should be shown. The ladies should show the largest possible displays of all kinds of preserved and canned fruits, including jellies; also samples of their cookery, particularly good bread. Needle work should be well represented too, including all kinds of quilted work. Good premiums will be offered for displays of all these things. Let no one refrain from exhibiting; every one may show something that somebody will be delighted to see.

The Stevens Ditch.

Next week water will be turned into about four miles of the Stevens Ditch. The completed portion includes all the most difficult part of the work. A good deal of work is already done on the remainder of the ditch; what is yet to do is all on the surface and in open country where most of the work can be done with plows. By fall enough water will be flowing in the ditch to irrigate at least six sections of land. The ditch belongs to Stevens, Skinner and Jenkins and they have done all the work themselves with the exception of one or two hired men part of the time. The land to be irrigated is all of excellent quality and will make valuable property; it is all within a few miles of Independence.

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HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

820, 822, 824, 826 K St. and 1016 Ninth

New Association

A Agricultural Association has been organized at Bishop Creek. The articles of incorporation were filed with the County Clerk last Wednesday and bear the names of many citizens of Mono and Inyo counties. The Directors are David Olds, W. C. T. Elliot, W. W. Collins, N. C. Young, Robert Lowe, J. R. Eldred, Andrew Dell and T. F. A. Connelly. All but two of these are residents of Bishop Creek. The Association is certain to be full of energy and be well managed. It will be of very great service to promoting the development of the resources of the country and in the improvement of stock and all kinds of farm produce. Where there is so much determination to help themselves as is shown by the people of Bishop Creek success is deserved and will surely come.

Fine Entertainment.

As a mark of appreciation of the Independence Brass Band the young ladies have decided to give an entertainment for its benefit on Monday evening, August 1st. The exercises will be of a varied and interesting character. Several features will be introduced of a kind entirely new here. Much careful preparation has already been made to present these novelties in the most attractive form. In order to surprise the audience we are requested not to publish the whole programme as it will be presented, but expectation of the pleasure that awaits the spectators may be allowed a wide range without risk of disappointment. The entertainment will end with a ball and supper.

Important Meeting.

The citizens are urgently requested to attend a meeting at Independence on Saturday, July 30, at 2 p. m. The purpose of the meeting is to have a general consultation upon matters pertaining to the 18th Agricultural District Fair. As this is of general interest to the people of the county it is hoped that as many as can possibly attend will do so. By order of Directors,

C. MULHOLLAND, Sec.

The talk about the division of the State continues. Whether such division would be wise or otherwise remains to be seen; but in the event that it should be accomplished there can be little doubt that Inyo county would be part of the new State. The completion of rail connection will make our relations and interests far closer with Los Angeles than will ever be possible with Sacramento or San Francisco.

District Attorney Forbes has gone to Sacramento. It is whispered around that the Mission of Mr. Forbes is to persuade the Governor to interfere in the location of the Fair of the 18th Agricultural District. All the power the Governor has in the matter is to appoint Directors; when that is done he has nothing more to say. If the rumor is correct as to the purpose of Mr. Forbes in going to Sacramento his trouble is more than likely to be lost.

A sheep man named U. Miranda has been arrested and tried before a Justice of Peace of Mono county for refusing to take out a county license as provided by an Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors. Miranda was fined $40, or be imprisoned until the fine be paid at the rate of one dollar per day. A writ of habeas corpus was applied for but the Superior Judge affirmed the validity of the Ordinance, denied the writ and remanded Miranda to the custody of the Sheriff. The case will be rushed through to the Supreme Court as rapidly as possible. The sheep men have united to make a test case.

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161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of

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—Of 1887 Will be Held—

AT RENO, AT RENO,
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35 Races, $10,000.

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Indian Pony Races, Baloon Ascensions, Bicycle Races, Stock Parades.

Grand Tournament For Ladies'

Friday, Sept. 23, Wednesday, Sept. 28, and Friday, Sept. 30.

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$100 For The Best, $50 For The Second

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THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WAS ESTABLISHED IN Accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the Agricultural Society of the State," Approved March 7, 1885.

Members of State Board of Agriculture.

L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County.
B. F. LEETE, of Washoe County.
P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe County.
AL. WHITE, of Washoe County.
JOHN SWEENY, of Ormsby County.
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ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County.
THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County.
F. DANGBERG, of Douglas County.
W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County.
JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt County.

Officers of Society.

C. C. POWNING.....President.
C. H. STODDARD.....Secretary
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--MAIR'S HALL.--

Monday Eve., Aug. 1st.

NATIONAL GUARD DRILL, BY YOUNG LADIES.

SOLO, MISS M. CONKLIN.

TABLEAT VIVANT,
By a Number of Young Girls.

SOLO, MISS ALICE RHINE.

RECITATIONS.

Several Ducts and Other Musical Exercises

—The whole to End With a—

BALL & SUPPER.

Admission to Entertainment - - 50 cents.
Doors Open at 7:00.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get the

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

☞ Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS' Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FREE MEN ONLY.

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille

A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, in Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT.
One Month, - $4.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay and numerous other diseases, including the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or overtrain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE Remedy that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS
306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.
WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY

I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

W. M MUTH-RASMUSSEN.
Bee Keeper.

WESTERN CRŒSUSES.

How Some of Them Made Their Money and How and Where They Live.

"It is curious to notice," said a well-known Wall street banker the other day, "how many Western men of wealth have within a few years taken up their residence in New York. There is no place like New York. The ladies have much to do with the hegira of Western millionaires to New York. The ladies go to Saratoga or Newport in the summer, and meet New York people of wealth, who invite them to the city, and once here they are soon in the swirl of fashion. A month or two really settles the matter. They are dissatisfied on returning home, and soon they are again in New York."

John W. Mckay, the bonanza king, alternates between New York and San Francisco. He does not aspire to social prominence. There are many men here who won fortunes in the West, though they were born at the East. C. P. Huntington has lived here for many years. He is worth $30,000,000 and he lives in fine style on Park avenue. His social standing is not very high. He is a man of rugged nature, a natural leader and in his sixty-fifth year. Engrossed in great enterprises, he cares little or nothing for society. Senator Leland Stanford comes here quite frequently. He is worth $40,000,000, even after setting aside $10,000,000 for an industrial university on his 6,000-acre ranch in California. Charles Crocker lives here. He is second vice president of the Central Pacific road, and is worth $10,000,000 or $15,000,000. He is now about sixty-five. Once upon a time he was a blacksmith. Railroads gave him his millions. D. O. Mills, who made most of his fortune in California, has lived here for about fifteen years. He used to drive a hack in a small town up the Hudson River. He went West and became associated with William C. Ralston, that financial meteor of California, in the organization of the California Bank, which was to come down with a crash and drive Ralston to a suicide's death. Soon after coming to New York Mr. Mills was advised by William H. Vanderbilt to buy Lake Shore. He did so and made nearly $3,000,000 with which he erected the Mills building. Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada, is also often seen in New York. He made five or six millions in California mines and lost it trying to become a railroad magnate. John W. Mackey has helped him, and it is understood that he has got on his feet again largely through mining speculations. He is an Englishman, fifty-eight years of age.—*O. W. Riggs, in Philadelphia Press.*

CAKES WITHOUT EGGS.

In a little book just published by the Judson Printing Co., New York, a large number of practical, though novel, receipts are given for making cakes of various kinds, from the informal griddle-cake to the stately bride-cake, without eggs, by the use of the Royal Baking Powder. Experienced housekeepers inform us that this custom has already obtained large precedence over old-fashioned methods in economical kitchens, and that the product is frequently superior to that where eggs are used, and that less butter is also required for shortening purposes. The advantage is not alone in the saving effected, but in the avoidance of the trouble attendant upon securing fresh eggs, and the annoyance of an occasional cake spoiled by the accidental introduction of an egg that has reached a little too nearly the incubatory period. The Royal Baking Powder also invariably insures perfectly light, sweet, and handsome cake, or when used for griddle cakes to be eaten hot enables their production in the shortest possible space of time, and makes them most tender and delicious, as well as entirely wholesome. There is no other preparation like it.

His Idea of Legislation.

HARRISBURG, May 14.—It is related of a member of the house that, after observing the proceedings for a couple of weeks this session, he went to the senator from his district one day and said:

"Senator, I want you to make me a bill, will you?"

The senator graciously assented, and then asked: "What do you want the bill for?"

"Why, to read in place, of course," said the member.

"Oh, yes, certainly," returned the senator; "but I mean what do you want the bill about? What do you want to accomplish by it?"

"I'm not particular," said the representative carelessly; "anything at all will do. I only want to read a bill in place, as all of the other members have done, and I don't care what it is about."

The senator drew him a bill, and he presented it with some show of importance.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

On to Berlin.

Chicago Girl—Oh, I do wish we could get up a war with Germany.

Omaha Girl—Bless me, dear, the Anglo-Saxons and the Germans all came from the same root. You shouldn't dislike Germans.

"Oh, I don't. But I was just thinking how comfortable the Parisians have been since the German war. They can enjoy themselves as much as they wish, while we have to just sacrifice ourselves on the altar of culture."

"Really, I don't see how."

"Why, they can hoot and yell all they want at Wagner's music and then call it patriotism."—Omaha World.

Complimenting Grover.

A statesman from Gotham who visited President Cleveland last Saturday morning found him in unusually good spirits. The president furnished the reason for it by saying: "I entertained royalty last night, you know, for the first time in my life. I dined with a queen."

"I thought you always did that nowadays," came the quick rejoinder from one of the visitors, to which the president gracefully smiled a silent acquiescence.—New York Sun.

Holmes and Kapiolani.

Queen Kapiolani, the Hawaiian potentate, is charmed, positively charmed, with Boston. "And do you know," she said to Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, the other day, "do you know, Doc, that I never heard of Boston until a Washington gentleman told me about it last week?"

Dr. Holmes did not fancy this at all. Subsequently he told his friend Aldrich that he knew by the queen's furtive glances at his plump personnel that if she had him alone in her desert isle she would eat him.—Chicago News.

An Ignorant Official.

Condemned Criminal—I want you to go out and bring me in two mince pies.

Jailer—It will be time to go to the scaffold in a few minutes.

"See here, you ignorant minion of the law, do you suppose a man of my intelligence would eat all the mince pie he wanted under any other circumstances, say?"—Omaha World.

A HOTEL OF LONG AGO.

Arrangement of the Rooms—Under the Shelves—The Hearth.

In 1807 William Hodge, Sr., built an addition to his log house in Buffalo and established a tavern, about which his son, William Hodge, wrote thus: "This noble mansion consisted of two rooms on the lower floor, with a wide hall between them. It had battened doors, naked peeled beams and windows of 7 by 9 glass. The north room was used as a parlor, sitting room, main kitchen and dining room. The south room was the more public one. There the eye was caught by large black letters on an unpainted door, telling the visitor to 'Walk in,' and there too was the 'latch string,' hanging on the outer side of the door. This room also contained the bar, which was partitioned off in one corner.

"Under the shelves stood the whisky and cider barrels, and on them were the kegs of brandy, rum and gin, and one or two kinds of wine, as Madeira and port. Maybe there was also there a keg of shrub or peppermint cordial, and occasionally one of metheglin. Sometimes, in the proper season, the bar would contain a barrel of spruce beer, home made, of course. There was no lager beer in those days. The sugar box and money drawer were made to slide under the front counter board. The white sugar then used came in high, tapering, solid cakes called sugar loaves, done up in coarse brown or black paper. A few may yet be seen. The liquors sold at the bar were always measured out in the wine glass and gill cup, or in larger quantities when desired.

"Cider was sold by the pint or quart, red peppers being added; and in cold weather it was set upon coals and embers to heat. The mixed drinks furnished at the bar were termed 'slings,' and were made of sugar water and brandy, rum or gin, well stirred with the 'sugar stick.' Hot slings were made the same way, except that a hot iron was put in, to temper them, a slight sprinkling of nutmeg being regularly added. A 'sangaree' was made in the same way, using wine instead of the stronger liquors. Nearly all were as much in the habit of using these different kinds of liquors as beverages as people now are of using tea, coffee and even milk.

"The fireplace in the barroom and that in the north room were without 'jambs'—the chimneys being built with split sticks and plastered. That in the north room was furnished with a 'trammel pole' and 'trammel' with hooks to match, for hanging kettles, etc., over the fire. The hearths were made of stones gathered from the fields. The chamber rooms were used for sleeping purposes. An addition built on the east side of the barroom was used as a back kitchen and wash room. It had a sloping roof, being a 'lean-to.' The fireplace was built in one corner of it, and the chimney and hearth were of the same materials as those in the other rooms."—Detroit Free Press.

The Hotels of Java.

The hotels in Java are not the best in the world, while their cooking is certainly the worst. A cup of coffee is brought by your room boy whenever you awake, and at 9 there is breakfast in the dining room. It consists of two cold boiled eggs cooked the night before, slices of bologna sausage and cheese, and bread and butter, and in order to have "everything to match" the coffee is cold. An hour before tiffin decanters of gin and bitters are placed on the veranda, and every one helps himself a son gre, some taking half a dozen glasses, either because it is free or because the coming meal is so poor that the system demands a great amount of fortifying to meet it.

At 1 o'clock a bell announces tiffin, but it isn't good form to go at once, and if one did the viands wouldn't be any hotter. The first dish served is rice, which is put into a deep soup plate, and then six or eight other dishes are presented in quick succession, of each of which a spoonful is put on the rice and the whole is then stirred vigorously and eaten in a lukewarm state. The number and variety of edibles mixed and mangled in that rice dish are more wonderful than tempting. Later beefsteak and potatoes in tiny portions, tough and greasy, are served, and then follow plenty of fruits and a cup of excellent coffee. So ends the "rice meal," as it is called. The dinner is always at 8 o'clock, even in the remotest country hotel, and the viands are always cold and covered with a thin coating of grease. And the course that precedes the roast is always warm with stewed fruit.—Batavia Letter.

Unveiling an Indian Idol.

A rock which the Sioux Indians near Fort Yates, D. T., have worshiped for generations as the petrified form of a young squaw, was formally unveiled the other day and dedicated to peace and plenty. It appears that the white settlers in the vicinity have long supposed that this specimen of nature's art work exerted a restraining influence on the Indians, but of late the rock has been removed from its original resting place and it was feared that with its removal its charm had disappeared. So the suggestion was made to Sitting Bull that the statue be placed upon a permanent pedestal and unveiled with appropriate ceremonies. This pleased the chieftain and 5,000 Indians assembled to take part in the strange medley of Christian and pagan rites by which the unveiling was accompanied.—Reno Gazette.

Steam Heat in Railway Cars.

The Engineering News, in the course of an able article on the substitution of steam heat for stove heat in railway cars, shows that no more than 2 1-2 to 3 1-2 per cent. of the locomotive's supply of steam is required for heating the average train. It adds that this quantity can be obtained without reducing the load, increasing the heat surface, decreasing the speed, or decreasing the loss by radiation. It is only necessary to push the fires a little when the locomotive is on a level or down a grade and to use steam that can be spared while the train is resting at stations.—Chicago Times.

Students and the Sponge Bath.

If the student is in fair health and desires to remain so during the school course, would decidedly recommend him to take the sponge bath before retiring. If he is vigorous, cold is better than tepid water for this purpose. It will help to neutralize the effect of severe study on the brain, and induce healthful sleep. The scalp should be brushed well before retiring for the night, and the face and hands well washed with soap and water.—Herald of Health.

Janitors' Families.

Janitors' families are quite a feature of Gotham's population. Living in sky flats, they are enabled to enjoy quiet lives and a society of their own, which are privileges quite unknown to their more aristocratic neighbors. Nearly every building is inhabited by one of these families.—Chicago Times.

—It is often the case that the man who serves you in a restaurant is misnamed. You are the waiter, not he.

RUSSIAN LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

A Project on Foot—The Hereditary Nobility—A Curious Contrast.

There is a project on foot in governmental circles in Russia for the reorganization of local administration, the central principle of which has been rumored to be to base it on the principle of rendering the members of the class of hereditary landed nobility alone eligible for election to the provincial assemblies. The facts disclosed in an essay on the subjects by Mr. Stcheglovitow go to disprove the practicability of this plan, which could only be advisable, or even possible, if there existed a class of noble landed proprietors soundly constituted and more or less proportionally distributed throughout the empire. This is not so. In the north and extreme east of Russia there may be said to be no such class at all. The large province of Archangel contains but four individuals who may be so considered.

Of the 115,000 titled land owners in the whole country nearly one-half are concentrated in nine governments of Little Russia, White Russia and Lithuania, and even there the distribution is very unequal; Poltava registers 10,157, while Kharkov contains only 3,412. In the Baltic provinces the aristocratic element is insignificant. In the Ukraine more than half the so called nobility might be more properly designated yeomen, their freeholds being less than 250 acres. In the south and southeast the great territorial magnates predominate, from 40 to 80 per cent. of the estates consisting of more than 12,000 acres, but even here they are being pushed from their pride of place and social supremacy by new men from the ranks of commerce.

The numbers of the hereditary nobility are sensibly on the decline. In twelve years they have fallen off 18 per cent. The diminution of their revenues dates farther back and is in a greater ratio. The absentee habits of the great nobility and the want of instruction of the smaller, who do not reside upon their lands, render them unfit to be the exclusive occupiers of the new government posts, in the opinion of the writer above mentioned. He thinks that there should be both a land property qualification and an educational test required in the case of every aspirant to office. From another source it would appear that the aristocratic members of the existing zemstvos are in a large majority, even in the towns, and that they require no special privileges to be conferred upon them by law to enable them to maintain their ascendency as local leaders.

But a very curious contrast is presented by the conduct of these gentlemen in the assemblies of the nobles and in the zemstvos, for many of them are members of both. In the former they seldom bring forward questions of general interest, although they have a right to do so, and are mainly engaged in asserting their class prerogatives, while in the latter they put themselves at the head of the popular and progressive movement, which is alien, if anything, to their class interests. In this way they show themselves at the same time egotistic and generous, defenders of their personal interests to the detriment of general interests and champions of the latter to the detriment of their own.—London Times.

Poor Old Marshal Bazaine.

Speaking of the recent attempt to kill him, poor old Bazaine said to a London Telegraph correspondent that he had come to resign himself during the past years to his painful fate, which doomed him to be an obligatory and enforced victim, a sort of consolatory holocaust, for a defeat that was inevitable. He once more insisted that had Marshal McMahon helped him in time things would have taken a different turn, and he took credit to himself for having avoided a bombardment which would have caused the destruction of thousands of men. Unfortunately his countrymen were fickle. Asked his opinion as to Gen. Boulanger and the present situation, the ex-marshal said that if the chief of the French army were of a merit which corresponded with the popularity to which he has attained he might succeed in doing something, but one man was not enough. The war might take place, and the French, in his opinion, were ready so far as effective fighting strength went, but it remained to be seen whether they had changed in temperament or not.—New York Tribune.

What Girton Girls Do.

Girton is a great school for girls in England. The amusements there take the form of "rages," just as they do outside. One girl student tells the following: One winter we all suffered from a mania for blowing soap bubbles, and how to procure the indispensable long clay pipes without giving rise to scandal became the problem of the day. One student used to be the observed of all observers as in the half hour after dinner, when "the tables were drawn, it was idlesse all," she would waft with skillful breath a large bubble from the foot of the main staircase to the first floor and back again in safety. Most people's bubbles collapsed ignominiously at the third or fourth stair. A doll show was the next pastime; after a week or two of preparation a number of daintily dressed wax beauties and a few Dutch maids of all work were duly exhibited, and then sent off for the children's ward of a large hospital.—Philadelphia Times.

Buttermilk as a Drink.

A great physician once said that if every one knew the value of buttermilk as a drink it would be more freely partaken of by persons who drink so excessively of other beverages, and further compared its effects upon the system, to the cleaning out of a cook stove that has been clogged up with ashes that have sifted through, filling every crevice and crack, saying that the human system is like the stove, and collects and gathers refuse matter that can in no way be exterminated from the system so effectually as by drinking buttermilk. It is also a remedy for indigestion, soothes and quiets the nerves, and is very somnolent to those who are troubled with sleeplessness. Its medicinal qualities cannot be overrated, and it should be freely used by all who can get it. Every one who values good health should drink buttermilk every day in warm weather and let tea, coffee and water alone. For the benefit of those who are not already aware of it, I may add that in the churning of it, the first process of digestion is gone through, making it one of the easiest and quickest of all things to digest. It makes gastric juice, and contains properties that readily assimilate with it, with very little wear upon the digestive organs.—Hall's Journal of Health.

Submarine Photography.

Experiments have recently been made in France with the electric incandescent light and the camera in photographing under water. It is proposed to photograph sunken ships, works, and so on, by this means; and it is expected that the apparatus will be useful to divers.—Cassell's Family Magazine.

New York society people are in one respect like college oarsmen. They can't get along without coaching.

"I DON'T KNOW WHAT AILS ME."

says many a sufferer. "I have the 'blues' frightfully; I am troubled with headache and dizziness; I have lost my appetite; there is a bad taste in my mouth constantly. What is the matter with me?" We will tell you; you are "bilious." Get a bottle of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," use it faithfully, and you will soon be a new man again. All druggists have it.

The official whose business it is to look into the affairs of the nation is very properly called pry minister.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

When the appetite fails, and sleep grows restless and unrefreshing, there is trouble ahead. The digestive organs, when healthy, crave food, the nervous system, when vigorous and tranquil, gives its possessor no uneasiness at night. A tonic, to be effective, should not be a mere appetizer, nor are the nerves to be strengthened and soothed by the unaided action of a sedative or a narcotic. What is required is a medicine which invigorates the stomach, and promotes assimilation of food by the system, by which means the nervous system, as well as other parts of the physical organism, are strengthened. These are the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine whose reputation is founded firmly in public confidence, and which physicians commend for its tonic, anti bilious and other properties. It is used with the best results in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and uterine weakness, and other maladies.

Eight divorces to one marriage last week made Cape Cod people fear for the future of the union.

"Said Aaron to Moses
Let's cut off our noses."

Aaron must have been a sufferer from catarrh. The desperation which catarrh produces is often sufficient to make people say and do many rash things and many continue suffering just as if no such cure as Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy existed. It cures every case from the simplest to the most complicated, and all the consequences of catarrh. A person once cured by Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will not be apt to take cold again, as it leaves the mucous membranes healthy and strong. By druggists.

Expectations of an early visit from the watermelon are current.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs, use "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" Price 25 cts. *Sold only in boxes.*

MURDERED BY PREJUDICE.

Thousands of men die every day who might be saved. Prejudice has murdered many a man and woman. If it were believed that the sum of disease could be reduced by physic much would be gained. The nights are of death would not frighten us as it does. In our modern civilization we ought reasonably to expect disease to settle upon us because we do so much to attract it; because we so often and so steadily expose ourselves to it. At the same time we all ought to understand, as a part of our rudimentary education, that to save ourselves from the effects of exposure some kind of fortification should be built around our vital forces lest the enemy carry us, as it were, by a sudden onslaught. For many years the unprejudiced have used BRANDRETH'S PILLS in this way and they have proved a most effective wall against the approach of disease. Stop the daily murders—we had almost said suicides—by using these Pills. They speak for themselves—as they act. When everything else has failed BRANDRETH'S PILLS have saved lives. They are to be had at every drug store.

Henry George may feel some satisfaction in the thought that, although land is rising all the time in this city, Lansdowne in Canada.

Use the surest remedy for catarrh—Dr. Sage's.

"Drummer, eh?" "Well, I'm traveling for a bank." "Pretty good pay?" "Yes, if I get across the Canada line."

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Bronchitis is cured by frequent small doses of Piso's Cure for Consumption.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Cuticura
A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
Skin and Blood
Disease
from
PIMPLES to SCROFULA

SKIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME INSTANTLY relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a real Skin Beautifyer, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.

This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifyer, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure

Eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen, pruritus, scall head, dandruff, and every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

20 Years Record.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

Is a Positive Cure

For ALL of those Painful Delicate Complaints and Complicated troubles and Weaknesses so common among our Wives, Mothers, and Daughters.

It will cure entirely a long-run or original trouble, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, & consequent spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

Lydia E. Pinkham

The Woman's Sure Friend

LADIES,—IT WILL NOT PERFORM SURGICAL OPERATIONS OR CURE CANCER, BUT IT WILL UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, ACT IN HARMONY WITH THE LAWS OF NATURE. ☞ THAT FEELING OF BEARING DOWN, CAUSING PAIN, WEIGHT AND BACKACHE, IS ALWAYS PERMANENTLY CURED BY ITS USE.

☞ Sold by Druggists. Price $1. per bottle.

Mrs. Pinkham's Liver Pills cure constipation. 25c.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures all Diseases originating from disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors.
417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

S. F. N. U. Series, No. 261.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

DON'T SHUT

Of your only chance to get rich—do not pay 100 per cent. interest on money for the sake of letting somebody say "that man owes me." Cash customers are sought by everybody but credit buyers are no rarity and their trade is not wanted except by those willing to take extravagant profits—we offer to-day and until market rates change—Good Japan or Black Tea, 20c.; best Rice, Barley, Split Peas, Oat Meal, Starch, Bird Seed or Lentils at 5c., and good at 4½c.; Dry Fruits at 5c. up; fine Raisins, 20 lbs. for $1; 20 long bars Toilet Soap, $1, or 40 cakes for $1; excellent Laundry Soap in 100 lb. full weight, boxes, $3.75, never equalled in any country—all the leading brands of Soap at wholesale prices—best Jams and Jellies reduced to $1.65 per dozen. Send to Smith's Cash Store, 115 and 117 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal., for full list, now ready to mail (free) and the prices named for Crockery, Glassware, Tinware, Provisions, Cutlery, Canned Goods, Domestic Dry Goods, and other needed things will make you open

YOUR EYES

THE LACE DEPOT

GREENBERG & GREENBERG,
31 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

1 in. wide Linen Lace	5c.	yd.
2 " " " "	8c.	"
3 " " " "	10c.	"
4 " " " "	12½c.	"
5 " " " "	15c.	"

ORIENTAL LACES IN WHITE AND CREAM.

1 in. wide	5c.	yd.
2 " "	7½c.	"
3 " "	10c.	"
4 " "	12½c.	"
5 " "	15c.	"

Samples Forwarded on Application.

The Lace Depot,
GREENBERG & GREENBERG,
31 Grant Avenue, San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN'S FEATHERBONE. DRESS STAY! Soft, pliable and absolutely unbreakable. Standard quality 15 cents per yard; Cloth covered, 20 cents; Satin covered, 25 cents. For sale everywhere. Try it. WARREN FEATHERBONE COMPANY, Three Oaks, Mich.

SO & CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

Dr. PARDEE'S REMEDY

is The Greatest Blood Cleanser.

Cures Spring Humors, Salt Rheum, Crofula, Ciatica, Rheumatism, Constipation and Regulates The Kidneys & Liver.

One bottle taken according to directions will give better results than a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or any of the so-called Blood Purifiers with which the market is glutted. At Druggists, price $1.00 per bottle.

$500 REWARD

will be paid for any case of Rheumatism which Dr. Pardee's Remedy, properly administered, fails to relieve.

Ah, there
Hop off your roost and subscribe for
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(POULTRY JOURNAL)
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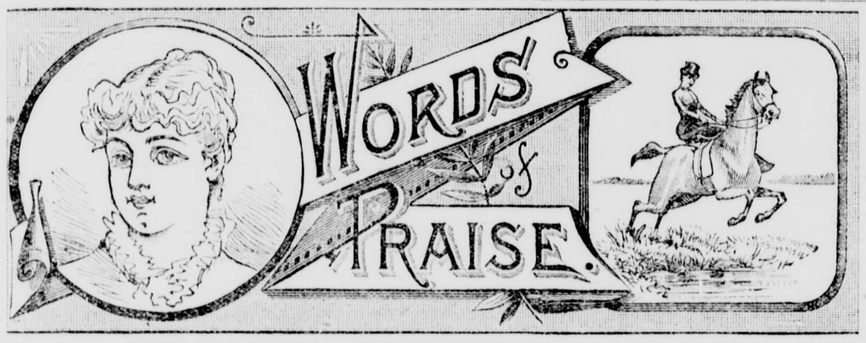

The following words, in praise of DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

$100 THROWN AWAY. JOHN E. SEGAR, of *Millenbeck, Va.*, writes: "My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

THE GREATEST EARTHLY BOON. Mrs. GEORGE HERGER, of *Westfield, N. Y.*, writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhea, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. ——, for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER. Mrs. SOPHIA F. BOSWELL, *White Cottage, O.*, writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

IT WORKS WONDERS. Mrs. MAY GLEASON, of *Nunica, Ottawa Co., Mich.*, writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case.

Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED. Mrs. E. F. MORGAN, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.*, says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured*, and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received grateful letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

JEALOUS DOCTORS. **A Marvelous Cure.**—Mrs. G. F. SPRAGUE, of *Crystal, Mich.*, writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery,' for ten dollars. I took three bottles of 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequalled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food, cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

In pregnancy, "Favorite Prescription" is a "mother's cordial," relieving nausea, weakness of stomach and other distressing symptoms common to that condition. Its use is kept up in the latter months of gestation, it so prepares the system for delivery as to greatly lessen, and many times almost entirely do away with the sufferings of that trying ordeal.

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women sold by druggists, **under a positive guarantee,** from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years. **Large bottles (100 doses) $1.00, or six bottles for $5.00.**

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
SATURDAY..... JULY 30, 1887.

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FINDING PHARAOH.

Interesting Account of the Discovery of a Precious Egyptian Mummy.

In a line of tombs beyond the Ramesseum lived four sturdy Arabs named Abd-er-Rasoul. They supplied guides and donkeys to tourists who desired to visit the ruins of Thebes, and sold them genuine and spurious antiquities. When they found a mummy, it being forbidden by law to sell it, the head and hands and feet were wrenched off and sold on the sly, while the torso was kicked about the ruined temples until the jackals came and carried it away. I purchased a head and hand of one of the brothers amid the dark shadows of the temple at Qurneh. Early in 1881 circumstantial evidence pointed to Ahmed Abd-er-Rasoul as the one who knew more than he would tell. Prof. Maspero caused his arrest, and he lay in prison in Kench for some months. He also suffered the bastinado and the browbeating of the women repeatedly; he resisted bribes, and showed no melting mood when threatened with execution. His lips told no more than the unfound tomb—and not as much. Finally his brother Mohammed regarded the offer of "bakshish," which Prof. Maspero deemed it wise to make, as worth more to him than any sum he might hope to realize from future pillaging, and made a clean breast of the whole affair. How the four brothers ever discovered the hidden tomb has remained a "family secret." On July 5, 1881, the wily Arab conducted Herr Emil Brugsch Bey, curator of the Bulaq Museum, to Deir-el-Bahari and pointed out the hiding-place so long looked for. A long climb it was, up the slope of the western mountain, till, after scaling a great limestone cliff, a huge, isolated rock was found. Behind this a spot was reached where the stones appeared to an expert observer and tomb-searcher to have been arranged "by hand," rather than scattered by some upheaval of nature. "There," said the sullen guide; and "there" the enterprising Emil Brugsch Bey, with more than Egyptian alacrity, soon had a staff of Arabs at work hoisting the loose stones from a well into which they had been thrown. The shaft had been sunk into the solid limestone to the depth of about forty feet, and was about six feet square. Before going very far, a huge palm-log was thrown across the well and a block and tackle fastened to it to help bring up the debris. When the bottom of the shaft was reached a subterranean passage was found which ran westward some twenty-four feet and then turned directly northward, continuing into the heart of the mountain straight except where broken for about two hundred feet by an abrupt stairway. The passage terminated in a mortuary chamber about thirteen by twenty-three feet in extent and barely six feet in height. There was found the mummy of King Pharaoh of the Oppression, with nearly forty others of Kings, Queens, Princes and priests."—*Photographer Wilson, in Century.*

CHRIST AND PILATE.

A Literal Translation of the Roman Intendant's Sentence Upon Jesus.

A correspondent sends the following as a correct translation of the sentence of Pontius Pilate. He says this curious document was discovered in A. D. 1280, in the city of Aquill, in the Kingdom of Naples, in the course of a search made for the discovery of Roman antiquities, and it remained there until it was found by the Commissaries of Art in the French army of Italy. Up to the time of the campaign in Southern Italy it was preserved in the sacristy of the Carthusians, near Naples, where it was kept in a box of ebony. Since then the relic has been kept in the Chapelo Caserta. The Carthusians obtained, by petition, leave that the plate might be kept by them as an acknowledgment of the sacrifices which they had made for the French army. The French translation was made literally by members of the Commission of Art. Denon had a fac-simile of the plate engraved, which, on the sale of his cabinet, was bought by Lord Howard for two thousand eight hundred and ninety francs:—"Sentence pronounced by Pontius Pilate, Intendant of Lower Galilee, that Jesvs of Nazareth shall suffer death by the Cross. In the seventeenth year of the reign of the Emperor Tiberius, and on the 25th of March, in the most holy city of Jerusalem, during the Pontificate of Annas and Caiaphas. Pontius Pilate, Indendant of the Province of Lower Galilee, sitting in judgment in the presidential chair of the praetor, sentences Jesvs of Nazareth to death on the cross between two robbers, as the numerous testimonies of the people prove that—1. Jesvs is a misleader. 2. He has excited the people to sedition. 3. He is an enemy to the laws. 4. He calls Himself the Son of God. 5. He calls Himself falsely the King of Israel. He went to the Temple, followed by a multitude, carrying palms in their hands. It likewise orders the first Centurion, Quirilius Cornelius, to bring him to the place of execution, and forbids all persons, rich or poor, to prevent the execution of Jesvs. The witnesses who have signed the execution against Jesvs are: 1. Daniel Robani, a Pharisee; 2. John Zorobabel; 3. Raphael Robani; 4. Capet. Finally it orders that the said Jesvs be taken out of Jerusalem through the gate of Tournea."—*Notes and Queries.*

—"Pa," said little Jimmie, "I was very near going to the head of class to-day." "How is that my son?" "Why, a big word came all the way down to me, and if I could only have spelled it I should have gone clear up."—*Wide Awake.*

CULTURE FOR ALL.

Mr. Cable's Idea of the Formation of Home Culture Clubs.

Since taking up his abode in Northampton, writes a correspondent from that place, Mr. Cable has not only busied himself with literary work, but has been looking about him to see in what way he could make the city of his adoption better from his having come into it. The idea of "home culture clubs" suggested itself to him, and after carefully considering the subject and maturing a plan of operation, the first Home Culture Club was started last October. The growth of the movement was at first intentionally slow, and up to January of this year only five clubs, with a membership of about thirty, had been formed. Later on another club was started.

Last February a general meeting of all the clubs was held in Philharmonic Hall, to which many outsiders were invited, and all that time Mr. Cable explained to his hearers the general object of the clubs. From this time interest in the movement has deepened to such an extent that letters have poured in on Mr. Cable from all parts of the country asking for explanations of the object of the clubs, and asking him to come and talk to the people, and help them start the club for themselves. Up to this time Mr. Cable has replied that the movement was yet so larely experimental that it would be unwise for him to explain it to the country at large.

The great object of the culture club is the mutual improvement of its members while meeting in their different homes, thus securing what might be called distinctively the "fireside influence," as distinguished from the efforts after improvement in large associated bodies on one hand or by individual isolation on the other. Sociability is merely an incidental feature, and the members of the club are not gathered together for sociability, but for the interchange of mutual benefit. At the head of each club is the leader, who should be somewhat better equiped mentally than the other members, that he may be in truth the leader and serve as a lifting influence for those whose advantages have been less than his. The meetings of each club are held not oftener than once a week. These clubs are in no sense schools, but are intended to stir up and maintain culture in an easy way, as the clubs may determine.

Each club selects its own subject, to which it gives its undivided attention. Language, history and politics are some of the subjects now being pursued by different clubs. One of the most flourishing clubs is reading Carnegie's "Triumphant Democracy." The weekly meetings of the different clubs are held in rotation at the houses of the different members, and as three-fourths of the present members represent families, the benefits derived from the club are extended to the different families in a greater or less degree. When the members meet they are expected to work upon the subject selected by the club, and make a report of their meeting and the work done by them.

These reports are handed to the general secretary, who condenses them and sends a copy of this condensed report to each club, so that all the members know what progress they are making from week to week as a whole. Experience shows that the membership of each club should not generally exceed six, as this number can be accommodated at the different homes, where a larger number could not, and also the meetings at the homes of the various members would come more frequently to each one.

Members from other clubs frequently attend the meetings and serve as a bond to unite the clubs in one body. Once in four or five weeks all the clubs meet in joint assembly, when they listen to music, songs, readings and speeches. These meetings serve as a stimulus to the members by reason of the large numbers present.

Up to last April, six clubs have been in active operation in this city, doing excellent work and reading a large amount of valuable literature. It is noticeable that the clubs have gone into history and kindred studies, and the lighter class of fiction has been almost wholly omitted. The other night a number of gentlemen, including ministers, professors, lawyers, merchants and others, met Mr. Cable at the Mansion House, when he outlined the subject as given above and started six new clubs among them, and new ones among the ladies will follow.—*Boston Globe.*

More Time Wanted.

As one of the hospital ambulances was galloping up Michigan avenue the other day, with the driver sounding the gong every minute, it passed a farmer and his team near Washington avenue.

"What is it?" asked his wife, who was on the load behindhim.

"A fire engine, I guess."

"But I didn't see any fire coming out of it."

"Well, I 'spose the conflagration hasn't got fairly started yet. Give it a little time."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A writer in the Boston *Transcript* says: "I have made a new acquaintance in the culinary line during my visit to New York. A dish which I never had heard of was served to us at the table of a man who considered dining in the light of a fine art. This rare and most attractive of delicacies is nothing more nor less than beavers' tails—no connection with the light-house of that name. They were served as an entree, and they are without exception the most attractive article of food that I have met in a twelvemonth."

ALL ABOUT ELEPHANTS.

Many Comparatively New Facts in Regard to Their Habits and Peculiarities.

The main supply of ivory is derived from the African elephant, and not from his Indian or Asiatic brethren. There are numerous differences between the two—the African beast being the larger, a foot taller, having bigger ears, a somewhat flatter head, and with four nails on each foot; whereas the Asiatic elephant has four nails on each hind foot and five on his fore feet. It is the absence of tusks in the Asiatic elephant, or their partial development, which is the great difference. The tusks of the African elephant vary with the size or age of the animal. They have no roots like the teeth of animals, "but fit firmly into what are called premaxiliary sockets, and if we should examine this buried or hidden portion, we should find that it was partly hollow, so to speak, the ivory at the root being very thin and surrounding a pulp, where the ivory is being secreted."

As the animal increases in years the hollow in the tusk is filled up with solid material, and "an extremely old elephants it disappears entirely, and the tusk is solid ivory." The dentine, as in the matured tusk, begins in a pulp cavity, which may be ten inches or more long, imbedded in the skull, and this is soft. Sometimes it happens that a bail has been fired at an elephant, which is imbedded in the softer portion of the tusk, and after a while is surrounded by the harder ivory. Such balls are sometimes found by ivory workers.

The true teeth of the elephant have a curious method of progression, "moving gradually forward from behind in regular succession; each old front tooth as it is worn away being pushed out of place by its successor." The wear and tear on the teeth of this animated grinding-mill must be immense—a large Indian elephant consuming eight hundred pounds of green fodder in the eighteen hours.

An English officer in charge of elephants belonging to the Government found that for years the animals had been given two hundred and fifty pounds of green fodder, and had been starved, because, through ignorance, the Government had fixed the rate. The elephant uses his tusks for attack and defense, but principally, in a wild state, to overturn trees of small growth, so that he can feed on their branches. Sir Samuel Baker measured mimosa trees four feet six inches in circumference and thirty feet high, which elephants had pulled down, and the damage they cause is almost incredible. These trees, however, have no deep root, and are comparatively easy to overthrow.

It is the trunk of the elephant which is its most remarkable feature. Cuiver estimated it as containing forty thousand muscles. It is both hand and nose. Though the trunk is so useful, it is a very tender and delicate organ, and is not used in the rough manner generally supposed. "In making an attack, it is raised high in the air out of the way. When a great weight is lifted, it is not the trunk, but the tusks, which are employed, the former only holding the object upon the latter."

There are many facts in regard to elephants which are novel to readers. It is not generally known that there is a resemblance between the stomachs of the elephant and a camel, since both possess the power of storing water. Hunters have been often astonished at seeing elephants, which they have been chasing for some time, insert their trunks into their mouths, and there obtain a supply of water that is blown over their dry and heated body.—*Golden Days.*

SHOWING AN INTEREST.

The Duty of Adapting Ourselves to Other's Lives in Order to Advance the Cause of the Master.

This is the way of some who are counted peculiarly easy in their manner of adapting themselves to all whom they meet, but who have won their power by hard work, against their natural inclination, and who retain that power only by continued effort in its timely exercise. They have studied womanly methods of thought and feeling, as over against the manly methods, by the reaping of the best portraitures of woman by various women writers as well as those by men. They have watched the ways of children as children, in order to understand children, and to adapt themselves intelligently to children. They have informed themselves, from time to time, of the different subjects of society conversation, or of the more prominent themes of popular interest, outside of their own sphere of personal life; and whether they find themselves at a place of summer resort, or at a church sociable, or at a market-place, they deliberately consider their companions of the hour, and adapt their conversation to them, as if they were doing it spontaneously. Nor are these men mere society lovers, or seekers after the reputation of universal friendliness. Often it is by a mental wrench that they break away from their personal absorption in congenial thought or occupation, and strive unselfishly to conform themselves to the tastes and needs of others as a means of well doing in the world. And if they are thus all things to all, in order that they may by all things rightly represent their Master, and win to His loving service, they are more than justified in this endeavor to have and to show a kindly interest in their fellows.—*S.-S. Times.*

Bows of satin or watered ribbon decorate the handles and tops of dressy parasols.

A Tender Hearted Tyrant.

Some twenty years ago, when John A. Ellsler was manager of the Academy of Music in Cleveland, there was a man connected with the stock ompany in the capacity of heavy villain, while he was a good actor, had an inordinate fondness for sack, to draw it mildly, which he never did. We will call him De Budge, which is safer than to give his real name, for he is living yet, we think. At least we will give ourselves the benefit of the doubt.

De Budge was a very tender hearted man when full of his name. He would weep profusely over any tale of woe, no matter how remote it might be from his own time and environment. He used to say that he couldn't hurt a fly, and he couldn't when the barkeeper put it in his lemonade, as he generally did.

One afternoon when in his cups De Budge was discovered weeping as though his heart would break. When asked the cause he said he was thinking how cruel it was to make the Egyptians cross the Red sea in pursuit of the Israelites without first supplying them with life preservers.

You can gather from the above what kind of a heavy villain De Budge was when loaded to the guards.

One night when the play was "William Tell," De Budge was cast for the tyrant, Gessler, an equally heavy but more temperate villain appearing as the hero of Switzerland.

De Budge had been bulging pretty heavily during the afternoon and when he came to his dressing room to dress for his part it was observed that he was full. However, he managed to pull through very well until they came to the scene where Tell is commanded to shoot the apple from his child's head.

"Ferocious monster!" exclaimed Tell. "Make a father murder his own child!"

De Budge's chin began to shiver, but he managed to stammer:

"D——d—does he consent?"

Tell—With his own hand! Murder his child with his own hand!

De Budge's eyes filled with tears, and it was evident to those who knew him that he would soon begin to blubber.

Tell—The hand I've led him when an infant by! 'Tis too much for flesh and blood to bear.

"Thash sho," blubbered De Budge. "Don't shoot, Tell, don't shoot! I know jish how you feel."

The prompter cursed at the wing and tried to set him right, but Tell, hoping that the paroxysm would pass over, went right on with his part:

"Sir, have you no children?"

This gave the finishing blow to De Budge. He shrieked:

"Yes I have, Bill—two splen' boys! I love'm (hic) like er life's blood. Don' sh—, sh—(hic)oot, Bill; don' sh-h-oot!"

And he stumbled forward, attempting to throw himself into Tell's arms, that he might weep upon his breast.

It is hardly necessary to add that De Budge was seized and dragged off R. U. E. and the curtain rung down P. D. Q.—Texas Siftings.

His Anxiety Explained.

An unpleasant contretemps took place at the opera Tuesday night. A young gentleman, who had made the most desperate sacrifices to take his girl to the glittering show, had his attention attracted by a person immediately behind him, who, every few minutes, persisted in stroking his shoulder. "Gustavus," whispered the lady, "either that man is insane or he wants to abstract your collar button." "If he touches me again," replied the youth, fiercely, "I'll brain him with my binoculars." A minute afterward the intruding hand was felt upon his shoulder. The indignant dude stood up, turned around and froze the insolent fellow with an awful glance. Then, as he sat down with a complacent expression, as if to say, "I've fixed him now," the wretch hissed in his ear in a stage whisper: "Please sir, you've got the tails under you, and this is the first night that coat has been out." With a hollow groan the hapless boy read the story of his disgrace in his charmer's eyes, and when they buried Aida alive he would gladly have shared her fate.—San Francisco News Letter.

Quite Too Enthusiastic.

Wife—What do you think of the new girl, John?

Husband—Was that her that just let me in?

Wife—Yes.

Husband—Well, she's just a daisy.

Wife (icily)—Think so?

Husband (enthusiastically)—Think so! Why, she has a complexion like a moss rose, and eyes like—like—I don't know what. And her teeth are splendid, too.

Next day when John went home to dinner he was let in by a girl with a complexion like polished ebony, eyes as large as saucers and teeth like two rows of piano keys.—Boston Courier.

At Coney Island.

Hotel Proprietor—What yer doin' down here?

Guest—I got a little chilled in the surf, and I was directed to the engine room to warm up.

Proprietor—Oh, I see. Well, perhaps you'll find the boiler behind you more comfortable than the ice cream freezer.—Tid Bits.

A Remarkable Memory.

"Did you hear that Miss Highkicker has married old Moneybags?" said a New York gentleman to a friend, as the lady in question—or rather the questionable lady—tripped down the stairs of a fashionable residence.

"No, it isn't possible?"

"Yes, he is married to her. She confessed the whole history of her life to him, including all her flirtations."

"You don't say! What a wonderful memory she must have!"—Texas Siftings.

THE MAXIM GUN.

Description of the Most Destructive Engine of War Ever Invented.

Statisticians inform us that the entire loss of life in wars between so-called civilized countries from the year 1793 down to 1877 has reached the enormous amount of 4,470,000. To many persons these figures convey a sad and solitary lesson. On the other hand, there are many who act as if they heeded or knew them not. Readers will differ as to whether it is laudable or otherwise to invent any means by which the above figures might possibly be increased; but, leaving the sentimental part of the subject aside, all will readily unite in admiring the wonderful mechanism which makes the Maxim machine gun an engine of terrible destructiveness. Particular interest attaches to it at the present time owing to the fact that the great African explorer, Stanley, provided himself with this formidable weapon, to be used defensively in the expedition on which he recently started for the relief of Emin Bey. Moreover, it obtained a gold medal at the Inventions Exhibition, and has been approved of, if not actually adopted, by many governments, the Chinese Government being particularly mentioned as one of of the largest purchasers.

Its rate of firing—600 rounds a minute—is at least three times as rapid as that of any other machine gun. It has only a single barrel, which, when the shot is fired, recoils a distance of three-quarters of an inch on the other parts of the gun. This recoil sets moving the machinery which automatically keeps up a continuous fire at the extraordinary rate of ten rounds in a second. Each recoil of the barrel has therefore to perform the necessary functions of extracting and ejecting the empty cartridge, of bringing up the next full one and placing it in its proper position in the barrel, of cocking the hammer and pulling the trigger. As long as the firing continues these functions are repeated, round after round in succession. The barrel is provided with a water-jacket to prevent excessive heating; and is so mounted that it can be raised or lowered or set at any angle, or turned horizontally to the left or to the right. The bore is adapted to the present size of cartridges; and the maximum range is 1,800 yards. The gun can therefore be made to sweep a circle upwards of a mile in radius.

Nor is the gun excessively heavy, its total weight being only 106 pounds, made up thus: Tripod, 50 pounds; pivot (on which the gun turns and by which it is attached to the tripod), 16 pounds; gun and firing mechanism, 40 pounds. The parts can be easily detached and conveniently folded for carriage, and may be put together again so quickly that if the belt containing the cartridges is in position, the first shot can be delivered within the seconds. It would therefore be extremely serviceable in preventing disaster through a body of troops being surprised. Reconnoitering parties, too, would deem it prudent to pay greater deference to an enemy's lonely sentry on advanced outpost duty if the latter were provided with this new machine gun instead of the ordinary rifle.

Immediately below the barrel of the gun a box is placed containing the belt which carries the cartridges. The belts vary in length. Those commonly used are seven feet long, and capable of holding 233 cartridges; shorter ones hold 120 cartridges, but the several pieces can be joined together for continuous firing. Single shots can be fired at any time whether the belt is in position or not—in the former case by pressing a button, which prevents the recoil; in the latter, by hand-loading in the ordinary way. To start firing, one end of the belt is inserted in the gun, the trigger is pulled by the hand once, after which the movement becomes continuous and automatic as long as the supply of cartridges lasts. At each recoil of the barrel, the belt is pushed sufficiently onward to bring the next cartridge into position; the mechanism grasps this cartridge, draws it from the belt, and passes it on to the barrel. Should a faulty or an empty cartridge find its way in, and the gun does not go off in consequence, there is of course no recoil to keep up the repeating action, and the mechanism ceases to work until the obstruction is removed.—*Chambers' Journal.*

—There is a milkman in South Melbourne who has a ready wit that a lawyer might envy. One of his customers caught him watering his milk at a horse trough the other day. "What!" said the customer in a rage, "isn't it enough that your milk is full of typhoid without going and watering it!" The milkman turned round, and, smiling compassionately, said to two or three by-standers: "What can you do with a man like this? He actually wants his typhoid straight."—*Philadelphia Press.*

—It was at a dinner table. His father was saying something to his mother about dynamite. "Oh," exclaimed Jack, looking across to Eloise, with an evident desire to impress her with his acquirements. "I know what dynamite is." "What is it?" inquired Eloise. "It's something that you blaspheme rocks with," Jack explained.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—The intelligent maid servant.—Mistress—"Frances, go up-stairs and get the glass pitcher from the mantelpiece in my room." Frances returns in a few minutes bringing another pitcher. "The glass pitcher was on a table, missis, so I brought this one."—*Fact.*

AN EARNEST REQUEST.

How the Governor of Arkansas Made a Devoted Friend and Supporter.

The Governor of Arkansaw is sometimes forced to entertain peculiar visitors. The other day an old fellow from Gray Bayou called on him, and although he at once began to speak of the great prospects of the State, his actions showed so clearly that he had not touched upon the subject which prompted the visit, that the Governor asked:

"Can I do any thing for you?"

"Wall, now, you talk so much like a clever man that wantster do the square thing that I will tell you; didn't think I would airter I got up here, but I will now ef it takes ever' bit of the ha'r off. Now, even ef you kain't do whut I ax, I want you to promise that you'll be sorter tender with me."

"All right; state your case."

"I am most afeerd to, knowin' in reason that you won't do whut I ax you, but as you have promised to be tender with me, I'll rip it out ef it do take ever' bit of the ha'r off. I come to town yistidy an'—wall, got drunk an' hit a feller an' knocked down a stove an' choked a hotel man an' skeered a hoss. I was tuck an' locked up an' I paid my way out this mornin'."

"But what do you want me to do?" the Governor asked.

"I want you to keep it out. Thar, now, ef you kain't do it, be tender with me."

"Keep what out?"

"The transactions, Gov'ner. Bein' tuck up fur cuttin' sich capers."

"Keep it out of what?"

"Thar, now, recolleck what you promised. Keep an account of it outen your message."

"Merciful heavens!" exclaimed the Chief Executive.

"Thar, now, I know I've dun went too fur, but be tender."

"Is is possible that you thought I would mention such an affair in a message?"

"W'y, the boys round at the wagin yard 'lowed that you would sock it in your message an' read it befo' the Legislatur', an' that would ruin me everlastin'ly, out at the bayou. Lige Boid he 'lowed that he knowed a feller that you writ up in a message onct, an', 'cordin' to Lige, he ain't been wuth nothin' sense. Says that his wife left him, an' I tell you what's a fact: If my wife was to leave me, I wouldn't be no manner 'count on the face of the yeth. That woman ken stand at one end of a cross-cut saw an' make most any man squeal. Now, jest keep it out of your message, Gov'ner, an' when you run fur office ag'in, thar ain't men enough in my neighborhood to hold me away from the polls. Good-bye," seizing the Governor's hand, "good-bye, an' recolleck that I never will furgit you. Make ole Lige open his eyes when I ashore him that I won't be in the message."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

TITLE BY DIGESTION.

How an Eloquent Maori Proved the Ownership of a Tract of Land.

The Maories are logical reasoners, good debaters, fond of contentions, and as well up in the genealogy of their families as a Scotch highlander, and as stubborn when their rights are infringed upon. At a land court a middle-aged Maori had just finished making a long speech claiming that his name should be inserted in the grant to the exclusion of that of an old, grizzled Maori, who had sat quietly by without moving a muscle of his countenance and heard the young man ask in the course of his harangue, with much gesticulating: "Where are my ancestors buried but on this land, where I was born and brought up?" When he had ended the old man-eater rose, throwing off every thing but a waist-cloth, and bounding across the room addressed the court in this wise: "I have listened with disgust and contempt to the words of this tuturu [nobody]. What claim can he have to this land? I conquered long ago the people that lived on that land, when he was a small child, and the mistake I then made was in permitting him to live! And he asks: 'Where are his ancestors buried?' I tell him and show him. Here! here!" (patting his stomach with his left hand). "His ancestors are buried *here*. I ate them, and that is my title to the land.' No better or stronger title to native lands can be brought before the native land courts than the above described "Title by Digestion."—*Overland Monthly.*

Literal Obedience.

Mistress—Bridget, I can't get into the parlor.

Bridget—Sure it's mesilf knows that; an' ye won't fur I have the kays in me pocket!

Mistress—Open the door immediately!

Bridget—Will ye go in if I do?

Mistress—Certainly I will?

Bridget—Then ye don't get the kay.

Mistress—Open the door immediately. What do you mean?

Bridget—Sure it's my your orders!

Mistress—My orders?

Bridget—Yis. Ye said yesterday, "Don't let me come down-stairs in the mornin' an' see any dust on the parlar furaiture." So I just puts the kay in me pocket, an' says I: "Then she won't!"—*Montreal Witness.*

A Real Work of Art.

Boston Young Lady (in the country)—And did you really paint the barn yourself, Uncle James?

Uncle James—Yes.

Boston Young Lady—By hand?

Uncle James—Sartin.

Boston Young Lady (fetching her breath)—Think of it, a hand-painted barn?—*N. Y. Sun.*

FUSSY HOUSEKEEPERS.

Women Who Make Themselves Unhappy by Worrying Over Trifles.

A woman may be a good housekeeper without being a fussy one. There is nothing so trying to the nerves of a person as one of these fussy people in a family. She never rests herself nor allows any one else to rest. She is always in a continual worry for fear something is out of place. Each article of furniture is arranged in just such a way, so that a person going away to be gone some time may return at the end of a year or two and find every thing in the same place that it was on the day of departure. The curtains on all the windows must be pulled down to the same level, unless when the sun nods his golden head at one of the windows, then down comes that blind full length, directly in the friendly face of this genial fellow. No speck of dust ever finds a resting-place in her house, neither does a ray of sunlight. Both are unwelcome visitors, and she does not encourage them to enter.

When a visitor comes to the house her nerves are put to a hard trial, for she can not sit still for any length of time, but will jump up in the midst of some story that the guest is telling to arrange the table-cover that seems one-sided, then the conversation will go on until her sharp eyes catch sight of a thread on the carpet, and for her there can be no peace of mind until it is removed. At the risk of offending her caller she again arises, by so doing very often breaking the thread of the conversation, and picks up the obnoxious irritant. The visitor very justly remarks here: "Why don't you rest a little while, you always seem to be working; I never see you sitting down." "Oh," replies the housekeeper, "I don't have any time, I am working all the time, and I am never really done."

Very few callers feel at all at their ease while visiting such a person, and if they are at all like the writer of this article, they feel, to use a homely expression, "like a cat in a strange garret."

Women with large families are seldom fussy housekeepers, for even if they are so inclined their many duties will not permit them the time to fuss over little things, which is extremely fortunate for themselves and their families.

There is no necessity for a woman to be all the time worrying over such trifles as specks of dust. She can be a good housekeeper and her house be in any thing but disorder, without carrying a duster all the time in her hand, or without shutting out the sunlight, even though its brightness makes the furniture look dingy and she has to lay down a paper where the rays are in danger of fading the carpet.

"A place for every thing and every thing in its place," is a good rule by which to work, generally, but there are some things for which it is hard to find a place, and one of these is dust. The best receptacle for this article is a damp duster, which may be washed out easily, but even this will not hold all the dust in the room, and after a thorough cleaning of the furniture there will still be some about that will settle on the cleansed articles. Let it lie there; it will do no harm; better that it should be at rest than floating through the room, waiting to be breathed in by some of the inmates of the house.—*Boston Budget.*

INDIAN WARFARE.

A Veteran's Reminiscences of the Terrible War of 1862.

"Did I ever tell you of a little incident that happened during the Indian war of 1862?" said Lieutenant Morgan, of the police force, recently. "Well, I was a member of Company A, 6th Minnesota volunteers. When we were up in a county which had been devastated by the Sioux there was a detail from our company sent out under the command of Captain Grant, of my company, to bury the dead. Above Birch coulee we found a man who told us that he, with his wife, two daughters and a little son, were in the garden when he heard the crack of guns. His wife and daughters dropped dead. He grabbed the boy and started to run down the road. He was followed by the Indians, yelling savagely and firing rapidly. He could not carry the boy and get away, so he dropped him and ran on. The little fellow followed him, shouting, 'Papa, papa!' but was soon overtaken by the Indians, and he heard him shriek and knew that he had been killed. After burying the dead around Redwood we came back by the way of where the man lived and found the bodies of his wife and daughters as he had said. Down the road we found the body of the little boy thrown into the hazel brush. The bodies were all mutilated in a horrible manner. At the fight at Birch coulee the man was killed. If he told his name I can not now remember. That was one family entirely wiped out. In all the reports of those dark days this circumstance has never been published."—*St. Paul Pioneer Press.*

—One of the most active old gentlemen in Georgia is Smart Hubbard, colored, who recently celebrated his one hundred and first birthday. His sight and hearing are perfect, and he talks freely and intelligently. He never saw George Washington, as he was imported from Africa in 1836.—*Chicago Times.*

—"Why didn't you stop?" said the fat passenger, as he clambered onto the car. "Ye didn't signal," replied the driver. "I stood on the corner," "Well, I'm no mind reader," said the driver, lashing his horses.—*Inter Ocean.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY JULY 30 ..... 1887.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

On Friday, July 22d, 1887, the Board of Supervisors met pursuant to adjournment at 2 p. m.

Assesment of John Baxter raised on 40 acres of land from $3 per acre to $10 per acre; improvements on same raised from $50 to $500. Six horses raised from $25 to $30 per head.

The following were sworn and examined in regard to a proposed raise of assessment for each, viz.: Henry Giles, T. J. Goodale, Wm. Myers, John Myers and J. H. De La Matyr, the latter representing the Inyo Academy Association.

Ordered that the Assessment of Wm. Myers be raised from 3 calves to 30 calves, at $8 per head, and that his assessment on 320 acres of land be raised from $3 50 to $5 per acre.

Ordered that the assessment of T. J. Goodale on 160 acres of land be raised from $5 to $7 per acre.

Ordered that the assessment of W. G. Watson on 7 horses at $20 per head be raised to $30, and 2 mules from $35 to $50 per head; and that the Clerk change the number of mules assessed to Watson from 4 to 2, that being the number given in the original statement.

J. W. Harvey, assessment on horses to remain at original figure.

Henry Giles, assessment to be raised on 20 horses from $20 to $25 per head; 15 colts from $10 to $15 per head.

Gustave Singer sworn and examined and his assessment raised on 20 head of work horses from $30 to $40 per head; 100 colts from $10 to $15 per head; 80 head of stock horses left at original assessment.

S. J. McIlerry, assessment on horses left at original figure.

C. H. Parsons, assessment on 23 horses raised from $400 for the lot to $630; on 15 colts raised from $10 to $20 per head; half interest in stallion Logan raised from $75 to $100.

W. H. George, assessment on 2 colts raised from $35 to $40.

John Barlow, assessment on 5 horses raised from $20 to $30 per head.

Andrew Dodt, assessment on 30 horses raised from $15 to $25 per head; 24 colts from $10 to $20 per head.

Sawyer Williams, assessment on 40 mares raised from $20 to $25 per head; 8 colts raised from $10 to $15 per head; assessment on land left at original figure.

George H. Shedd, assessment on 160 acres of land, $1280; improvements on the same $100, it being omitted from the assessment roll.

Whereupon the Board adjourned till 9 a. m., July 23d. J. D. HARGER,
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman.

SATURDAY, July 23, 1887.

On the above day the Board met at 9 a. m.

N. Rhine ordered assessed as follows: Mazim mill $500; Hirsh mine, $250; Indiana mine, $100.

John and J. E. Shepherd, assessment on 45 horses raised from $20 to 25 per head; 65 colts from $10 to $15 per head; 25 mules from $25 to $30 per head.

W. K. Miller, 3 colts and 1 mule at $20 per head; 40 acres of land left at original figure.

F. E. Russell, assessment on 160 acres of land raised from $2 to $3 per acre; 5 horses from $25 to 30 each; improvements on land left at original figure.

W. K. Miller, ordered that the Clerk add to his assessment 80 acres of land at $10 per acre, the same having been omitted.

Ida C. Adams, assessment on 190 acres of land raised from $6 to $7 per acre; 80 acres reduced from $5 to $1 25 per acre.

Mrs. S. M. Bell, assessment in bulk on 160 acres of land raised from $770 to $960 and the Clerk ordered to add to her assessment 40 acres of land omited from the assessment roll.

Fred Albers assessment on 320 acres of land raised from $4 to $5 per acre.

Board adjourned till 1 p. m., at which hour it reassembled.

Estrites of Rafael and Eleuterio Diaz, assessment on 30 horses raised fr $15 to $25 per head and remainder of assessment left as fixed in the roll.

J. R. Moffet, assessment left as it stands on the roll.

E. H. Edwards, assessment on 160 acres of land raised from $218 to $1120; improvements, $500; assessment on horses not raised.

M. Jullien, 6 horses raised from $15 to $20 per head; colts and improvements not raised.

Williams Barrows, assessment on mortgage raised from $6,700 to its full value, $12,500.

All raise on assessments on horses and cattle other than those given above were ordered to stand as published two weeks ago. The Board adjourned *sine die*.

J. D. HARGER,
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman.

The prospect of railroad connection with Los Angeles in the near future is attracting more attention than ever to Owens valley. Wealthy men from the lower country are expected here soon to purchase lands. While it is very desirable to have capital invested in the country, yet if that capital is to be used in buying out small farmers in order to make big stock ranches we would be better without it than with it. One of the most successful farmers in Owens valley cultivates but eighty acres of land, and that land is no better than the average. In other parts of the State where land is of no better quality than here, hundreds of families are living in comfort, and some of them saving money, on tracts no bigger than ten to twenty acres. These people raise fruits and vegetables and, of course, their land is in the highest state of cultivation. Owens valley produces fruits that are not excelled any where, and there are thousands of acres of the best fruit lands not yet cultivated. Here is the country where men of small means can get homes, and this is the class that will be of most benefit to the country.

In the Democratic State Convention of Ohio Thomas F. Powell was nominated for Governor. This is regarded as a strong endorsement of the administration of President Cleveland. A plank in the platform adopted by the convention calls for legislation restricting immigration to those declaring their intention to become citizens. This is likely to be received with general favor.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

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Indepen ... Cal.
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FIRST CLASS HOTEL
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Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
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Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

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Sewing Machine.
New No. 8.
"THE BEST!"
Sales Made on Installment Plan.
Old Machines Exchanged for.
Farm Produce Taken in Payment.
This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really
First-Class Machine.
Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.
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Independence, Cal.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
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AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer. Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.
JOHN C. EVANS, Sweetgum, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer sent me has held over and money to a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will put any one between that will take as much labor off men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one steamer a day." JOHN R. BOGGS, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer? I think it is the best machine ever invented by man." JAS. Wm. Davis writes: "We have just served dinners on Monday as on any other day. Mr. Evans, if you run short, you can not buy cats for feed." I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.
J. WORTH, 1716 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.
A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to
J. W. SYMMES,
On the Ranch.
Independence, May 7, 1887.

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BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.
Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.
Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.
Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.
Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.
Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.
Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.
Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a. m.	5 50 p. m.
Dayton	9 45 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	11 55 a. m.	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p. m.	11 40 a. m.
Gardnerville	5 10 p. m.	9 50 a. m.
Genoa	6 10 p. m.	9 10 a. m.
Carson	7 45 p. m.	7 55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p. m.	Lv. 7 05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7 45 a. m.	5 00 p. m.
Boston	11 25 a. m.	1 11 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.	11 20 p. m.
Alvord	2 30 p. m.	10 10 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 20 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	5 40 p. m.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

IRWIN'S SALOON
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County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
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REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
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Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
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All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, JULY 30.....1887.

There are nine patients in the hospital at Lone Pine.

Ed. Walker was up from Olancha a few days this week.

Mr. Luce wants a number of men to work at the marble quarry.

L. Wood is making further improvements on his store building.

A. R. Conklin, Esq., arrived home from Los Angeles last Wednesday.

A brother of C. B. Rawson arrived at Independence on Wednesday.

The merchants in town are beginning to get new grain from farmers around.

Dan. Crough has gone on an excursion away up about the Mono lake country.

Mr. Israel Luce came up from the quarry on Thursday; he returned next day.

A large number of reserved seat tickets have been sold for the entertainment Monday evening.

Doctor George, of Bishop Creek, was at Independence last Monday on business at the land office.

Tom Bastian, foreman of the San Carlos mine has moved his family into the new house near the mine.

N. Rhine is doing a big business; the boys are kept on the jump from daylight until after 9 o'clock each night.

John Erwin and his partner, Fuller, have got out a lot of good ore on the east slope of the Inyos, over from Independence Station.

Ed. Manton, a miner from Darwin, died at the County Hospital last Saturday. He was a native af Ireland, aged about forty years.

The band boys have been practicing diligently of late for the entertainment Monday evening. The band is making rapid progress.

Four men are at work in the old Orofino mine, at Chrysopolis. They are getting out some good gold ore and the Maxim mill will soon be started up on it.

Letters addressed to the following parties remain unclaimed at the office at Independence: Frank Hilton, William Hounor and Mrs. W. W. Neilson.

S. D. Thurston left town yesterday morning for Gold Mountain, Neveada, to attend to the selection and shipping of pipe for the Independence water works.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr will preach at the M. E. Church to-morrow [Sunday] evening at 8 o'clock. Praise service at quarter to 8. Sunday school held at 11 o'clock a. m.

There is a good deal of excitement among Eastern mining men over the discovery of a rich gold-bearing quartz ledge in Michigan. The location of the find is near Ishpeming.

It is reported that a large strike of silver and lead ore has been made near the marble quarry. The names of the finders or the extent of the ore body have not been reported.

Eighteen arrests of sheep men had been made at Bridgeport during the week ending with Monday last. Every sheep man who refuses to take out a license in Mono county is arrested.

Rev. J H. De La Matyr will leave town on Monday morning to attend the Methodist Conference which meets at Carson on Thursday, August 11th. He will go by way of Bodie.

Mr. J. J. Gunn has gone to Lookout to attend to the working of the Minietta mine, in which he is interested. The mine has been showing up well of late, and promises to be a good thing for the owners.

Mr. W. R. Tibbetts has the largest three-year-old colt in the valley. He is of Norman—Planter stock, very dark brown, and of fine form and build. Mr. Tibbetts has two or three colts from him that show all the best features of the sire.

The stream of money flowing into the Los Angeles banks is greater than ever. Instead of diminishing it is increasing in volume. The number of strangers arriving there is greater than ever, and all who come from the East bring money.

A fire last Sunday night in Los Angeles destroyed the Chinese portion of the town. All the large Chinese stores as well as the Joss house were destroyed. The loss is placed at $100,000, with no insurance, as all insurance had been withdrawn last Saturday.

A notion has been entertained that oranges could be grown in parts of Owens valley. About the first of last April Mr. Luce brought up a couple of young trees and planted them at the marble quarry. The trees are doing well so far and the experiment will be watched with interest.

Mrs. Brazzanovich, of Soda Springs, Nevada, came to Independence on Wednesday and will stay some days yet. She has been looking around through the valley to chose a location for a home, and thinks the vicinity of Independence would suit her better than any place she has seen yet.

A person who was in Los Angeles recently and came to Independence a few days ago, says he heard many real estate dealers and others wish earnestly for a railroad to Owens valley. If the gap were only closed there would be a rush of people here.

The Chino ranch, in Pomona valley, near Los Angeles, has been subdivided and will be sold in tracts of from five to forty acres. The ranch contains 50,000 acres and is the property of Richard Gird. The land has hitherto been used for stock raising.

On the farm of W. S. Enos, near town, the growth of blue joint just cut was so heavy that a man had to go in front of the machine and pitch the cut grass out of the way. Mr. Enos is quite familiar with the richest lands of Yolo county and he says he never saw such a growth of grass as this.

Milo Page, an old prospector, found rich gold rock some time ago in the Panamint range. He prospected the ground enough to know that the find was of considerable extent. Recently he bought a mill in San Francisco and had it shipped by way of Daggett. The machinery has since been hauled to the mine.

CARSON & COLORADO.

It having been rumored that the directory of the Carson & Colorado railroad contemplated the extension of their line from its present southern terminus on the eastern shore of Owens lake, Inyo county, to Los Angeles or some point connected by rail with that city, a *Call* reporter called on D. O. Mills and questioned him regarding the accuracy of the information. In reply to the interrogatory Mr. Mills said that there was a very decided desire manifested by the people of Los Angeles, as well as those living north of Keeler, to have the road extended southward, and that he was in correspondence with several parties in the southern metropolis regarding the matter. It had, he said, been discussed by the directors, but nothing had been decided upon.

MR. MILLS FAVORS THE PROJECT.

Individually, Mr. Mills said he was in favor of extending the road either to Mojave, where the connection would be made with the Southern Pacific and the Atlantic & Pacific roads, or of building down to Los Angeles. Some of the other directors did not feel like incurring the necessary expense just at present. The Carson & Colorado road had been built by a few men and was an independent line, not under the control of the Southern Pacific by lease or otherwise.

OWENS RIVER VALLEY.

The Owens river valley, Mr. Mills said, is very fertile. South of Keeler, he said the country is barren and very similar in appearance to the Mojave desert, and it is for this reason that the road has not been extended beyond that point. But it is, he said, only a question of time when the road will be extended. There is no very great engineering obstacle in the way, and the road will either be built direct to Los Angeles or to some point either on the Atlantic & Pacific or the Southern Pacific. The route from Keeler to Mojave, where the two roads form a junction, would not, he thought exceed 110 miles, while to Los Angeles it might be 175 to 200 miles, according to which course presents the greatest advantages.—*Call.*

New Land Owners

It is a significant fact that most of the recent investors in real estate in Owens valley are from other parts of California. These people came here because they found lands of great fertility and at cheat prices. They are well to do, some of them owning large properties on other counties; but here they found lands in which money could be invested to better advantage than anywhere else in the State. When they first came their only object was to invest their money and hold their land as a speculation; but after a brief stay in the valley they became so well pleased with the climate and many attractions that they decided to bring their families and make their homes here. The action of these parties proves that Owens Valley is not a country of so few attractions that none would come here to live but settlers who are too poor to buy land in older settled localities. Far different from that; these men, who are familiar with the best soils of the State, find here lands equal in fertility to any they know, and so cheap that a man of very moderate means can buy land enough to make him as handsome a home as would now cost him a handsome fortune to buy in other parts of the State. Farm produce of all kinds brings higher prices here than in any other part of the State; the market is never glutted with any product and the demand is steadily increasing.

A Pretty Home.

At Camp Independence there is no prettier place than the home of Mr. C. A. Walter. As time rolls on many a person who passes there will be grateful to the man who planted the trees that make such pleasant shade along the road as far as his lands extend. Large stacks of hay, fields of oats and barley and wheat waving like molten gold are proof alike of the good quality of the soil and the care with which is cultivated. Trees laden with many kinds of fruits; flowers of rare beauty; shady, vine-clad arbors, all these attractions are found at this pleasant place. The impression in the minds of many who have never been in Inyo county is that it is a region of desert wastes and bare, rocky mountains. A visit to the home of Mr. Walter would at once remove such a notion. Stretching nearly one hundred miles from north to south Owens valley only waits for industrious hands to make hundreds of such handsome homes as Mr. Walter has made; he and a few others have shown what can be done and their example should not be lost.

The State Fair.

Inyo county has never yet been represented at the State Fair. We could easily get up such an exhibition as would be a credit to the county and a suprising revelation to the public. Two years ago an exhibition of our products was made at the State Fair of Nevada, and the beauty and excellence of those products excited general admiration. That display is to-day producing substantial improvement among us. Since it was made the country is better known and much more interest is taken in it by people who are able to improve it. Another display made this year both at Sacramento and Reno—and both could be easily accomplished—would do a great deal more for us than was accomplished two years ago.

Ranch for Sale.

At Black Rock, twelve miles north from Independence, 520 acres of land for sale. Black Rock is one of the very best parts of Owens Valley. Four hundred acres of this land is held under U. S. patent; the remainder is located under the timber culture Act. One hundred and eighty acres are enclosed by a fence of cedar posts and barb wire. Sixty acres are now under cultivation, mostly wheat, oats and barley. A large amount of hay can be cut; blue joint, red clover etc. Several large springs of pure water on the place and good water rights additional. House, outbuildings and corrals. C. & C. railroad half mile distant from east line of land. Owens river eighty rods distant. This is a fine place for an energetic man to improve and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

C. MULHOLLAND,

At Virginia City

The *Enterprise* says that many men, a small army, are digging a deep trench on Taylor street for the new water pipe that is to carry water to run the mill for the C. & C. shaft. The pipe will carry a great deal of water. When the wheels start the people below Dayton will think Tahoe has "busted." The "old bonanza" mines are becoming new bonanza mines. They are showing up ore everywhere. On the 1500 foot level of the Con. California and Virginia they now have a drift that is in ore of the highest grade a distance of 30 feet and is not yet through it. However, the more ore is shown up the greater the effort to crush down stocks.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

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Will it not be to your interest to trade here?

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

629, 631, 633, 635 K St. and 1026 Ninth

Railroad Survey.

The Chicago and Rock Island railroad company have had surveyors out looking for a route into California. The party returned some time ago and reported a route beginning some distance from Fort Wingate N. M., crossing the Colorado river some distance above Grand Cañon, passing through Pioche, Tybo and Owens river valley, crossing the Sierras through Walker's pass, emerging in the vicinity of Tulare lake, California, and following the San Joaquin valley to the Coast.

Malicious Meddling.

In the issue of this paper of May 14, 1887, the following was published. The reference explains itself.

"An order has been made requiring the county officers to furnish a schedule at each meeting of the Board of Supervisors of the amount of supplies needed for the ensuing quarter.

Jake Sharp schemed and stole until he became a millionaire. He is now likely to die in jail wearing the garb of a felon. Gold can be got too dear; it is precious but it costs too much when stolen.

Mr. G. W. Parish has a three-year-old colt that is a beauty. The horse is a glossy black; broad chest, round body, limbs straight and powerful. Eyes full and clear, muzzle small, nostrils wide and full. This fine animal is admired by all lovers of horse flesh who see him. The horse is of Hamiltonian—Planter stock and is now 16 hands 3 inches high.

Mr. Janvier and Phil. Cartier are prospecting a quartz ledge about seven miles west from Big Pine. The ore is low grade, carrying about eight dollors and a half per ton; but the ledge is six feet wide and within a few hundred feet of Big Pine creek. An abundance of water can thus be had, so that the ore could be very cheaply worked.

The various governments of Europe are at their wits ends to meet current expenses and pay the interest on their enormous public debts. One of the most important problems our own statesmen have to deal with is what to do with the enormous surplus revenue the government is receiving. All of which goes to show that the taxpayers themselves make better use of public money than emperors and kings.

Arrangements are nearly completed for a very extensive addition to the works at the marble quarry. This is made necessary by the rapid accumulation of orders that now far exceed the capacity of the works to fill. An order for fancy marbles for the new Hotel Del Monte is now being filled. Mr. Luce says that inside of two years large quantities of the marble will be shipped to New York. Some of the varities are of such beautiful and peculiar markings as if the figures had been designed and the colors laid on by a painter.

On his place down at the river W. J. Lake has corn standing from seven to eight feet high. It is quite common to find two to three ears to each stalk. Ground broken last spring and planted with oats and alfalfa is bearing a heavy crop. It is worth mentioning that this ground is where "nothing at all would grow;" at least "everybody" said said so, except Billy Lake. What a pity it is that Columbus wouldn't listen to "everybody" and give up his foolish attempt to cross the western ocean; if "He had to gude advice but harkit," Mr. Lake would not have had a chance to prove once more that "everybody" is a meddlesome lazy ignoramus.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

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Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.

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35 Races, $10,000.

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$100 For The Best, $50 For The Second

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THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WAS ESTABLISHED IN Accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the Agricultural Society of the State," Approved March 7, 1885.

Members of State Board of Agriculture.

L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County.
B. F. LEETE, of Washoe County.
P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe County.
AL. WHITE, of Washoe County.
JOHN SWEENY, of Ormsby County.
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ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County.
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FOR THE BAND.

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FOR THE BAND

HAYTIAN SOLDIERS.

Valorous Sentries Who Are Considerately Provided with Chairs.

The Haytians are an intensely vain people, and the thing they most pride themselves on is their army. Nothing will convince them as a military power they are not vastly superior to any nation, either in the Old or New World. Even those who have lived in European capitals are addicted to this extremely ridiculous "balderdash;" but when the real facts are presented, the state of affairs disclosed is simply sublime in its absurdity. The Haytian army must present to European beholders a spectacle of grotesqueness, the equal of which it would be difficult to find anywhere, either in fact or fiction. Imagine a battalion on parade consisting of thirteen privates, ten officers and six drummers! the rest of the men—as the author quaintly puts it—thinking it unnecessary to present themselves except on pay day. The staff officers are clad in the most gorgeous uniforms procurable, while the men are habited in a motley array of tatters. Some have coats wanting one arm, the collar or the tail; the headgear may consist of a dilapidated shake, a straw hat, wideawake or in many cases merely a handkerchief tied around the head. The officers hold their swords in either hand as suits them, and the men march past in admirable confusion, each one carrying his musket in the position he finds most convenient. The populace look on with admiring looks and gravely ask if finer troops can anywhere be found. The Haytian black, however, thoroughly detests military service, and consequently the sentries, lest they should be over-fatigued, are considerably provided with chrais!—*Chambers' Journal.*

WHAT BAKING POWDER SHALL WE USE?

This plain question comes home to every housekeeper. We all desire pure and wholesome food, and this cannot be had with the use of impure or poisonous baking powder. There can be no longer a question that all the cheaper, lower grade of baking powders contain either alum, lime or phosphatic acid. As loth as we may be to admit so much against what may have been some of our household gods, there can be no gainsaying the unanimous testimony of the official chemists. Indeed, analysts seem to find no baking powder entirely free from some one of these objectionable ingredients except the Royal, and that they report as chemically pure. We find some of the baking powders advertised as pure, to contain, under the tests of Profs. Chandler, Habirshaw and others, nearly twelve per cent. of lime, while others, are made from alum with no cream of tartar. This we presume accounts for their lack of leavening power as sometimes complained of by the cook, and for the bitter taste found in the biscuits so frequently complained of by ourselves.

But aside from the inferiority of the work done by these powders, the physiologists assure us that lime and alum taken into the system in such quantities as this are injurious. They are not decomposed by heat, nor dissolved in mixing or baking. They go with the bread, therefore, into the stomach, where their physiological effects are indigestion, dyspepsia, or worse evils.

The question naturally arises, why do these cheap baking powder makers use these things? Alum is three cents a pound, lime still cheaper, while cream of tartar costs thirty-five or forty. The reasons for the chemical purity of the Royal Baking Powder were recently given in the New York *Times* in an interesting description of a new method for refining argols, or crude cream of tartar. It seems that it is only under this process that cream of tartar can be freed from the lime natural to it and rendered chemically pure; that the patents and plant for this cost the Royal Baking Powder Company about half a million dollars, and that they maintain exclusive control of the rights.

Prof. McMurtrie, late chief chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, D. C., in the interests of commerce, made an examination of this process, and reported upon the results attained in the refined cream of tartar. The following extract from his report would seem to answer the question repeated at the head of this article, and which is so frequently propounded by the housekeeper:

"I have examined the cream of tartar used by the Royal Baking Powder Company in the manufacture of their baking powder, and find it to be perfectly pure, and free from lime in any form. The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking Powder prove it perfectly healthful, and free from every deleterious substance."

A Railway Tie Nursery.

A notable phase of railway industry is a railway tie nursery, situated near the little town of Farlington, Kas., in the southern part of that State. It is said to be the largest artificial plantation of forest trees in North America, and is owned by the Southern Pacific. The different sections have been planted, respectively, two, four and six years, one-fourth being planted with the ailanthus, the rest with the catalpa, together with a few of white ash. Those first planted are now about twenty-five feet in height, the last about twelve, and some of the taller are seven inches through the stem. There are in all about three million trees, in full vigor, on the plantation; all were planted four feet apart each way, to shade the ground, though eight feet is the ultimate intention, this plan allowing three-fourths of the trees to be cut when they are fit for fence posts. When rather larger it is expected the trees will make excellent railway ties in great numbers—that is, after a thinning-out process, there will be some nine hundred thousand trees to come to maturity. The area of this vast railway tie nursery is to be still further increased.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Cowboys' Cure for "Loco" Poisoning.

Dr. Wilcox, of Washington, D. C., says in The Medical Record that the cowboys of Idaho treat animals affected with "loco" poisoning by amputating the tails of the affected animals. The paralysis is due to congestion of the spinal chord, the posterior parts of the body being first affected. The plants which are charged with producing this poisoning are oxytropis lambertii, astragalus mollirimus, and possibly others of the leguminosae. The cowboys call these plants "larkspur," although, according to science, true larkspur is not found in their line of march, nor at the season when loco poisoning occurs.

THE BLUE HEN'S EGGS.

An Old Fellow Who Was Much Taken With a New Species of Chickens.

"Wall, fur mercy's sake, look thar, pap," said a woman, dressed in faded calico and dim gingham. The old fellow stopped and the woman pointed at a lot of colored eggs which had been left over from Easter, and which the grocer had temptingly arranged in front of his store. "Look thar," the woman repeated, pointing at the eggs.

"They air a new wrinkle on my ho'n," said the old fellow, taking up one of the eggs and examining it. "These here," he added, addressing the grocer who approached," muster been laid by one uv the ole blue hen's chickens."

"They are direct descendants from the old blue hen, sure enough," the grocer replied, who showed an accomodating quickness to tell a lie, either through courtesy or with an eye to business.

"You don't say so."

"Yes, sir, and I bought them for Mr. Garland, who sent me word some time ago to get him a few if I possibly could."

"Wall, Gus ought to know whut good chickens air."

"He undoubtedly does."

"Wall, I've heard about the old blue hen's chickens all my life, but this is the fust time I ever seed any uv the aigs."

"They are not very plentiful now," said the grocer. "In fact, they are bought up by the agents of monopolies and sent North for the use of rich railroad men."

"The chickens, I reckon, lay over the common run of fowls."

"As much, sir, as day lays over night."

"Whut special advantage have they got?"

"Well, they lay three times a day, for one thing."

"Now, look here, you don't mean that."

"I reckon he do, pap," the woman declared. "I know in reason that he do, fur Aunt Caroline Welsh that had some in No'th Kliny, told me jest befo' she died that they wuz the outlayenist things she ever seed, an' says she: 'Evcrline, I do b'lieve that the aigs is fresher than the aigs uv these here common chickens.'"

"She was right," said the grocer. "Mr. Garland tells me that the eggs will keep for years without spoiling, but," he added, laughingly, "if he don't mind he will find that they don't keep so well after all, for if he doesn't come after them pretty soon I'll sell them. A business man can't afford to let his money lie idle, you know."

"That's a fact," the farmer replied. "Now, whut mout they be wuth?"

"Well, I hardly know. Where do you live?"

"On Saline river, about two days' ride from here."

"Do you come to town very often?"

"Fust time I wuz ever here."

"I thought that if you came to town very often I might engage you to bring me a lot of the chickens when they hatch. Tell you what I'll do. I'll let you have all six of them for sixty cents."

"Ain't that a putty heavy price?"

"O, no, pap," said the woman. "Jest think uv chickens that lay aigs—fresh ones at that—three times a day."

"All right," said the old fellow, hauling out the toe of an old sock and shaking a few dimes from it; "I'll take 'em. Shore they'll hatch?"

"Hatch! Why you can cover them up with an old straw hat and they'll hatch. Much obliged. Well, call again."

When the grocer went back into the store, he slapped himself, laughed uproariously and then said:

"It may be wrong to cheat this way, but I don't believe that we are called upon to have sympathy for such ignorant people; and, besides, honest old farmer as he looks, he d cheat me in a minute if he could."

Several weeks later an old fellow drove up to a grocery store and asked a man who came out to the curbstone if he wanted to buy any guinea chickens. "Fresh as they ken be an' already cleaned," said the old fellow.

"What do you ask for them?"

"Wall, I don't know whut they air wuth. You see they air mighty big ones."

"Yes, I see. How many have you got?"

"Fifteen."

"There is not much sale for guineas."

"They oughter be wuth ten cents a piece, oughtent they?"

The grocer, with shrewd hesitancy, replied: "I don't know. Well, drive round to the back door and put them out."

Immediately after receiving his money the old fellow drove down town, and, with a woman who seemed to be his wife, was standing on a street corner, when the grocer who had bought the guineas rushed up and exclaimed:

"You are a lying old wolf, that's what you are?"

"Whut's the matter?"

"You sold me a lot of buzzards, you old wretch, and I am going to have you arrested if you don't give me back my money. One of my best customers bought one and then, discovering what it was, struck me over the head with it and then left the store."

"W'y, pap, that was too bad, wan't it?" said the woman.

"I recognize you, now," said the grocer, stepping back.

"Yas," said the old fellow, "an'—but don't be in a hurry. Didn't know the blue hen's chickens when you seed 'em, eh? W'y I thought you knowd all about the breed. Say, whenever you want any more, jest let me knew. They lay three times a day, you know, but I'm sorry that the chickens ain't as fresh as the aigs. When you come out my way, drap in to to see me."—*Arkansaw Traveller.*

A Wreath of Primroses.

When Benjamin Disraeli was a young man he bet a pair of gloves with a friend on the question whether a wreath of primroses worn by a young lady were natural or artificial. They proved to be natural, and he not only won the bet, but the young lady gave him one of the flowers, which he preserved carefully as a souvenir. That incident was the beginning of his love of primroses, and now the Primrose league, founded in memory of him, is one of the most potent factors in English politics.—New York Tribune.

AN EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

Nerve and Skill of the Canadian Voyageur—The Fur Hunter.

Running a rapid is one of the most exciting experiences of a boatman's life. Yet the risks habitually taken by the Canadian voyageurs accustomed them to face death in this way without hesitation. When descending an unknown stream, an ominous roar would suddenly announce the danger from below, from which retreat was impossible. Then coolness and action quick as thought alone could guide the boat through the foaming waters, when rocks on every hand threatened destruction.

There was excitement enough in shooting a rapid when the adventure was made deliberately. If the pass were a dangerous one, the boats were commonly lightened of part or all their load. Then, as the current began to quicken, the bowman and the steersman would rise from their seats, and quickly seizing their short paddles brace their knees against the gunwale of bow and stern to steady themselves and the boat. Immersing the blades of their paddles deep in the water so that the edges cut along with little resistance, they awaited the moment of action, while the oarsmen redoubled the force of their strokes that the boat might have an impetus of its own swifter than the current. Thus the frail bark plunged downward into the seething waters, with the merry boat song of the Canadian voyageur mingling with the voice of the waters, while his Indian companion was silent and stern as death. Into the midst of the fierce currents, whirled here by an eddy and thrown with a crash against a bowlder there, the boat was steered from side to side out of the way of the obstructing rocks by the united, daring action of the bowman and steersman, until at length, if wreck was escaped, they emerged into the quiet waters below.

Upon the skill and nerve of bowman and steersman the safety of life and cargo depended, and their pay was often two or three times as much as that of the oarsmen, who merely propelled the craft. It was the custom of the merry boatmen, as they lustily plied their paddles, to strike into a Canadian barcarole. And at length the Indian so far forgot his taciturnity as to take up the custom of singing, which enabled him to keep better time and to paddle more steadily. It became the settled custom among the natives of British Columbia for the steersman to lead the song and for the crew to join in the chorus only.

When the streams were frozen over, the boats, of course, were laid aside, and then the fur hunters would bring in their packs on snowshoes or with sledges drawn by dogs. The dogs' sled was usually about nine feet long and sixteen inches in width, made of thin oak or birch boards turned up in front, and lashed together with deer thongs. From 200 to 400 pounds on one of these could be drawn by four dogs twenty-five or thirty-five miles a day.

The voyageurs loved to decorate any part of their dress with plumes and many colored ribbons, with the ends floating gayly in the breeze. Leggins were frequently worn, and when the cold was intense two or three suits would be put on at once. Ornamental moccasins covered their feet, while brilliant cotton handkerchiefs were tied sailor fashion around their swarthy necks, and from the scarlet belt was suspended knife and tobacco pouch. Some wore coarse cloth caps, while others wound around their long black hair a colored handkerchief in the shape of a turban. Occasionally black beaver hats were seen among the more foppish, and bonnets, bound with gold and silver tinsel cords, almost hidden under feathers and tassels.

For food the fur hunter took what he could get, and as a rule his chief dependence was his rifle. Meat was his chief food, and was eaten fresh or dried. Sometimes for months and even years he tasted neither bread, salt nor vegetables. Fish, flesh or fowl was all his larder contained, and he was well contented to have it full even of his sole sustenance. A voyageur's rations varied in the several parts of the fur hunting region. Thus, in New Caledonia a dried salmon or eight rabbits might be given him for his day's food; at Athabasca it would be eight pounds of moose meat; on the Saskatchewan ten pounds of buffalo flesh; while in the far north his fare would be half fish and half reindeer.

Pemmican was the great staple preserved food, and the fur trader learned how to prepare it from the Indians. The flesh commonly used was that of the buffalo, elk, deer or antelope, and for long keeping it was prepared with fat, spices and raisins. It was prepared by cutting lean flesh into thin slices, which were cured by partly cooking, by exposing to sun or frost, or by placing on a wooden grate over a slow fire. When dried it was pounded between two stones until pulverized, and then it was placed in a bag made of the animal's hide. After being mixed with about equal proportions of the animal's fat the bag was sewed up, and after it had cooled and hardened it was ready for storage or transportation. A 100 pound bag, three feet long and ten inches square, would comfortably sustain four men a month.—Compiled from Hubert Howe Bancroft's History of the Northwest Coast.

The Princess' Half Crown.

A crowd thronged King Cross station, London, the other day to witness the departure of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales and his family for Sandringham, and were gratified by a little unrehearsed effect, as well as a proof that royalty is not altogether exempt from that frequent failing of the masses—a penchant for "goodies." The mysterious automatic box which yields up sticks of chocolate in return for the insertion of a penny was the object of special attention from H. R. H. Princess Maud of Wales, whose approaching confirmation a few days after may have accounted for the abstraction which led the young lady to pop a half crown into the fatal slit in place of the humbler copper.

The mistake was discovered as the coin slipped from her fingers, and so genuine and unaffected was the horror expressed in the exclamation, "Oh! my half crown!" that the appreciative bystanders were sympathetically silent till the Prince of Wales, with a twinkle in his eye, gravely advised his youngest daughter to square matters by the insertion of the now unpassable French pennies on future occasions. A burst of hearty laughter and cheering ensued, during which young Princess Maud, blushing furiously, retreated to the railway carriage.—Manchester Guardian.

An Important Discovery.

A Hyde Park young lady has made an important discovery. To prevent other ladies from borrowing her newest music she just writes the name of her best admirer on the margin. She says the borrowers are afraid of the effect the sight of the name would have on their own young men and don't ask for the "marked copy."—Chicago News.

Been There Before.

Omaha Man—What was that fool Jinks gassing about?

Confidential Clerk—He says the firm owes him $1,000 for attracting customers by looking in the window.

"Great Snakes!"

"I told him he stood there on his own accord, was never hired by the firm for anything at all, and he would only make a bigger laughing stock of himself than he was naturally. Then he said he wanted $500 more for that insult. Of course he can't do anything. There's neither law nor justice in any such claims as that."

"What lawyer has he got?"

"Lawyers De Smartle, De Wise and De Bigg."

"Pay him the money."—Omaha World.

An Average Seance.

Omaha Medium—The spirit who is now here tells me you are not an American by birth.

Omaha Man—He vas right.

"He says you were born in another country."

"Dot is drue."

"He says the name of that country is Germany."

"Dot vas so; it vas Shermany."

"I am tired now. Two dollars."—Omaha World.

A Matter of History.

Deacon Jones—Now, Brudder Jones, it am shua dat de culled pussens war white; kase de Bible do say dat dey are de descendants ob Ham, an' he war a white man; now de question am, how did dey get black an' when?

Elder Jones—Well—er—um, de zact date I doan' recomember, but I er'spect it must hab been durin' de time when de hist'ry speaks ob de dark ages.—Judge.

Humor in Signs.

Isaac Came, a rich shoemaker, of Manchester, who left his property to public charities, opened his first shop opposite to the building where he had been a servant, and put a sign which read: "I. Came—from over the way." Somewhat like this was the sign of a tavern keeper named Danger, near Cambridge, who, having been driven out of his house, built another opposite and inscribed it: "Danger—from over the way." The successor retorted by putting up a new inscription: "There is no Danger here now."—Living Church.

Familiar with the Market.

Wealthy Husband—Money? Why, my dear, you said you drew $1,000 of your own from the bank this morning.

Petted Wife (who had bought a few things and invested the rest in real estate)—Well, I stopped in at Mrs. De Ribbon's and bought a bonnet and"——

"Here's my purse, dear."—Omaha World.

NINETY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

The Haul Made by Lucky San Franciscans—A Ladies' Pool.

Ever since the result of the May drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans became known in this city, rumors have been current all over town that the bulk of the capital prize of $150,000 had been won here by a number of lucky resident shareholders in the winning number, 15,766.

To ascertain if there was any truth in the tale, a *Call* reporter went on a prospecting tour yesterday among the banking houses, thinking some of them might have managed the collection of any prizes drawn at New Orleans. His inquiries met with signal success. Henry Wadsworth, cashier of Wells, Fargo & Co.'s bank here, made the following statement to the *Call's* representative. He said: "Yes, it is a fact that we have done the collecting of a large sum of money drawn in The Louisiana Lottery on May 10th last. We have so far collected and paid over to patrons here $90,000 out of the big prize of $150,000. The tickets which we handled were six one-tenth coupons, and each represented an interest of $15,000 in that big sum."

The matter of locating the lucky winners was more difficult. After following a large number of clews, the reporter succeeded in discovering not one alone of fortune's favorites, but twenty of them. They were all ladies. In a cosy room at the Colonnade House, 1220 Market street, was found Mrs. Kelly one of the winners. The lady told the story of how she had made the venture as follows: "For a long time I was as much interested in the lottery drawing as if I had the lucky numbers, but some how or other I never could get up courage enough to invest in the scheme. I was afraid that I was too unlucky to get anything. But a little while back I gave a party to my friends—there were about twenty-five of us, all ladies—and during the evening the question of lottery tickets came up. More out of fun than anything else, we proposed to get up a pool and buy some tickets. We were not all willing to join, but after some talk we made up a pool of $20 and bought twenty one tenth coupons. This was in March, just before the drawing. When the list came out, we found our tickets had won only $10. This was better than nothing, and we again made made up another pool of $20. Well, the April drawing won us $20. We put it all in again, and in May we got the tenth of $150,000. This gives us $750 apiece, which, I think, is a big return for our investment. You ought to see those of the ladies who were at the party, and who laughed at us for buying lottery tickets. They are just as mad as mad can be. We are going to keep on and try our luck again in June, as we are now sure that there are prizes to be won."

Mrs. Kelly declined to give any of the names of her fortunate friends who were in the pool, on the ground that they did not desire any mention of themselves.—*San Francisco, Cal., Call, June 1.*

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

About the worst examples a boy meets with are in the arithmetic.

A PITIFUL SIGHT.

What sadder sight can be imagined than that of a noble man, whom the world can ill-afford to spare, stricken down in the prime of a useful life by consumption. Thousands are yearly filling consumptives' graves who might be saved by the timely use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," which is a positive cure for consumption in its early stages. It is the best alterative and pectoral in the world. All druggists.

Higgins—How's this old boy; off for the West? Thought you were going to Europe. Wiggins—So I am; via Pacific Ocean and Suez Canal. The Atlantic's getting too crowded for safe travel.

TROUBLE AHEAD.

When the appetite fails, and sleep grows restless and unrefreshing, there is trouble ahead. The digestive organs, when healthy, crave food, the nervous system, when vigorous and tranquil, gives its possessor no uneasiness at night. A tonic, to be effective, should not be a mere appetizer, nor are the nerves to be strengthened and soothed by the unaided action of a sedative or a narcotic. What is required is a medicine which invigorates the stomach, and promotes assimilation of food by the system, by which means the nervous system, as well as other parts of the physical organism, are strengthened. These are the effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a medicine whose reputation is founded firmly in public confidence, and which physicians commend for its tonic, anti-bilious and other properties. It is used with the best results in fever and ague, rheumatism, kidney and uterine weakness, and other maladies.

A musician in Europe is trying to set Tennyson's Jubilee Ode to one of Wagner's compositions. Siberia yawns for that man.

Man's inhumanity to woman makes countless thousands mourn, would be an applicable rendering of Pope's line, in view of the indignities she has suffered and pains undergone at the hands of unskillful physicians and quacks. Naturally modest she suffers on until forced to consult a physician regarding some female difficulty which she well knows is sapping her strength. All this embarrassment can be avoided and a cure effected by purchasing Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" of your druggist, and taking as directed. Price reduced to one dollar.

The Collector at Bombay has among his curiosities a Chinese god marked "Heathen Idol," and next to it a gold dollar marked "Christian Idol."

For Coughs, Sore Throat, Asthma, Catarrh, and other Diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, no more useful article can be found than "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

TRULY A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

240 Bedford Av., Brooklyn, N. Y., March 12, 1884.

I have used Allcock's Porous Plasters for the last twenty years. They are truly a household remedy. If one of my children has a cold and wheezes, I put on Allcock's Porous Plaster on the chest and one between the shoulder blades. If any of the children have croupy coughs, or coughs of any kind, I place the Plaster close up around the throat; the soothing effect is apparent almost always in two hours. If they have a disordered stomach, a Plaster placed just below the chest bones makes digestion perfect in half a day. If there is any looseness of the bowels, accompanied by coldness of the skin, two Allcock's Porous Plasters applied over the stomach cure in from two to five hours. I notice particularly that these Plasters never abrade the skin or cause the slightest irritation. From my own experience I know they never fail for rheumatism, pains in the back or lumbago. C. Middlebrook.

NORTHWESTERN MASONIC AID ASSOCIATION OF CHICAGO.

Organized 1874. Has 40,000 members. Paid to beneficiaries over $3,250,000. No annual dues and no expense after joining except to pay assessments as deaths occur. The benefits of Life Insurance furnished at actual cost. The average expense for last four years to members 40 years of age to carry $2,500 only $16.15; $8,500 cost $62.46 per year. A limited number of Non-Masons between 21 and 45 years of age will be received when recommended by two Masons, members of the Association. C. A. Bond, Gen'l Agent Pacific Coast, 323 California St., S. F.

John Ruskin has an unaccountable aversion to all wheeled vehicles. He would probably rather walk to Heaven than go as Elijah did.

* * * * Confidential advice, to either sex, on delicate diseases. Book 10 cents in stamps. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y.

Phobibitionists are investing all their money in Western Union. There is almost enough water in that corporation to suit them.

Relief is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

BABY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSED PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants and curing teething, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the Cuticura Remedies are infallible.

Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

For Weak Women.

Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkam, Lynn, Mass.: "About the first of September, 1881, my wife was taken with uterine hermorrhage. The best styptics the physician could prescribe did not check it and she got more and more enfeebled. She was troubled with Prolapsus Uteri, Leucorrhœa, numbness of the limbs, sickness of the stomach and loss of appetite. I purchased a trial bottle of your Vegetable Compound. *She said she could discover a salutary effect from the first dose.* Now she is comparatively free from the Prolapsus, Stomach's sickness, &c. The hermorrhage is very much better and is less at the regular periods. Her appetite is restored, and her general health and strength are much improved. We feel that we have been *wonderfully benefitted* and our hearts are drawn out in gratitude for the same and in sympathy for other sufferers, for whose sakes we allow our names to be used."

C. W. EATON, Thurston, N. Y.

The Compound is put up in Pill, Lozenge and Liquid form. All sold by druggists. The Pills and Lozenges sent by mail on receipt of price.

STEINWAY KRANICH & BACH Gabler, Keenish Pianos; Burdett Organs, band instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern prices. M. GRAY, 203 Post Street, San Francisco.

Eastbound Overland Excursions.

The old and well-known firm of A. Phillips & Co. have opened an office in San Francisco for Eastbound business. Cheap rates and good accommodations. For full particulars call at or address, No. 8 New Montgomery St., under Palace Hotel.

S. F. N. U. Series, No. 262.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

The Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. Royal Baking Powder Co., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

J. R. CATES & CO., Proprietors. 417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Potatoes that

Everybody will praise are selling now from 60 cents to $1.00 per 100 pounds. Raisins at 4c. upwards; choice 20-lb. boxes, $1.00, $1 25 $1.50. Beautiful evaporated Pears, new and white, 12½c.; plenty of dark pears at 2½c. Pure Maple Syrup, $1.40; other grades low as 90c.; fair syrups, 30c. to 60c., as to kind and quantity. We have that choice brand of Gold Weight Tea, in 5, 10 and 30 lb. boxes, that will beat the world (full weight you know) at 50c. and 45c. Then we have cheaper Tea at 20c. up that we will sell carloads of. Fine imported Prunes in 10, 25 and 50 lb. boxes, at 8c. and 9c. lb. 12 kinds of assorted Meals (1 of each kind) $2.00. A small Mackerel at $3.00 per half barrel to retail at 5 cents and double your money; large fat Mackerel, $1.75 and $1.90 per kit, or $10.00 per ½ bbl. Send to Smith's Cash Store, 115 and 117 Clay Street, for new list (free) now ready. Everything at wholesale. Splendid country cured Bacon, medium weight, 8 and 9c., heavy fat, 6 and 7c. Hams from the East, 12½, 14, 15 and 16c., and some California low as 10 cents that look nice and

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—The Moody Birthday Endowment Fund for the schools at Northfield is growing slowly toward the desired limit of $40,000.

—A little girl in the primary school was asked to tell the difference between the words "foot" and "feet." She said: "One feet is a foot, and a whole lot of foots is a feet."—*Bazar.*

—The Presbyterian Synod of India is composed of five presbyteries, fifty-four ministers, eighteen candidates, twenty-eight churches, 712 communicants and 2,328 Sunday-school scholars.

—The home Sunday-school of Mr. Spurgeon's church has 108 teachers, all members of the church, and 1,428 scholars. In all the schools connected with the Tabernacle there are 7,677 scholars.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—During the past three months the Baptist churches of Baltimore have received nearly 600 additions by baptisms—530 to the white churches and 270 to the colored.—*Golden Rule.*

—The *Foreign Missionary* reports ten Protestants converts in all Canton Province forty years ago; now there are 4,000. The increase of the past seven years is double that of the previous seventy.

—Missionary Richards writes from the Banza Manteke mission on the Upper Congo: "This is no longer a heathen country. The 'Nkimba,' the 'Nkises,' the poison-giving, the throat-cutting, the demoniac yells, the diabolical dance and witchcraft, are things of the past here. Of the 1,000 converts, 870 are grown people."

—Mr. Ira D. Sankey, the evangelist, has given to the First Methodist Church, of Newcastle, Pa., a building-lot valued at $4,000, on condition that the congregation will erect a church to cost at least $25,000. Mr. Sankey, some years ago, gave the Young Men's Christian Association in Newcastle a $50,000 building.—*Chicago Advance.*

—Jonas G. Clark, founder and president of the new Clark University to be established at Worcester, Mass., has given for the institution the sum of $2,000,000, to be divided as follows: $300,000 for the erection and equipment of buildings; $100,000, the income of which shall be devoted to the maintenance of a library; $600,000 for an endowment fund; real estate, books, works of art, to the value of $500,000; and $500,000 for a professorship endowment fund.—*Public Opinion.*

—The Governor of South Carolina, and other State officials, recently visited Claflin University, a Methodist Freedmen's institution at Orangeburg, S. C., and examined carefully all its departments and was most favorably impressed. "This," he said, "is a great revelation." He addressed the students in the chapel and said that he was surprised and delighted with what he had seen, and that henceforth Claflin University would find in him a friend and an earnest advocate.—*N. Y. Independent.*

TEACH OBEDIENCE.

The Royal Road to Virtue, Prosperity and Good Citizenship.

Many a passionate child rules the household. The little baby on his mother's knee goes into a passion because his dinner is withheld from him, or some toy denied him. He shrieks, and strikes his mother, and the mother says: "Poor little boy, he has such a passionate nature; he can't be crossed," and yields to him. She ought to spank him—spank him hard—for being in a passion, and give him nothing till his passion had cooled. The child, though he be so young that he can not speak, if he is old enough to lift his fist and strike a blow, deserves punishment, needs to have a lesson of repression taught him. The mother who neglects this increases the chances of her son's going to the gallows. When the child is older, there are better disciplinary punishments than spanking; but when the child reaches such an age that they are useful, it may be too late, his temper may have grown into a dominating force in his character that can not be eradicated. Mothers sometimes say when a child shows a vile temper and shrieks a good deal, that it would endanger his life to punish him; perhaps so, but you still more endanger his future if you don't punish him. Many a gallows tragedy has had its beginning on the mother's lap.

Day by day I see criminals, hundreds of them—thousands of them in the course of the year. I see scores of broken-hearted parents wishing rather that their sons had never been born than they had lived to bear such burdens of shame and disgrace. I hear the wailing of disappointed mothers, and see humiliated fathers crying like children because of the sins of their children. I see mothers growing gray between the successive visits in which they come to inquire about the boy in prison. And seeing these dreadful things till my heart aches and aches, I say to those mothers and fathers whose boys have not yet gone astray, to those mothers and fathers whose little families are the care of their lives, teach your children obedience. I want it written large. I wish I could make it blaze here in letters of fire. I wish I could write it in imperishable letters, glowing letters on the wall of every home—obedience, obedience, obedience! Obedience to law—to household law; to parental authority; unquestioning, instant, exact obedience. Obedience in the family; obedience in the school! Wherever, from the beginning, from the first glimmering of intelligence in the child, there is expression of law, let there be taught respect for it and obedience to it. It is the royal road to virtue, to good citizenship; it is the only road.—*N. Y. Independent.*

FACTS ABOUT RATS.

Interesting Information Gathered by an Ardent Admirer of the Rodent Family.

The rat is finely equipped for the peculiar life he is ordained to lead. He has strong weapons in the shape of four long and very sharp teeth; those teeth have a fine edge, the upper working into the lower, so that they meet in the act of gnawing; while the soft part is being worn away, the hard part keeps its chisel-like edge all the time, and at the same time the teeth are constantly growing up from the bottom, so that as they wear away a fresh supply is ready. Should one of these teeth be removed, the opposite tooth will continue to grow, and there being nothing to wear it away, it will project from the mouth and be turned upon itself, and if it be an under tooth it will grow so long as to penetrate the skull.

There are curious facts connected with the habits of the rat which warrant a close observation of them on the part of those who may have the opportunity. A lady at one time missed several eggs from her store closet, and naturally concluded that they had been stolen by the servant. She questioned the girl, who denied any knowledge of the eggs, which continued to disappear in the same mysterious manner, when one day the thief was unexpectedly discovered. The lady observed one morning, on entering her storeroom, a singular sight. A little rat was upon his back upon the floor and hugging an egg, while a larger rat was hauling him round by the tail. In this way, undoubtedly, all the missing eggs had been carried away.

Rats have two motions of the jaw in biting. The first is soft and delicate, and the teeth just scratch the object they have hold of. Then follows a quick, powerful action of the jaw, and the slender teeth sink up to the gums and stay there. This bite is dangerous. If the teeth have gone deeply into one's hand it is well to suck the wound. This seems to keep the swelling down, but always a good deal of pain follows. There is no harm in the bite of a well-fed rat. A frightened rat will fight if cornered, and viciously, too. The way to grab rats so that they can not bite is to seize them with a strong grip just back of the neck. They will howl like stuck pigs, but can not get away, and are entirely under control.

Rats have a fine scent for finding out where there is any thing nice to eat, and it has ofter been a subject of wonder how they manage to get on board ships laden with sugar and other attractive cargoes, but the mystery has been solved, for they have been seen to come off shore to the ship by means of the rope which moored her to the wharf. By the same means they will leave the ship when she gets into port, particularly if they find their quarters filling with water.

A gentleman's house was once infested with rats, and he got completely rid of them by catching one of them alive, and covering it with coal tar, and allowing it to return to its hole. At another time a trap was set at night in a house where rats were numerous, and in the morning the trap was found sprung, with a long tail inside. Its owner had vanished, and, perhaps, after relating his narrow escape, and how he had lost his beautiful tail, took all his rat friends and left the house forever.

It has been told by M. de St. Pierre, that when the man-of-war Valiant returned from Havana, in the year 1766, the rats increased to such an extent that they destroyed a hundred weight of biscuit daily. The ship was finally smoked between decks and six hampers were, for some time, filled every day with rats that had thus been killed.

When the atmospheric pumps were in use at the terminus of the Corydon railway hundreds of rats lost their lives there in this way; At night they used to get into the large exhausting tube to lick the grease off the leather valve. As soon as the pump was put in order to work for the early train, out these rats were sucked.

The rat, though naturally a savage creature, is capable of being tamed and made obedient to the will of man. Some of the Japanese tame rats, and teach them to perform many tricks; then they exhibit them.—*Chicago News.*

How Paper Type Is Made.

Type made from paper is the latest novelty. A process has been patented by which large type used for printing placards can be made from pulp. Such letters are at present cut on wood. The pulp is desiccated and and reduced to a powdered or comminuted state, after which it is thoroughly mixed with a water-proofing liquid or material—such as paraffine oil or a drying linseed oil, for instance. This mixture is then dried, and subsequently pulverized. In its pulverized state it is introduced into a mold of the requisite construction to produce the desired article, type or block, and then subjected to pressure to consolidate it, and heat to render tacky or adhesive the water-proofing material. Finally, the type is cooled while in the mold, so as to cause it to retain its shape and solidity.—*Leslie's Illustrated Weekly.*

—A new form of amusement, now in vogue at Beaver Falls, Pa., is for a number of young men to gather round a natural gas torch and catch the June bugs or beetles, then put them on their hands and beat the cigars as to which will fly away the quickest. The bugs fly directly for the gas torch, and another plan is to bet on the one who will get in the flames first and be burned to death. It is a very exciting game, and the boys say it beats base-ball all hollow.

A MATERNAL DUET.

Two Fashionable Mothers Throw Some New Light on Nursery Management.

Louise—Oh, Helen, how your baby grows! He is quite catching up to Rupert.

Helen—Yes; you know he's quite four months old now. I wish he would wake up.

Louise—So he is—aren't they too sweet any way? Rupert has two teeth, you know.

Helen—Oh, has he? I am crazy for Baby to show one. I thought I felt one yesterday, but nurse says I didn't.

Louise—Oh, of course not. Rupert was six months old before he cut his first tooth.

Helen—Was he? I'm sure Baby will do better than that; his gums feel really hard.

Louise—Oh, Rupert's were hard, too, for fully two months before the tooth appeared.

Helen—Were they? How disappointing!

Louise—Oh, yes; it was such an event the day we discovered the little white pearl sticking through! I had been out, and—

Helen—Oh, I do so hope I shall find Baby's tooth first—

Louise—And when I came in, the dear little fellow looked up and cooed so sweetly.

Helen—Baby is beginning to know me, too.

Louise—That I couldn't wait to lay aside my wraps, but snatched him up, and began, as usual, to—

Helen—Baby just loves to bury his nose in my seal-skin sacque. I put it on sometimes in the house just to let him enjoy it.

Louise—To feel in his mouth for the tooth—

Helen—My nurse has me rub my thimble over the gums every day—

Louise—And fancy my delight to encounter a hard substance—

Helen—Baby seems very restless when I am giving him his bath. I think it is his teeth.

Louise—Very likely. Rupert never cries when I bathe him. I give him a good meal, and—

Helen—Oh, Louise—why Baby is never bathed until half an hour after he is fed.

Louise (impressively)—My dear, you must stop that at once! My book, "Advice to Young Mothers," says a child should never be bathed while hungry.

Helen—Oh, but you know Doctor Mollycoddle, in his "Nursery Talks," expressly prohibits bathing a child on a full stomach—

Louise—Experience is the best teacher, and Rupert is nine months old, and is always fed before his bath.

Helen—Oh, I could never think of such a thing. Baby might have a convulsion!

Louise—I should be much more afraid of Rupert's going into a convulsion from over-fatigue and restlessness if he were bathed when hungry—

Helen—Oh, I don't think so. Baby is as good as a little kitten, always.

Louise—So is Rupert. Oh!—I have got to change my nurse!

Helen—What a pity! Mine is an excellent one.

Louise—Well, Margaret is good about a good many things; but so careless, I can not put up with her.

Helen—Elizabeth needs watching, of course; she forgot to put back the crib sheets half an hour before Baby was put to bed last night—

Louise—Why, I found the temperature of the nursery seventy-one degrees on Monday. I never allow it above or below seventy degrees.

Helen—Don't you? Doctor Mollycoddle favors sixty-eight degrees.

Louise—My book recommends seventy degrees. Margaret is careless about other things, too; she—

Helen—Elizabeth, on the whole, suits me very well.

Louise—Margaret didn't take the temperature of Rupert's bath yesterday. I was so afraid it was too warm or too cold, and—

Helen—Oh, yes, indeed, I am so particular about that!

Louise—But I must go. Rupert's next feeding time is twelve o'clock, and it is half-past eleven now—

Helen—Oh, but Baby has not waked up.

Louise—I never vary a minute.

Helen—I wanted you to see how much darker Baby's eyes are—

Louise—You must bring him over, Come in the afternoon. Rupert only goes out in the morning this weather, and you must see him.

Helen—Oh, Baby could not be in the air after one o'clock!

Louise—Oh, true, I forgot. Well, come and see me soon. I think Rupert's hair is going to curl beautifully.

Helen—Baby has very little hair yet—but Dr. Mollycoddle says, in his book, it will be all the thicker by and by—

Louise—Good-bye, dear! I saw Kate Dillingham the other day.

Helen—Did you? She sent Baby a lovely pap-spoon.

Louise—How nice! She gave Rupert a set of dress buttons.

Helen—Poor girl—I pity her!

Louise—Oh, so do I—such a dreary life—no baby!

Helen—Of course, her husband worships her—

Louise—And she is popular with every body.

Helen—But that doesn't make up—

Louise—Oh, no, indeed! Good-bye! I'm so afraid I shall be late for Rupert—

Helen—Good-bye! Baby will be awake in another fifteen minutes if you could only stay.—*Philip H. Welch, in Puck.*

LITTLE LAUGHS.

A Vassar instructor is getting the girls to agree not to wear corsets. Stay, lady, stay!—Lowell Courier.

The story that a man in Florida has a wart on the back of his neck which he uses for a collar button must be received with some grains of allowance.—Philadelphia Call.

Young Man (to stationer)—I want you to print on these cards, "At Home to Baseball Managers on Wednesdays and Fridays only." Stationer—All right, Mr. Stagg; how are things up at Yale?—New York Sun.

Little Eddie, 3 years old, had an attack of croup one night. The next evening when he kneeled down to say his prayers his mamma told him he must thank God for making him well. So he said: "I thank thee, O God, for making me well; but my nose goes this way yet"—here he sniffed several times to show that he still had a cold in his head.—New York Tribune.

Jeff Davis is developing such a blooming ignorance of the rebellion that we fear he is about to write some war articles for the magazines.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Rev. Dr. McGlynn asked, in his Boston lecture, "Where is the hippophagi?" We don't know what that is, but we know we haven't got it.—Philadelphia Call.

Gordon Cumming likened an African jungle to a forest of fish hooks relieved by an occasional patch of penknives.—Philadelphia Call.

Sometimes a man gives a most expressive definition of a thing without perceiving himself the full significance of his words. It was so with a poor old colored man who came to Wayland seminary saying that no one had been to his part of the country to "widen out the colored people," and so he had come to the seminary for help.—Gospel Age.

An Arkansas paper puts it vocks popalari, and perhaps it's just as well. The people would get nothing, anyhow.—Detroit Free Press.

The New Hampshire girl who had a piece of flag root stuck in her windpipe finally managed to hoist it.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

"I religiously use this delightful preparation," says Mrs. Langtry in a cosmetic testimonial. Puts it on when she goes to church, we suppose.—Syracuse Herald.

A Conspiracy.

"Hey, Chimmie, you holler yer papers an' run inter him wile I roll de bar'l up."

"Yere's yer evenin' papers! Full account of der"—

"Och, Gott in Himmel! I bet you I fall on sometings soft, tink it?—Life.

Two Big Blows.

A Dakotan and a Texan who met in Chicago were disputing about the greatness of their respective districts, and among other things traded marvelous stories about the wind in each locality.

"How fast does a Texas norther blow?" asked the Dakotan at last.

"How fast? Well, the only thing that will measure it is lightning. When a Texas norther is coming they telegraph ahead, so that people can get under ground, but when it gets under good headway it will just about run a neck and neck race with the telegram. How fast's a Dakota blizzard?"

"Oh, you can't measure a blizzard. There's nothing like it. I've seen a blizzard skin a telegraph message right off the wires and carry it on ahead. I never saw but one the speed of which could be measured. There seemed to be something the matter with that one. It went rather slow, only about 1,000,000 miles a second, and we couldn't tell what was the matter with it until it went by, when we found it was dragging one of those infernal Texas northers along behind."—Chicago Tribune.

Too Full for Utterance.

A clerk in a banking house celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the firm. Schmul, the principal, hands him in the morning a closed envelope inscribed: "In memory of this eventful day." The clerk gratefully receives the envelope without opening, but on a gracious hint from the head of the firm he breaks the cover and finds—the photo of his master.

"Well, what do you think of it?" inquired Schmul, with a grin.

"It's just like you," was the reply.—Fliegende Blaetter.

Business is Business.

"Father," he said, as he ceased dusting off some of the garments hanging at the door, "I see dot der treasury department has called in all der outstanding threes."

"Moses, you look at me," replied the father, as he came to the door. "If der treasury calls in some bonds we can't help it. If you let a man go by dot wants some second hand pants you doan' get some oafercoat nor undershirts next winter."—Wall Street News.

ARSENIC-EATING.

A Habit Whose Victims Belong Almost Exclusively to the Female Sex.

The Board of Health has received several letters from people who complain about the sale of arsenic wafers to unwary young women who want to beautify their complexions. One mother in Harlem wrote that her daughter had been using the wafers without her knowledge, and she feared that if the wafers contained as much arsenic as their makers claimed they must be strongly impregnated with poison. She also raised the point that if the wafers contained no poison the manufacturer was an impostor. Dr. Cyrus Edson analyzed the articles and found but slight traces of the poison in them. The principal danger from the wafers, it is said, is that those who use them think that it is not dangerous to eat arsenic, and are thus tempted to try a cheap solution of the poison. Death is likely to result from the slightest overdose.

Dr. William A. Hammond talked freely the other day about arsenic. He regarded arsenic-eaters in the same light as cocaine-eaters—that is, he had yet to see one. "It is not a habit in this country," said Dr. Hammond, "though arsenic is often prescribed. We often have to use large quantities of bromides for curing epilepsy or other troubles of the nervous system, and one effect is to produce pimples, especially on the face. Arsenic is used conjointly with the bromides to prevent these pimples and also to cure them. But I would no more think of allowing women to use arsenic at their own sweet will than cocaine or any other active agent. Arsenic is useful in depraved states of the system, such as are produced from malaria, and physicians constantly prescribe it in these cases. I have never known or heard of a case in which it was taken to produce exhilarating effects such as opium causes, any more than I have heard of cocaine used for such purposes. Arsenic is poisonous in small doses, and consequently differs from cocaine. In medicine it is generally used as arsenious acid. Two and a half grains killed a healthy, robust girl of nineteen years in thirty-six hours. Under circumstances favorable to the poison from two to three grains will kill an adult. The doses used in medicine vary from one-fiftieth to one-twentieth of a grain. These arsenic wafers contain much less than that, and consequently have no effect. They, therefore, are a fraud, and the man who makes them ought to be arrested. The Syrian peasants use arsenic—the men to improve their wind so they can climb mountains more easily and the women to improve their complexions. They have been known to take six grains in one day. They begin by taking extremely small doses. Arsenic has no effect on a horse. In one instance a horse took 550 grains without any result."

Another doctor said it was impossible to estimate the number or arsenic eaters in this city, because they are a class that do not often come under a physician's observation. "Yet," said he, "the number is large, though you can not say that it is growing. The population of this city is increasing, whereas they are simply maintaining their proportion. That is about the case with the arsenic-eaters; they are keeping up their proportion of the other idiots. Some actors, a low class of women, and even some members of the best society eat arsenic or use it in some form to improve their complexions. It gives them a certain pallor that they consider desirable. They begin by taking small doses, and gradually work up to large amount, and then when they think it is time to leave off they gradually lessen the dose—or, rather, they try to, for the habit, once formed, is extremely difficult to abandon. Those who take arsenic say that it has a pleasant effect, though not like opium, morphine or bashish, and the system's demands for it are not so imperative as in the case of either of these drugs. I have seen arsenic-eaters shut up in prison who did not complain as bitterly as the morphine or opium users would have done under the circumstances."

The reporter visited a number of East Side drug stores and talked with the proprietors about their experience with arsenic-eaters. One druggist in a ten by fifteen shop said that his arsenic customers were not confined to one class of society; they embraced people in all walks of life, though almost all were women. "We don't want to sell it," said he, "and won't sell it without a prescription; but they will have it. Just now there is a demand for these wafers, and we have to put them on the counter. There is not enough arsenic in them to hurt anybody, but people ask for them, and if you don't have them they say: 'Oh, well, we can get them at another store.' We have perhaps twenty customers here every week who are habitual arsenic-eaters. They begin using it to improve their complexions, but once acquired the habit is hard to break off.

"We don't sell it without a subscription, and the dodges that some of these people play make me weary. There is one fashionable woman who drives down here once in awhile for the stuff, and always has some new excuse to offer for asking for it. I have to ask her name and the use she intends to put the stuff to, and then record all in my poison book."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—The average age of European girls when they marry, according to a German statistician, is twenty-six years, while that of men is twenty-eight years.

STYLISH MILLINERY.

Pretty Bonnets and Moderately Small Hats Coming Into Fashion.

Although in a general view the millinery on exhibition in the retail houses of the trade repeated the styles in the shapes of bonnets and hats, materials and trimmings, there were certain fancies and features observable that were not very conspicuous in the earlier importations.

As a rule, the bonnets are small, a poke occasionally giving variety to the headdress for out of doors wear, while the large hats seem somewhat larger in the circumference of the brim than the hats of the last season and the crowns a trifle less tall, the larger shapes varied by turbans and toques. In the bonnets the shapes which obtain are variations of the little French cottage bonnets, the English capote and the Manon, the last a special favorite with young ladies, and for wear in visiting toilets.

The large hat which seems at present in favor is that with the moderately tall, slightly tapering crown, and the brim very narrow, or forming only a shallow scallop at the base of the crown, widening out to about two inches at the right side, projected at the front, and widening out until almost as broad as the crown is tall, and curved up at the left side. A rival to this particular shape has a similar crown (or the same crown), with the brim wider at the right side and curved up at each side.

New shapes in turbans have a medium tall, slightly tapering crown, and the round or dome shaped crown, and the brim wide and pressed up quite closely all around, though the shapes in turbans are frequently lost or negatived by the drapery, which smothers the crown completely and gives the hat an entirely different aspect.

Pretty, small bonnets with drapery of plaited taffetas, surah and gauze, velvet over the crown, have the brim of plain velvet, completed by a bow of some one or two of the most destinctive or the grounding colors in the plaid, sustaining a heron aigrette to match, a bunch of currants or strawberries, or a cluster of zinnias, verbenas or other flowers of similar character. There is, indeed, for this season a fureur for mixtures of high colors; and varying the fancies alluded to are the hats and bonnets made of the braids woven in intermixtures of colors. These braids have been produced in great qualities, and form a conspicuous factor in milinary.

Hats made of them are either self-faced in the turning of the work of making on the outside, or are faced with velvet, the trimming consisting of a band of ribbon or velvet of the darkest color in the braid around the crown, completed by bows set at the left of the front, made of ribbons in all the colors that are introduced in the braid; a bunch of ostrich tips posed on the edge of the crown, the tips in two or three shades of color, or shaded in dyeing, in some models being supplementary.

The bonnets of the braids in mixed colors are faced with velvet and trimmed with a bow made of ribbons in two distinctive colors, or in all the colors seen in the braid, completed by strings of ribbon in the darkest color employed.

The bows which trim hats when of the several colors understood are generally of ribbon about three inches wide, and made of flat butterfly fashion, and massed in a great cluster at the left of the front or at the left side, while the bows are still stiff and upright on bonnets, formed of loops of the several colors. It is scarcely necessary to say, after what has been said, that ribbon bows are again a distinguishing feature in millinery garnitures.—*N. Y. Herald.*

ADVICE TO OLD MEN.

How They May Secure Contentment and Attain Great Age.

In the matter of advice, old men have been neglected. Young men, girls, married women and boys have all received the philanthropic attention of newspaper writers, but it seems that no one has the time to drop a few useful hints to the man who has done so much for the world. The following suggestions are freely given:

Old men should be careful of their health. They should not go to the theater in damp weather without a shirt. It is also advisable to wear something on the feet.

Old men will find it to their interest not to remain on a railroad track until after a train has passed. Well-read physicians now generally agree that heavy freight trains, especially late at night, are hard to digest.

Old men, especially in a cold climate, should not go in swimming until after the first of January, nor recline on ice in the evening.

An old man should marry a very young woman. It teaches him that there is nothing in life after all, and reconciles him to death.

By observing these and other rules, some old men have attained great age. —*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—A teacher in Massachusetts was speaking of the difficulty of defining some very common words. "Now there is the verb 'to be.' What does it mean when I say 'I am?'" Maggie's hand was waved frantically around, and her whole body seemed to be in the throes of a mighty and startling thought. "Well, Maggie, what does it mean?" "It means—it means that when any body says as how y' ain't, an' thin y' are."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Gray—"Say, Black, why is the moon like a city attic window?" Black—"Why?" Gray—"Because it's a sky light, of course."—*Boston Budget.*

HUNTING OSTRICHES.

Methods Employed by the Arabs of the Desert to Catch the Huge Birds.

With the Abrabs of the desert the chase and capture of the ostrich is the most attractive and aristocratic of the many diversions in which they indulge. The first thing attended to when a hunt is contemplated is the preparation of the horses. They are entirely deprived of grass and fed on barley for seven or eight days before the intended hunt. They are allowed to drink only once a day, and that at sunset; at that time they are also washed. They take long exercises, and great attention is paid to the arrangement of the harness. The Arab says that after seven or eight days the stomach disappears, while the chest, the breast and croup remain in flesh. The animal is then in condition to endure fatigue. This training is called "teehaha." The harness used in this hunting is much lighter than that in ordinary use, especially the saddle and the stirrups, and the martingale is dispensed with. The bridle also undergoes many changes, the mountings and earlaps being taken away, as they are considered too heavy. The bit and frontlet are made of rope, without throatband, and the reins, though very strong, are extremely light.

The time most favorable for ostrich hunting is when there is the greatest heat. The higher the temperature the less is the ostrich able to defend itself. The Arab says that when a man stands upright and his shadow is only the length of his foot is the exact time to hunt. Each horseman is accompanied by a servant called "zemmal." He is mounted on a camel carrying four goat skins filled with water, and barley for the horse, wheat flour for the rider, some dates, a kettle in which to cook the food, and every thing which can possibly be required for the repairing of the harness in case of accident. The horseman wears a linen vest and trousers, and covers his neck and ears with a light material called "havuli," which is tied with a strip of camel hide. His feet are protected with sandals, and his legs by light gaiters, called "trabag." He has neither gun nor pistol, his only weapon being a wild olive or tamarind stick, five or six feet long, with a heavy knot at one end.

Before starting off the hunters ascertain where a large number of ostriches are to be found. They are generally met with in the places where there is a great deal of grass, and rain has recently fallen. The hunters commence their journey early in the morning. After one or two days' traveling, when they have arrived near the desired spot and begin to see traces of their game they halt and camp. After settling, two intelligent slaves are sent out to reconnoitre. They carry a goat skin at their side and a little bread. They walk on until they find the ostriches, which are generally on elevated places. As soon as the game is in view one lies down to watch and the other returns to convey the information to the camp. The birds are found in troops, consisting often of as many as sixty. The horsemen, guided by the scout, travel cautiously toward the game. The nearer they approach the spot the greater is their caution, and when they reach the last ridge which hides them from the ostriches they dismount and creep forward to ascertain whether the birds are still there. If such is the case, a moderate quantity of water is given to the horses, and each man mounts again and proceeds. The servants and camels follow a little distance behind, carrying with them corn and water.

The horsemen divide and form a circle around the ostriches at such a distance as not to be noticed by them. The servants halt when the horsemen separate, and as soon as they see their masters in position, they walk below their prey. The ostriches flee, but are met by the hunters, who at first only drive them back into the circle. They are made to run around the ring, and in this way their strength is exhausted. At the first sign of fatigue in the birds the horses dash in, and the flock separates. The affrighted birds open their wings, which is a sign of great exhaustion, and the hunter, now feeling sure of his prey, selects his bird and runs it down, and finishes it with a blow on the head with the olive stick.

The moment the bird falls the man quickly dismounts and cuts its throat, taking care to hold the head at some distance from the body, so as not to soil the plumage. It is said the male bird utters loud moans while dying, but the female dies in silence. When the ostrich is on the point of being taken by the hunter, if he does not wish to kill it he can easily drive it with the stick to where the camel is, it is in such an exhausted condition. After the birds are bled to death they are carefully skinned, so that the feathers may not become injured, and the skin is stretched upon a tree or a horse, and salt is well rubbed into it. Then a fire is built and the fat of the bird is boiled for a long time. When it is very liquid it is poured into bottles made of the skin of the thigh and leg and strongly fastened at the bottom. The fat of one bird is generally sufficient to fill two of these cases, and it is said the fat would spoil in any other vessel. After the drying out process the flesh is prepared and eaten by the hunters, who dress it well with pepper and flour. While all this is going on the horses are carefully tended, watered and fed with corn, and the party remains quiet for forty-eight hours to rest the animals. After that they return to the camp or seek more game.

To the Arab the chase of the ostrich has a double attraction—that of pleasure and of profit. The price obtained for the skin well compensates for the expense. Not only do the rich enjoy the pursuit, but the poor, who know how to arrange for it, as well. The usual plan is for the poor Arab to bargain with some one who is well to do for the use of his horse, camel, harness and two-thirds of the necessary provisions. The borrower furnishes the remaining third, and the result of the chase is divided in the same proportion. —*Cor. Boston Herald.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY AUGUST 6.....1887.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

On Tuesday, Aug. 2d, 1887, the Board of Supervisors met pursuant to adjournment at 10 a. m.

Present, J. D. Harger, Chairman, J. R. Eldred, E. Robinson and J. C. Eddy. Absent, Thomas Boland.

The minutes of last days regular meeting and the minutes of last day's session as a Board of Equalization read and approved.

The petition of the citizens of Bishop Creek for a branch jail building at that place granted and $300 to be appropriated out of the Gen. Exp. Fund for that purpose when there is sufficient money in the fund to erect same.

Whereupon the Board adjourned until 1 p. m., at which hour it reconvened, the same members being present.

Ordered that on all bills allowed at this meeting of the Board in which items occur charged in each of the fiscal years ending June 30, 1887 and June 30, 1888 respectively the Auditor be instructed to draw warrants for the amount drawn in each fiscal year, the aggregate of which shall equal the amount of the bills allowed.

The following bills were allowed:

L. Wood, merchandise	$ 4 50
I. J. Woodin, medical service	6
H. H. Howell, Board of Education	28 00
J. J. Moore, postage	1 6
P. H. Mack, transcribing indexes	120 00
W. F. Matlack, blacksmith work	15
J. W. P. Laird, Board of Education	10
Daniel Crough " " "	10
Chalfant & Yancy, Printing	12
C. Mulholland "	256 50
R. L. Peeler, Board of Education	10
Mrs. Lewis, care of sick	15
A. Stecker, work in Court House	20
H. Levy, boarding prisoners	70
J. H. Shannon, Board of Education	29 25
Mrs. A. Stewart, County Hospital	150
A. W. Eibeshutz, merchandise	10 15
I. J. Woodin, examining insane	5
Hartshorne Bros., boarding prisoner	12 33
Walter James, labor on roads	61 90
S. J. McMurry, labor on bridge	263
G. W. Parish, 6th Road Dist	33 00
J. C. Eddy 7th " "	72
Thos. McLeod 2d " "	67
M. S. McLeod 3d " "	109 28
Henry Evans 1st " "	97 50

The bills of C. Mulholland and Mrs. M. Lewis were reconsidered.

Transfers were made from the Gen. Road Fund to the following road district funds:

Road Dist No. 2	$ 32
" " No. 4	158 83
" " No. 7	15 21

The reports of Road Overseers were accepted and approved as follows: Walter James, S. J. McMurry, M. S. McLeod, Thos. McLeod, Henry Evans, G. W. Parish and J. C. Eddy.

Whereupon the Board adjourned till 10 a. m., Aug. 3d. J. D. HARGER,
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman.

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3, 1887.

On the above day the Board met at 9 a. m. All the members present except Mr. Boland. Minutes of preceding day read and approved.

Claims were allowed as follows:

H. G. Plumley, Constable fees	$ 15
I. P. Yany, Justice of Peace	12
Irrigation Dist. No. 1	9
" " " 2	12
" " " 3	15
" " " 4	15
" " " 5	15
H. P. Cartier, labor on chairs	6
C. S. Swan, labor on Courthouse	34

The claims of Margaret Lewis and C. Mulholland, reconsidered, were allowed as originally passed.

Board adjourned until 2 p. m., at which hour it reconvened, the same members being present.

The following claims were allowed:

P. A. Chalfant, making mile'y roll	$ 45 50
A. Carlisle & Co., books for Clerk	29 75
A. L. Bancroft & Co., blanks	7 50
N. Rhine, furniture and mdse	1308 29

Board adjourned till 10 a. m. Aug. 4.
J. D. HARGER,
P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman.

THURSDAY, Aug. 4, 1887.

Board met at 10 a. m., all the members present except Thos. Boland.

J. F. Hawley, Justice of Peace fees, allowed, $6.

John Wilson, Constable, rejected for informality.

Ordered that a revolving fund be created and the sum of $100 be transferred from the Unapportioned Property Tax Fund of 1887 to the said fund for the purpose of paying for the new course of school text books.

The following transfers were made from the various funds named to the Gen. Exp. Fund:

Hospital	$584 96
Interest and Building	6 78
Contingent	150 19
Unapportioned Property Tax	920 96

The object of these transfers being to meet the claims allowed in last and present fiscal years.

The sum of $925 was ordered tranferred from the Unapportioned Property Tax Fund of 1887 to the Salary Fund.

The reports of the County Auditor and County Treasurer were accepted and approved.

Whereupon the Board adjourned until 2 p. m., at which hour it reassembled.

In the matter of issuing school district bonds the Board ordered that bonds be issued for Independence school district to the amount of $5,000.

Ordered that the Clerk insure the furniture of the Court-house for $2,000 with A. W. Eibeshutz.

Ordered that John S. Gorman be appointed a Director for Division No. 2 of Irrigation District No. 1, of Inyo county.

Whereupon the Board adjourned till Friday, August 5th, at 10 a. m.
J. D. HARGER,
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman.

Card of Thanks.

For the very generous support given at the entertainment for the benefit of the brass band, for the kindness of the young ladies of the National Guard, for the very acceptable service rendered by all who took part in the entertainment, and for the liberal aid given by the townspeople the members of the band tender their heartfelt thanks. The band return special thanks to Mr. E. Robinson for a liberal donation.

C. A. THURSTON,
W. H. HUFF, } Com.
JULIUS ROEPER.

OLANCHA CORRESPONDENCE.

OLANCHA, July 30, 1887.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—For the past two or three years I have been monarch of all Olancha, but it was getting quite monotonous. I was beginning to exclaim, "O solitude, where is thy charm!" and wish I was a boy again. I was sitting in one of those moods when who should drop in but the Hon. Judge Conklin and his amiable wife. To say I was surprised or pleased would not express my feelings; I was just able to grasp the Judge's hand and whisper gently in his ear, "Judge, have you got a bottle?" He said "No," then he smiled a sad, sweet smile and whispered, "My wife has, for snake bites, you know; no one but Pap can ever draw the cork unless he is bitten." Knowing Mrs. C.'s temperance proclivities my drooping spirits fell; but the bottle was forthcoming, passed over, and in just five minutes by the Olancha chronometer we were singing "We won't go home till morning." All things on earth, they say, must fail; I know that bottle did, and at four sharp, the time the Judge always starts when on a journey, Pap was looking like a relic of bygone days. The Judge observed my heavy head, my languid eye, and exclaimed, "Be comforted; relief is near, for all your friends are in the rear; the Boom is coming." I thought, is this a prophecy? I believe in prophecy and spirits, especially when they are in a bottle and the cork is tight.

Noon, and the arrival by the Keeler stage of innumerable boxes, bundles and sacks made me think that the Government was about to establish a supply post for Indians; but on examing them they were all found marked, "J. Irwin." Johnny soon arrived with pack mules laden with fishing tackle, cigars, whisky, etc.; and such whisky! he must have got it from Dan Williams for Independence never kept anything like it; at least they never put it in sight. Johnny declared that he was on a fishing excursion to Menache and the big trees of Tulare county; but from the display of eatables and drinkables I would have believed him had he said he was on a trip to the Arctic Ocean for a two years cruise. Well, it captured Billy Grant. Bill started to make hay and had been raking fifteen minutes; but when he saw Irwin's supply Billy threw up the sponge; he works no more and the last seen of them they were at the Springs, four miles west by south, taking Lunar observations or trying to discover a shorter route to Menache; I guess they got there.

The next comer was the noted Billy Smith, of Darwin, with a broad smile on his countenance and a large demijohn in his hand filled with Keeler's best, not extra at that. Billy passed over the little jug in good style; said he had come over to get sober and I thought the chances very much in favor of it if he stayed long enough.

Then we had a pack train from Saline laden with the chief product of that valley, salt, and destined for Menache and a train of emigrants from Oregon seeking homes in the Sunny South.

Mr. Jiggens arrived from the metropolitan city of Los Angeles; he had all the city styles and sayings and did not forget to give them to us. Jiggens forgets nothing; not even the bottle, if was only half full.

Mr. McKnight then arrived on a surveying expedition. He was very reticent about the survey, and as the party was composed of a Dutchman, a Greaser and an Indian, who couldn't speak any language but their own and that poorly, there was no chance of their giving things away; but from the way they took we came to the conclusion that they intended taking in Owens lake with all its dips, spurs and angles.

Then came Mr. Diaz, who has been sojourning at Los Angeles for the last month or two, and ye gods, didn't he have them! The genuine masher was nowhere with the tonsest of buggies and a three minute team. If there is a whole heart left in Lone Pine three days after Diaz arrives I miss my guess.

And we have had lady guests; they praised Olancha and its surroundings, its fruit and its stock. From the way they spread the Honey on I thought they must have visited the Emerald Isle, God bless her green shores; the isle I mean, not the ladies. Come again, ladies you are always welcome.

Yes, the boom has struck Olancha, and I think the whole county will concede with me, from the way lands and stock have increased in value, especially since the meeting of the Board of Equalization.

YOURS, PAP.

Who Are and Who Are Not Voters.

VOTERS.

Americans	Thieves
Englishmen	Gamblers
Germans	Horse Jockeys
Irishmen	Pot-house politicians
Frenchmen	Saloon-keepers
Negroes	Drunkards
Beggars	Scalawags

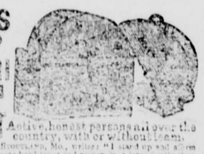
NOT VOTERS.

The only people in this great, free, enlightened country who are disfranchised are:

Chinamen	Indians
Criminals	Jefferson Davis
Lunatics	Women

In Massachusetts, men also who cannot read and write, and in Rhode Island men of foreign birth who do not own one hundred and thirty-four dollars worth of real estate are excluded.—*Woman Suffrage.*

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer



Active, honest persons in every county, with or without Steam.

JOHN C. EVANS, Sweeney, Mo., writes: "I sent up and got a Washer some days back and money is coming along my car. Enclosed find money for which you put on my form with less than 30 acres in cultivation. If you will get machines that will take at least hours of time off in Washer takes off the labor and are as much superior to others as does and cost no more, I could sell one every hour. If they fail to take the feathers from under their wings and labor to pay for it." JOHN S. DODGE, Jr., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Yes, it is far beyond my expectations. It is the best machine ever invented by men." Yes. We have just stepped ahead of Monitor or every other fan. Ed. If you want to know how you can make money enough to get one free, write for particulars.

I will ship a sample to all those desiring an opportunity to work on liberal terms. A thousand per cent profit on washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Responsible agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1719 Franklin Ave. St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMMES.
On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.—Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23—Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

GARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Layton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Lucin	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6.10 p. m.	9.10 a. m.
Benevue	7.45 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m.	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3 Leave—	No. 4 Arrives—
Benevue	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alpine	2.20 p. m.	10.40 a. m.
Independence	4.00 p. m.	8.20 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.....1887.

District Attorney Forbes returned to Independence on Tuesday.

Charley Swan showed the light of his countenance in town a few days ago.

Governor Foraker, of Ohio, has been nominated by the Republicans to succeed himself.

A new assay office, a boarding house and other buildings are being put up at the Defiance mine.

The trial of Aaron Hood is set for next Tuesday; he is accused of shooting at David Stubblefield.

Mike Lasky stopped over at Independence last Monday on his way home from a visit to the Bay.

There was a run on crackers this week: for several days not a sack of flour was for sale in the town.

Dave Pitman, of the C. & C. R. R., is taking a lay-off at Independence and seems to be enjoying himself.

Week before last real estate transactions in Los Angeles county aggregated over two and a half million dollars.

Joseph Haggerty, a carpenter, fell from a building at the Defiance mine last Saturday and dislocated his shoulder.

Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gunn left town for Darwin yesterday. Mr. Gunn will attend to mines in which he is interested.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fitzgerald spent some days at Independence this week; they returned to Lone Pine Wednesday.

Mrs. Dr. Woodin and her brother, Mr. Graham have gone to take a few weeks vacation on the headwaters of Big Pine Creek.

Mrs. Julia Welsh, Mr. A. Plumley and Mr. Wm. Lent, of Bishop Creek, were at the Land Office last Saturday on business.

Mrs. N. Rhine, accompanied by her daughters, Misses Alice and Emily, left town on Thursday morning for San Francisco.

Messrs. Gould and Silva are making a shipment of ore from their mine near Darwin. Some of this ore goes over $400 per ton.

Mrs. T. J. Goodale, of Fish Springs, was reported to be alarmingly ill a few days ago. Nothing further has since been reported.

Mr. C. A. Walter, at Camp Independence, was the first to deliver new wheat at Bell's mill; flour from this is now ready for market.

Brown Bros., of San Francisco, propose to build a woolen mill at Reno. A large amount of wool could be supplied from Owens valley.

To-morrow [Sunday] at 8 o'clock in the evening, there will be praise service at the M. E church. Sunday school at 11 a. m. Every body welcome.

Joe McLane was at Independence some days this week. Mr. McLane was a mine foreman at Candelaria for several years. He has gone to Darwin to engage in mining.

John Erwin and his partner, Fuller, have got out eleven tons of ore from a claim on the east side of the Inyo range, east from Independence station. The ore will net one hundred dollars per ton.

Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Boland, of Keeler, have gone to Los Angeles. From there they will go to San Francisco before returning home. Mr. Boland expects to meet his brother at Los Angeles.

Tourists from Kern and Tulare are among the mountains in the Mount Whitney region. One party had killed six deer and two bears before John Irwin came down a few days ago.

Johnny Reddy came in from Darwin last Saturday to make a visit of a week or two with friends at Independence. Johnny has been having a jolly good time here and gets more interested every day he stays.

The Committee appointed last Saturday to solicit subscriptions for the Fair reported to the Secretary during the week. The amount secured is ample for present needs, and work will be pushed as rapidly as possible.

The old Promontory mine, at Darwin, in years gone by yielded some high grade ore carrying horn silver. Recently a vein of the same kind has been struck and Richards and Callinan are now making a shipment.

J. C. Irwin got back from his excursion in the mountains last Thursday. The only drawback to the enjoyment of the trip was want of fun in fishing; the trout were so plentiful all that could be used were caught in an hour or two each day.

William McDonald, partner of J. R. Eldred in the blacksmith business at Bishop Creek has sold out his interest to Milburn C. Hall. The firm now stands as Eldred & Hall. Mr. McDonald has gone upon a farm owned by him near the town of Bishop Creek.

Surveyor McKnight came up from Olancha last Tuesday. He has been doing some work down that way. Mr. McKnight expects to start in a few days for Dakota; he intends bringing his daughter back with him and placing her in the Academy at Bishop Creek.

A teamster who is hauling ore for Mr. Fitzgerald from the mines at Lookout, was driving in the canyon near the mines last week when the tongue of his wagon broke, a large splinter plunged into a valuable horse and killed him instantly. Another horse in the team was badly hurt. The man escaped injury.

Somebody is suplying the Indians around town with whisky. Citizens complain that squaws are not infrequently seen lying in the streets drunk. This should be stopped; the parties who buy the liquor and convey it to the Indians are well known and no difficulty should be experienced in getting such evidence as would secure conviction.

Billy Hedge came in from Panamint on Tuesday. He says the new mill is nearly completed as far as the machinery is concerned; engine and boiler, shafting, pans and settlers are all ready for work; but the carpenter work on the building is not quite completed. So little remains to be done, however, that it need not take long to finish.

Through the Sierras.

Messrs. J. W. Bledsoe, J. Hitchcock and L. B. Robinson, of Traver, Tulare county, arrived at Independence last Sunday night. The party left Traver some weeks ago to take a vacation in the mountains. Mr. James Purcell, wife and two daughters are also of the party; but these remained in camp at the south fork of Kings river. The party will not return to Traver for some time yet; they are having a very pleasant time. The first stay made after leaving Traver was at Comstock's mill, distant fifty miles. In the neighborhood are some gigantic trees; one of these measures 104 feet in circumference, another near by 96 feet. These are dead trunks standing upright but without bark. Seven miles further a stay was made at Big Meadows; this is a fine stock range, full of cattle. In the same neighborhood a man named Shepherd has an excellent dairy; the visitors speak warmly in praise of his kindness to strangers. Thence to Boulder creek, 5 miles, the trail passes over a rolling country with plenty of little grassy ravines by the way. Horse Corral is 2½ miles further; this is a lovely green meadow and a good camping place. Summit Meadows is distant 3 miles and is another pretty, grassy plain. In this neighborhood the party found game plentiful; deer, a few bear and mountain quail. One bear was killed but none of the party had any ambition to go after more. Deer meat, quail and trout were good enough but they hadn't lost any bears. From the summit the trail runs down a steep mountain 7 miles to the south fork of Kings river. The party traveled 9 miles up the stream between very high cliffs; here a fine camping place was selected and the stakes fixed for a stay. This region is in the very heart of the Sierras, the loftiest summits of the whole range towering around; snow fields are near on every side; streams dash down the mountain or leap over precipices of great height. There are cañons that rival Yosemite in the height of the cliffs and surpass it in the grandeur of the surrounding mountains. Trout abound in the streams and can be taken in any desired quantity. On Saturday morning Mr. Bledsoe, Mr. Hitchcock and Mr. Robinson left the camp at Kings river and came to Independence. They crossed a ridge to Babbs creek and camped at a little meadow and next day came into town. Mr. Bledsoe carries along a complete photographing outfit and takes views of the country. He brought along a large number of views taken on this and on a previous trip. These pictures give a better idea of the trip than can be conveyed in words. While in town he took a number of views of prominent buildings and the surrounding scenes. From the negatives many copies will be taken. Our visitors stayed in town a couple of days and then returned to their friends at Kings river.

A Success.

The band boys are delighted with the success of the benefit given them on Monday evening. A crowded audience proved how strong an interest the citizens take in the band; and frequent and hearty applause demonstrated that the programme itself was highly pleasing. The National Guard drill, by Misses Minnie and Anna Thompson, Misses Luella and May Shepherd, Misses Alice and Sophia Rhine, Miss Ada Lewis, Miss Maud Cook, Miss Maggie Conklin, and Miss Katie Mulholland was decidedly interesting. The singing of Miss Conklin; the piano solo by Miss Rhine; the songs of little Paul Mairs; the recitations by Miss Lewis and Mr. Peeler, all were greeted with hearty applause. But nothing in the entertainment stirred up the audience like the "Three Little Maids From School." The little girls, Emily Conklin, Rose Elleshutz and Lizzie Thompson sang their parts with such spirit, such evident enjoyment of the fun, that the audience cheered them heartily and kept it up till a repeat was given. Henry Rhine sang with power and good effect "Rocked In The Cradle Of The Deep." The ball that followed the entertainment was a grand success; the fun kept up till near morning. The entertainment netted $125, which amount was turned over to the band.

Narrow Escape From Death.

Last Saturday Mrs. J. V. Skinner, of Lone Pine, had a narrow escape from a terrible death. A cow that had a young calf was confined in the yard back of the house, the calf being with her. Mrs. Skinner went into the yard to tie up the calf and while trying to fasten the rope the cow attacked her furiously. The only chance Mrs. Skinner had to save herself was to seize the cow by the horns and hang on; this she did, while the animal plunged and dragged her around till at length she was dashed to the ground. The animal then went back a little way to make a rush at her, but at the same time Mrs. Skinner rolled over and over and got out of reach. During the struggle the cow plunged her horn into the neck of Mrs. Skinner a little on one side of the windpipe, making a terrible wound. The hurt was dressed by Dr. Long and the lady is now doing very well.

Lookout Mines.

At Lookout Mr. Frank Fitzgerald has fourteen men at work in the mine. The ledge of horn silver struck in the mine some time ago is improving daily. Some days ago twenty tons of this ore was shipped to Selby & Co., San Francisco, the average value per ton being $525. This is the kind of ore to have. Horn silver only is being shipped. Lead ores taken from the mine will be saved for the furnace. It is intended to start the furnace again about September 20th. At the Minietta mine five men are at work getting out ore; the mine is improving and the men are doing well.

Fair Meeting

The meeting called for last Saturday to consider matters in relation to the Agricultural District Fair met at Mairs' Hall. It was called to order by the Secretary of the Association and S. A. Densmore was chosen chairman. Addresses were made by Messrs Rhine and Laird, and others. A committee to solicit subscriptions was appointed, consisting of John Shepherd, John Link and S. A. Densmore. It was resolved to make an exhibition at the State Fair at Sacramento. The committee named above were instructed to report to the Secretary and the meeting adjourned.

The Reno *Stockman* says: "The prediction is made that cattle will be shipped from Reno direct to Los Angeles within a year." This prediction is based upon the assurance that the C. & C. railroad will be completed to Los Angeles within the time specified. Of course the stock raisers of Owens valley being about three hundred miles nearer to Los Angeles would have a great advantage in supplying that market.

Since District Attorney Forbes returned from Sacramento it has been learned that the rumors in reference to his purpose in going to the Capital had no foundation in fact. His business had no connection with the holding or location of the Agricultural Fair; that is a matter he considers the Directors responsible for; it was outside of his official duties and he had no inclination to meddle with it.

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Will it not be to your interest to trade here?

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

Child-like and Bland.

As usual, there was a woman in it. Ah Dak and Jim quarreled about her in China town last Tuesday. Jim wanted her to go down cellar; Ah Dak told her not to go; Jim seized a cleaver and Ah Dak grabbed and axe and both sailed in. The Sheriff was called and brought the combatants into Court. They were a ghastly looking sight; so was the axe; helve and blade were covered with blood. The cleaver had been washed. The Justice prospected carefully and sized the pile of each at twenty-five dollars. He was right, that being about as much as either could raise and the county is that much ahead. "The little brown man" is a fraudful, ferocious savage.

Ranch for Sale.

At Black Rock, twelve miles north from Independence, 520 acres of land for sale. Black Rock is one of the very best parts of Owens Valley. Four hundred acres of this land is held under U. S. patent; the remainder is located under the timber culture Act. One hundred and eighty acres are enclosed by a fence of cedar posts and barb wire. Sixty acres are now under cultivation, mostly wheat, oats and barley. A large amount of hay can be cut; blue joint, red clover etc. Several large springs of pure water on the place and good water rights additional. House, outbuildings and corrals. C. & C. railroad half mile distant from east line of land. Owens river eighty rods distant. This is a fine place for an energetic man to improve and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

C. MULHOLLAND.

A Rich Dead Beat.

A few days ago a man boarded the south bound train at Bishop Station; when the conductor came around to collect tickets the man said he had none and offered a thousand dollar check and asked for change. The conductor had deposited with the agent at Bishop the fares collected up to that station and didn't have change enough, consequently told the man he must pay in coin or be put off at the next station. When the train was about to leave Alvord the conductor again asked the man for his fare and again the big check was offered. Satisfied that the fellow was trying to beat his way the conductor sized him by the neck and started for the door; then the fellow weakened, pulled out his purse and paid his fare from Bishop Creek to Lone Pine. No doubt is entertained as to the check being a good one; the fellow was a rich bilk.

Horse Thief

Last Monday a stranger arrived at Independence who gave his name as L. B. Robinson. He said his home was in Tulare county and that he had been in the mountains some weeks for the benefit of his health. Next day he got a mare and saddle from Henry Levy and said he wanted to go to Lone Pine and would be back next day. He has not been seen or heard from since. Thursday night a warrant was issued for his arrest and Under-Sheriff Thurston went to Lone Pine. The man had not been there nor could anything be heard from him. The man is aged about thirty-five years; height about five feet nine inches; slender build; weighs about 145 pounds; dark, keen eyes; small sore on right cheek; can speak Spanish. He wore striped pants; black hat; no coat; laced shoes. Carried Winchester rifle with copper lining around lock. The mare he took away is a light sorrel; weight about 950 pounds; aged seven years; branded circle-dot on left hip; is a nice looking animal, sound in every part. Saddle of common pattern, with buckles on stirrups.

In 1850 Will S. Green of the Colusa *Sun* settled in Colusa county. For thirty-seven years he has never ceased to write and labor for the interests of the county. He has advocated the building of irrigation works and the division of the land into small farms. His labor has not been quite successful: he says in a recent issue of the *Sun*. "It is somewhat strange, but in all these transitions Colusa has remained the richest county in the United States, according to population. Is this a matter for congratulation or for regret? It is an indication of immense resources, but is also an indication that in some way we have not the requisite amount of population. That is the trouble. Each transition has left large areas of land under the control of a few persons. That keeps out population, and of course makes the wealth great according to population. The hold that small wheat growers got in the county at the start when prices were high and a different mode of putting in and harvesting grain were in vogue, is gradually being lessened. School districts were made and have had to be discontinued. The school census is going back notwithstanding a natural increase. Another transition must come or else there will be no room in the county for merchants, manufacturers, printers, school teachers, preachers, mechanics, or for anybody except the few men necessary to run the gang plows and the combined harvesters. All the other transitions must come by means of the irrigation canals. The great wheat growers are as much opposed to this as were the cattle men to the introduction of sheep, and as were these two to the introduction of wheat. In each case they were doing well enough if the general community was not. It is now so." It is only three years since the INYO INDEPENDENT began to make known to the world the resources of Inyo county. Enough has already been accomplished to encourage a continuance of the work. At the end of thirty-seven years, and after many disappointments, Mr. Green is as hopeful and is working as vigorously as ever. We will not have to wait so long for the prosperty of Inyo.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

Office of Board of Supervisors, Inyo county State of California.

WHEREAS, At a special election held in Division No. 2, of Irrigation District No. 1, of Inyo county, on July 2, 1887, it appears from the returns of said election that the vote cast for Director of said Division resulted in a tie vote between S. A. Densmore and J. S. Gorman and no Director was elected therein.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in such Division on Saturday, August 20, 1887, for the purpose of electing one director for said Division.

For the purpose of holding and conducting such election the following voting place and the following officers are hereby appointed, to wit: At the residence of S. A. Densmore. Inspector S. A. Densmore; Judges, L. A. Anger and B. Aguirre. Polls will be open from one hour after sunrise till sunset. J. D. HARGER Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Dated August 5, 1887.

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I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

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Bee Keeper.

Vividly Recalling the Incident.

They were over in the camp last evening, talking about military matters and war and so on, and the talk drifted around to personal bravery, and finally some one brought up the subject of presence of mind in danger.

"That reminds me," said the colonel, "of an incident that happened when I was but a lad. I was very fond of crows' nesting. One day I discovered a nest in the very top of a lofty bull pine, fully 100 feet high. Up I swarmed. In the nest were four young crows and one egg. It was the work of a minute to wring the young crows' necks and throw them out. Then placing the egg in my mouth for convenience, I commenced my journey down. It seems but yesterday," said the colonel softly. "I looked up; the beautiful blue sky was above me, and the crows, whose nest I had despoiled, were wheeling in short circles, uttering angry cries. Suddenly, without an instant's warning, the limb on which I was resting broke and I fell—ninety feet from the top! I lived a hundred lives in that one moment!" The colonel's voice trembled. He brushed his hand across his eyes.

"What! you fell ninety feet, colonel?" exclaimed a young subaltern.

The colonel gazed on him compassionately. "No, you young ignoramus. I was ninety feet from the top when I fell; consequently I fell about ten feet. But the jolt I got broke that egg. Bah! I can taste it yet."

The colonel gazed around suggestively, and he got something to take the taste out of his mouth. And they all had some.—Washington Critic.

Growth of a Uniform.

Col. Ingersoll was at a dinner the other day where a New Yorker, who has a wide reputation as an after dinner speaker, was somewhat disappointing to the guests. Col. Ingersoll had a neighbor at the table who leaned over and said: "Colonel, how in the world did Blank come to have such a reputation as an after dinner speaker? It does not seem warranted by what he has done tonight." "That reminds me," said the colonel, "of a Georgian who came up to Illinois after the war and wanted to sell his uniform. He asked around at several places, 'Do you want to buy a uniform?' Finally some one asked him what grade of uniform it was, when he said, 'it war a private's uniform in Georgia, but I reckon it mout do for a colonel in Illinois.'"—New York Tribune.

A Bright St. Paul Youth

A well known St. Paul artist has a 5-year-old boy who is given to cute sayings. Yesterday, viewing a picture of Liberty Enlightening the World, he asked who it was—the big lady. "Liberty," was the reply. "Oh, yes," he responded, "I know—Liberty, America's wife." Not bad, that. The other day he was telling a rather tall yarn to a gentleman, who interrupted him with: "Do you know George Washington?" "No," said the youngster." "Well, he was a very good man, who could not tell a lie." "What was the matter?" was the quick retort; "couldn't he talk?"—Pioneer Press.

BREAD WITHOUT YEAST.

It is a well known fact that bread made with yeast, if eaten before it becomes stale, ferments again in the stomach, producing indigestion and numerous other complaints. Bread raised with Royal Baking Powder, instead of yeast, is entirely without this defect; but on the contrary, is one of the most effectual preventives of indigestion or dyspepsia. By the use of the Royal Baking Powder the saccharine properties of the flour, which are destroyed by fermentation with yeast, are preserved and the bread is made more nutritious. Ten per cent. more bread is baked—because of this saving—from the same quantity of flour.

The Royal Baking Powder will also make sweet, white bread from an inferior quality of flour, a property possessed by no other leavening agent. Thus, much flour that is dark in color, or from other cause is considered below the finer grades, and therefore much cheaper, can be utilized and turned into a perfectly sweet and wholesome bread. Nor can bitter bread ever result from the use of too much, or more than the required quantity, of Royal Baking Powder; as, whether used in small or large quantities, its proportions are in such exact equivalents that they always neutralize each other. Bread made in this way does not require mixing over night, but may be prepared ready for the oven in a few minutes; an advantage that will be readily appreciated by every housekeeper.

A Truly Self Made Lady.

"You seem to be much attached to your wife," said the governor of Arkansaw addressing an old negro who had just paid a tribute to the ruler of his household.

"I is, sah, powerful. Dat lady is one ermong er thousand, an' does you know dat she's self made lady?"

"A self made lady?"

"Yes sah, she's a self made lady. When we fust maird, she was a sort o' helpless critter. Been raised roun' de house 'mong de white folks, an' didn't gin much o' promise dat she would eber 'mount ter much, an' I wuz sorter slow 'bout mairn her, I wuz, 'case I'se putty much o'er bizness man mersel'. An' fust it was erbout ez much ez she could do ter draw er bucket o' water, but 'stead o' flingin' stumblin' blocks in her way, I 'couraged her, I did."

"How? By drawing the water yourself?" the governor asked.

"Oh, no, sah; by gittin' er smaller bucket dat she could han'le. Ef I had er drawed de water merself she neber would er been er self made lady. She'd er tied er red han'kerchuk 'round her head an' sung er lonesome song in de back yard, an' I does think, sah, dat de song o' er 'oman dat has dun gin up hope is de lonesomest thing in de worl'. Yas, sah, I got de lady er smaller bucket, an' ter show her how fur I wus frum throwin' stumblin' blocks in de lady's way, I greesed de win'lass. I let it run erlong dis way erwhile, an' den I put on de big bucket."

"Then she went right along, I suppose?"

"Ez sweet ez er pie, sah. An' ergin, at fust she made er mighty bad out at choppin' wood. She didn't take kin'ly ter de ax, but I wa'n't de man ter fling stumblin' blocks in de way o' mer own wife."

"You relieved her of that laborious duty, then, I suppose?"

"Yas, sah, I 'liebed her might'ly. I got her er axdat wa'n't nigh so heaby. Den she dun powerful well; 'prubed so fas' dat it wa'n't long till she could han'le de heaby ax monstrous fine. But yer outer see dat lady now, gub'ner. She ken fetch in er log o' wood ez well ez any pusson, an' out in fiel' she ken make er mule powerful tired 'fore de sun goes down. Oh, yas, she's er se'f made lady, but I 'knowledges dat she wouldn' be sich er fine pusson ef I had acted mean an' flung stumblin' blocks in her way."—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Practical Englishman.

In a first class carriage in Germany an Englishman was observed to be constantly putting his head out of the window. The train was going fast, and a sudden gust of wind blew his hat off. With a frightful oath he reached down his hatbox and hurled it after the hat. Then he sat down and smiled on his fellow passengers, but of course did not speak. The Germans roared with laughter, and one of them exclaimed: "You don't expect your hatbox to bring your hat back to you, do you?"

"I do," said the Englishman. "No name on the hat, full name and hotel address on the box. They'll be found together, and I shall get both; d'you see now?"

Then those Germans subsided and said they had always considered the English a great and practical nation.—Paris Morning News.

DIFFERENT IN TEMPERAMENT.

The Happy, Sunshiny Disposition—Lincoln's Apprehension.

It has been my good fortune in a long, unbroken life of work to be thrown much in contact with men of affairs. Every presidential candidate from the time of Buchanan and Fremont, through the stormy periods of our nation's struggle, and in the happier days, when contests were ended, I have seen, I have known. Political leaders of the great parties I have met and talked with. The leading divines, the chief orators, our best lawyers, and men who grace and others who disgrace the bench, I have seen and met in close communion, and my sober judgment is that not ten per cent. of them were graced with this happy, sunshiny disposition, which goes so far toward making their own lives sweet, while radiating comfort, happiness and good cheer in the circles of which they are so often the center.

One of the greatest sufferers in that way was Abraham Lincoln.

To be sure he had upon himself from 1860 until the day of his death responsibilities, anxieties enough to break down any man this side of a hero, but imagine for a moment Abraham Lincoln with all his grand qualities permeated by a vein of sunshine. Men will tell you that he was a great story teller. So he was. He told stories for the purpose of illustration, not for the sake of amusement, not to entertain, not to raise a laugh. He was solemn, grave, weighted always with a brooding apprehension long before he was president of the United States. After he became the head of the nation, and when civil war plunged the country into what many feared was a bottomless abyss, he became more gloomy—not morose, but apprehensive—and matters vast and tremendous in proportion assumed proportions vaster and more tremendous as hour after hour he paced in sleepless night his chamber of horrors.

Grant had, I think, the selfish, the indifferent quality of good nature.

He was good natured if he was "let alone." No man with a well spring of kindly feeling could go through what Grant was forced to endure. Ten thousand killed, twenty thousand killed, fifty thousand killed, in the Wilderness; it makes no difference; the end was to be gained, and, to his everlasting glory it will be said, it was gained.

But put Lincoln in that place.

Put Lincoln, with his intense sympathy. Put Lincoln there, with his desire to save everybody, even to the extent of taking it upon his own bent shoulders. He couldn't have lasted in the Wilderness an hour.—Joe Howard's Letter.

The Thermometer Was Off.

There is a suburb of Montgomery called "Vesuvius," and the population, as may be supposed, is all colored. Three or four of us were driving out around the fair grounds when we came upon two colored men who were wrangling. One had an open razor in his hand, and the other a club, and they seemed ready to fight. We drove around for half an hour and then returned to the same gate. They were still there and still wrangling. We took another direction, drove two or three miles, and again came back to that point. There was no change in the situation. They still stood in the middle of the road facing each other, and their high pitched voices were still hurling anathemas at each other's heads.

"Say!" called the colonel, as we drove up, "is there going to be a fight here?"

"Yes, sah," called both men in chorus.

"When?"

The query puzzled them for a minute. Then the older one shut up his razor, put it in his pocket and replied:

"Kurnel, dar's sunthin' wrong wid de weather. Ize bin callin' him a liar an' he's bin callin' me a thief for moas' two hours, but we dean' seem to git mad about it. Did you notice anythin' out o' kilter wid de thermometer dis mawnin'?"—Detroit Free Press.

American Against Russian Petroleum.

United States crude petroleum oil is to Russian crude as cream to skim milk. United States crude yields about 75 per cent. of the finest illuminating oil the world produces. Russian crude yields only about 29 per cent. of an inferior illuminating oil. United States crude yields about 12 per cent. naphtha or spirit of such a valuable character that it readily sells for 20 per cent. per gallon more than the oil. Russian naphtha is unmarketable, and it is mostly burned to get rid of it. United States lubricating oils, another product of crude, are now so low in price that Russian lubricating oils are practically debarred from competition in many of the European markets. United States crude yields a considerable percentage of scale, used for candle making, and this is a product of great value; weight for weight it is worth four times more than refined petroleum oil. The Baku crude yields no scale. Thus the United States, in the surpassing richness of its crude, has an enormous and unapproachable advantage over Russia.—Pall Mall Gazette.

Identifying Criminals.

A new method of identifying criminals has been adopted in the prisons of France, Russia and Japan. It consists in taking the exact measurement of the person upon his coming to the jail.

His waist, the length and width of the head, the left middle finger, the left foot, the outstretched arms, the three other fingers of the left hand, the left arm from the elbow to the wrist, and the length and width of the ear are measured, and the color of the eyes and any peculiarities are noted down.

A photograph is also immediately taken, and by these means the many mistakes which have been made by trusting to a photographer only are avoided.

It is stated that habitual criminals, particularly English pickpockets, are so convinced of the infallibility of the method that they will on no account submit to the measurement, and offer violent resistance whenever the attempt is made to measure them.—Youth's Companion.

A Hint to Correspondents.

Among hints to correspondents recently printed by The Philadelphia Times was this admirable direction: "Never address an article for publication to any particular person connected with a newspaper, unless it requires his personal notice before it goes to the printers." Even old writers are liable to carelessness on this point, and the occasional contributor generally shows ignorance of the rule. The most common blunder is to address news packages to the managing editor, using his name and that of his position. If the paper prints both morning and evening editions the chances are even that the news will be delayed twelve hours, for no managing editor is on duty more than half of the twenty-four. The envelope should be marked "News," and then it is best not to put the managing editor's name on it, for, if he ought to look it over, it will get to him anyway, and if there is no need of his seeing it, chance of delay will be avoided.—Robert Luce in The Writer.

Beginning of a Career.

Of the late Samuel Cousins, the great English engraver, The Exeter Post of June 3, 1813, contained this item: "We are happy to hear that Samuel Cousins, a poor boy, 12 years of age, belonging to one of the charity schools in this city, has been rewarded with a silver palet by the Royal Society of Arts in London for his ingenuity in the execution of an admirable pencil drawing of the portrait of Ben Jonson."—Chicago Tribune.

Detectives of New York.

At 9 o'clock in the morning the fifty detectives, a motley throng representing all nationalities, gather at the inspector's office. Some of them who work in the aristocratic parts of the city are fashionably dressed, and others who explore the slums and docks are apareled like coal heavers. One is a Bohemian, another an Italian and another a Hebrew. They make their reports to the inspector, and if one has been derelict in his duty he is pretty apt to find that somebody's eyes have been on him and that the inspector knows about his movements. The inspector is the court to try his case, and no outsider hears it. He may be reprimanded or quietly dropped from the force, but there is no appeal from the inspector's decision.

When a new detective is needed a patrolman is sometimes flattered with an invitation to put on citizen's clothes and report to the inspector. He may have been patrolling a forlorn beat in the outskirts of the city, but the inspector, who watches the record of every promising policeman, has heard of his making a clever arrest and wants to give him a trial. The inspector has his truisms, one of which is that a man who is to make a good detective will show some of his fitness in his face, and another being that he must first possess a great ambition to be a detective. Ambition is the mainspring and secretiveness and perseverance the balance of a good detective. The inspector has also a tradition that no woman makes a good detective. "They are too apt to fall in love," he says, "and a woman in love will tell all she knows. I sometimes have to employ a woman, but I tell her no more about the case than is absolutely necessary."—Amos J. Cummings in Kansas City Times.

One view of Indian Advancement.

I have lived in the Indian Territory for a number of years and have carefully watched the condition of the Indians, both of the wild and civilized tribes, and must say that I cannot see the smallest signs of advance or improvement in their condition. I have heard on all sides when in the east the condition of the Creeks, Cherokees and Choctaws quoted as an instance of what the wild tribes are capable of when placed in proper environment and surrounded by civilizing influences.

This argument is specious, and one calculated to deceive those unfamiliar with the subject. When the facts of the case are clearly stated the fallacy of this argument is at once apparent. The Indians of Georgia and Alabama never were nomadic, always lived in villages, and raised crops. Today they are exactly the same Indians they were when they left their homes. They have not made one step in advance, and show not the smallest sign of ever attaining any higher degree of civilization than they now possess. Although on a higher plane, they are as immovably fixed in their present condition as the plains and the mountain tribes, and instead of furnishing evidence of the susceptibility to civilization of the Indians, are cited as proof to the direct contrary. As far as advancement is concerned, the Indians are hopeless, and those well meaning but misguided philanthropists who are endeavoring to make white men of them are utterly wasting much valuable time and energy.—George N. Wilson in Globe-Democrat.

Seth Green Tells How to Fish.

"In the first place, when I go fishing, I go fishing. I don't hear the babble of the brook. I don't see the fluttering bird, nor the silvery leaves, nor the beautiful sky. Neither do I fish anybody else's line. I fish my own and I don't watch my companion, if I have one, to see when he gets a bite or not. I don't care whether he gets a bite or not. I am attending to my own business and looking for a good place to cast. I am looking for the fly that is on the water, and to see if there is a rise. If I see one, no matter if it is ten rods away, I mark the place and make for it. I don't run, but go quietly along and keep fishing, and when I get within casting distance I drop my fly a little short, and if I don't get a rise the next cast is made exactly on the spot on which the fly lit. My fly does not go with a thud as though I wanted to hit the bull's eye, but it touches the water as lightly as a fond mother's hand touches the brow of a lovely, coaxing child that she loves better than I can find words to express. I am just as sure of a rise, too, as the fond mother is that the child will roll its loving eyes up to the face with an expression which says to her, 'I am yours.' I feel when my fly drops so gently on the water that it does not make a ripple, that the fish is mine. That is the secret of fishing."—Rochester Democrat.

The Untutored Mind in English.

One day, bright day, and a little bird happy and stood on a log and sang all day long. That bird doesn't know anything about cat. She thinks nobody is near to her. But behind the near log one sly old cat is watching. She want to eat for supper, and she thinks about stealing all the time. The old cat came very slow, and by and by she go after the little bird, but she does not see him, and sang aloud again. She sang just like this: "I always try to do what is right; when I ever died I go to heaven." That bird said these all words, and I never shall forget the bird what it said, and these all words it said and after two three minutes go died; that cat jumped and catch and kill, eat all up except left little things from bird, wings, legs, or skin, and that bird is glad to die, because she is very good bird. That little bird has last time sang, and very happy was the little bird after that. I think the old cat have good dinner and happy just the same as bird was at first time.—Indian Scholar in the Hampton School Record.

An Indignant Customer.

In one of Boston's prominent dry goods establishments, while a lady of the Saunterer's acquaintance was making some purchases, her attention was called to the following colloquy between a prospective purchaser and a saleman. The party desiring the goods asked to be shown what she required, and being accommodated in that particular examined the article deliberately and carefully and expressed the greatest satisfaction, saying it was just exactly what she wanted. Then, turning to the salesman, she said: "What did you say is the price per yard?" "Twenty-five cents," came the reply. "Why!" indignantly exclaimed the aroused customer, putting the goods from her with a gesture of contempt, "I don't want it, then: I want to pay fifty cents a yard," and she tossed her head in the air, inquiring, "Where can I get what I want?"—Boston Budget.

Out of a Broiled Chicken.

The Hotel Kaaterskill grew out of a broiled chicken. George Harding, the wealthy Philadelphia patent lawyer, while in the Catskills years ago with an invalid daughter, desired a broiled chicken for her. He couldn't get it. He vowed on the spot that he would build a hotel where broiled chicken and every other known delicacy could be had. He has spent upward of $1,000,000 in keeping his pledge.—New York Tribune.

The Son of a Swineherd.

When the 10-year-old son of an Indiana hog raiser can count and check off 1,700 hogs as they rush out of a lot in a body the neighborhood settles down to the belief that he will some day be president of the United States.—Detroit Free Press.

A FATAL DELUSION.

The Fancied Security and Appalling Perils of People Revealed.

The eminent scientist and author, Dr Joseph F. Edwards of Philadelphia, relates the following wonderful experience:

"During my term as resident physician in the medical wards of the Philadelphia Hospital, it was a common occurrence for an ambulance call to be received from one of the down town station houses. Upon reaching the place designated, we would be shown a man or woman who has been found unconscious on the street and supposed to be intoxicated. He would be removed to the hospital, where he would linger unconscious for twenty-four or twenty-six hours and then die. In a majority of these cases a post-mortem examination would reveal a most horrible state of affairs which I will explain hereafter."

AN AMBULANCE CALL.

"A lady in apparently good health, who rarely complained and then only occasionally, of some slight and transient ill feeling, as nearly every one does at some time or other, took a long walk with her husband, and upon returning home, feeling particularly well, went to her room to remove her bonnet, and, while standing in front of the mirror, fell to the floor in a convulsion, followed by twenty-four hours of unconsciousness and death without a return to consciousness. A post-mortem examination revealed the true cause in a most horrible form."

"A young married man for years suffered from dyspepsia, for which he consulted many physicians. After suffering in this way, and having no other symptoms of disease, he awoke one morning to find a very slight swelling, scarcely more than a puffiness under one eye. In less than a month he was dead.

Now the real and terrible cause of all these deaths was Bright's disease of the kidneys, and they might all have been avoided had the unfortunate victims known what a horrible malady was fastened upon them. But Bright's disease has no symptoms of its own. It steals into the system like a thief, and deceives its victim by showing the symptoms of nearly every other disease.

But what can be done?

Take it in time.

If you feel unaccountably tired; if you have peculiar pressing pains; if your appetite is uncertain; if your head aches occasionally; if your sleep is irregular; if the fluids passed are profuse or scanty, do not delay, but use the best known means for escaping agony and death before it is too late. For this purpose there is a remedy, and the only one that has ever proven absolutely certain. Hunt's Remedy has never been equaled, and it is the only absolute one known to the medical profession. There are thousands of men and women to-day who enjoy perfect health who would be in their graves had it not been for this wonderful remedy, and there are thousands of others who require it without an hour's delay. This is no idle statement, but truth drawn from cases which are beyond question.

LIKE A THIEF.

—John Cline, once a celebrated rope dancer, died at the Forrest Home recently. He came to this country from England in 1828. He danced at the Bowery Theater in New York for four years under contract with Charles Gilbert for $10,000 a year. Once in Philadelphia he proved too great an attraction for such stars as Wallack and Forrest, and they played to empty benches while Cline danced at the Chestnut Street Theater. He was very popular with theatrical people, and they succeeded in placing him in the Forrest Home in 1880. Cline earned a great deal of money in his prime, but lost $60,000 by the failure of the United States Bank.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—Two young crooks in New York succeeded in getting possession of a check for $19,700 by surreptitious means, but the largeness of the amount frightened them and they tore it up.—*N. Y. Mail.*

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The beginning of disease is a slight debility or disorder of some of the vital organs, the stomach, the liver or the bowels usually. There are dyspeptic symptoms, the liver is troublesome, the skin grows tawny and unhealthy looking, there are pains in the right side or through the right shoulder blade. The climax is often an utter prostration of the physical energies, perhaps a fatal issue. But if the difficulty is met in time with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is always effective as a remedy, and it should be resorted to at an early stage, there will be no reason to apprehend those injurious subsequent effects upon the system often entailed by entirely cured diseases. Far better is it, also, to employ this safe remedial agent in fever and ague, and other malarial complaints, than quinine and other potent drugs, which, even when they do prove effectual for a time, ruin the stomach and impair the general health.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPELLED.

One day the Grand Old Man of Hawarden
Went out to fell trees in his gawarden;
He fired a big chip
'Gainst a church wawarden's lip,
And said most politely, "Beg pawarden."

A POOR, WEAK SISTER,

who is suffering from ailments peculiar to her sex, dreading to go to a physician, but knowing she needs medical help, will find, in Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a preparation which will give her strength and new life through the restoration of all her organs to their natural and healthy action. It is the result of many years of study and practice by a thoroughly scientific physician, who has made these troubles a specialty. To be had of all druggists.

Two men in Maine recently walked twelve miles to see a theatrical company. Men with such ability in walking ought to belong to the company.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The name of Chicago should be changed to Dublin. There were 262 pairs of twins born in that city in 1886.

To break up colds and fevers, use early Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart-Weed.

Quarrel in a cafe—"I know you. You are a loafer!" "And you are a liar!" "You appear to know me too!"

Try Germea for Breakfast.

ALWAYS SAFE AND SURE.

It is safe to take BRANDRETH'S PILLS at any time, but to get the best results they should be taken on an empty stomach before going to bed. For Constipation or Dyspepsia one or two taken every night will, in a short time, perform an absolute cure. It is well to take a purgative at least once or twice a month as a preventive of disease. BRANDRETH'S PILLS are entirely vegetable, and the safest and most effective purgative ever introduced to the public. They have been used in this country for over fifty years.

Of course it is hard to find a needle in a haystack, but how about finding a dude in stylish trousers?

IS DEATH PAINLESS?

A Philadelphia Doctor, after years of careful observation, says that our demise is as painless as our advent to the world. This is certainly reassuring; yet notwithstanding these great inducements, we still do not count death, and shall continue to use Dr. Pierce's infallible remedy, the "Golden Medical Discovery," for consumption, spitting of blood, shortness of breath, weak lungs, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred affections of the throat and chest. It is unequaled. By druggists.

Alma Tadema, the artist, has a staircase in his new London residence made of brass. Although a Dutchman by birth, he has acquired a brazen British stare.

Sufferers from Coughs, Sore Throat, etc., should try "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease-sustaining elements, and thus removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

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IT ITS PURPOSES SOLELY FOR THE LEGITIMATE HEALING OF DISEASE AND THE RELIEF OF PAIN. ITS PROMPTNESS IN ACTION.

SEE WHAT ONE WOMAN'S FEATS OF PEN REALS.

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 5th, 1883. Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham: "As is frequently the case with mothers who have reared large families, I have been a great sufferer for years from complaints incident to married life. I have tried the skill of a number of physicians and the virtue of many medicines without relief, and as an experiment I concluded to try yours. I can assure you that the benefits I have derived from it came not because of any faith I had in it, for I had but slight hope of any permanent good. I am not a seeker after notoriety but *I want to tell you that I have been wonderfully benefited by your medicine.* I am now using my fourth bottle and it would take but little argument to persuade me that my health is *fully restored.* I should like to widely circulate the fact of its wonderful curative powers." PHEBA C. ROOP.

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Will be plentiful this year. We are closing out some dark ones, but good to cook, at 3c.; better grade at 5c. and 6c.; choice bright, 10c. Evaporated new fruit, 12½c. to 15c. Peaches, dark, 5c.; bitter, 7c.; peeled, 16c. to 20c. Raisins, 5, 10, 20 lb. boxes, also, Loose Raisins, 4c., 5c., 6c., 8c. per lb. as to quantity and quality—$1.00 gets 20 lbs. good Cooking Raisins; Seedless, 8c. Grapes, 3c. to 4c. Apples scarce yet. Pears, dark, 2c. to 3c.; extra fine, 8c.; evaporated, 12½c. Largest varieties of dry fruit and lowest prices. Send for our full list (sample free) to Smith's Cash Store, P. O. Box, 2633 San Francisco, Cal.

WARREN'S FEATHERBONE. DRESS STAY! Soft, pliable and absolutely unbreakable. Standard quality 15 cents per yard; Cloth covered, 20 cents; Satin-covered, 25 cents. For sale everywhere. Try it. WARREN FEATHERBONE COMPANY, Three Oaks, Mich.

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This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. The continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose.

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is The Greatest Blood Cleanser.

Cures Spring Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Constipation AND Regulates The Kidneys & Liver.

One bottle taken according to directions will give better results than a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or any of the so-called Blood Purifiers with which the market is glutted. At Druggists, price $1.00 per bottle.

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will be paid for any case of Rheumatism which Dr. Pardee's Remedy, properly administered, fails to relieve.

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"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars IN LETTER by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2313 Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills." Take no other.

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For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and overworked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. The treatment of many thousands of such cases, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute has afforded a large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

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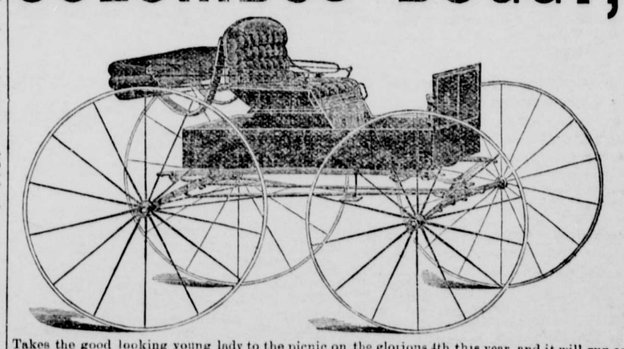

Takes the good looking young lady to the picnic on the glorious 4th this year, and it will run so smooth with its fine steel axles, ride so easy on its soft oil tempered springs, and she will be so delighted with the COLUMBUS that she will gladly accept another invitation. She will at the same time hear all that John and Samantha have to say as they follow in their "cheap rattle trap" in their efforts to make each other hear. We sell no shoddy vehicles, but sell you those awarded the Gold Medal at New Orleans Exposition, for only a little more than asked by dealers for the "Cheap John" buggy. Some of our styles are very snug and will afford an excellent excuse for one to hold the other in while she drives.

We also have styles wide enough for couples who have been married five years. We have "one man wagons" for old bachelors. Write for Illustrated Catalogue to

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
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THE MARCH OF FASHION.

Marvels in Costumes and Materials for the Summer Season.

Every season brings a "rage" for some articles of dress, and the favored one for this summer is a home waist in the form of a loose blouse, Garibaldi or habit shirt, is cool and trim on a slender figure, and admirable for home, seaside, mountain, boating or tennis wear. They have already been prepared for exclusive persons in plain or striped surah, having a belt of the same fastened with a handsome buckle.

Lawn tennis cottons, striped flannel, checked ginghams, plain, plaid or striped silk, piece embroidery or lace, Chinese silk or pongee are excellent fabrics to work up into blouses, and, if a contrast is desired the shirred blouse may be selected and the second material used for shoulder *pattes*, wrist bands, belt and collar.

A short, pointed cashmere basque buttons on the left, has a short velvet rever on the right side, and the center cut out in V shape and filled in with plaitings of red moire. White, of a creamish tinge, moire is considered very *chic* for a chemisette on dark green, blue or black woolen or silk basques. The collar, cuffs and revers are usually of velvet.

Corded edges are appearing on basques again. The dress fabric is used on woolen costumes, though silk may be corded with velvet. Basque fronts may be in one, two or three points or cut in a U shape. They are cut very short on the hips, and the backs arranged to suit any fancy in jabot plaits, shortest in the middle, showing the facing, two tabs and two points, two narrow box plaits separated up the middle or slightly pointed, with an inserted fan of trimming fabric.

A dressy India silk basque has a long, slender point in front and jabot back; the upper part buttons over on the right nearly to the bust, is then cut out to leave a V from the bust to the point, which is filled with crepe in narrow plaits; a revers of velvet is on the right side of the V; the collar, cuffs, jabot facing and band from the point to the back is of the same material.

A plainer basque has an oval-shaped piece cut out between the neck and bust, filled in with plaited silk and outlined with revers rounded in the center to follow the oval plastron. Another pretty style is to button the fronts slightly on one side with three large buttons and then to continue the fastening down the middle with small buttons.

Shirt sleeves are frequently seen in woolen or cotton basques, and always on the blouse waists; the cuff may be five inches deep or only an inch wide band. Puffs above a narrow velvet wrist-band are stylish; these are set upon a narrow coat sleeve lining and the lower part of the sleeve either falls over the cuffs in points, or has a turn-over cuff of the velvet. The puff is two inches and a half wide when done, cut bias, and thickly gathered top and bottom.

Coral pink surah, cream lace and silver embroidery forms a ravishing tea gown. One of pale blue and pink brocade, outlined with gold threads, on a cream ground, opens in front over a fablier of Brussels lace over pink satin, the opened fronts showing a facing of blue satin. The Brussels lace collar was tied with pink and blue ribbons that fell to the waist, to be notted there again; the sleeve ruffles were also caught with ribbons.

Draperies must give an idea of being totally unlike on both sides. Small, bouffant paniers are draped over one hip and the other side ornamented with long, pointed apron, shawl point or flat panel, something long to contrast with the short effect on the other side. Short, round aprons are plaited into a narrow space of the belt, showing the skirt, generally of a striped fabric, on both sides of the belt.

Long wings are worn in the back over a plain, full width, and must also be plaited into a small space, though they are bouffant over the tournure from the catching up the middle. A plaited apron or scarf is laid in kilt plaits, brought from the left hip to the right side low on the skirt, and held there by an immense rosette of the dress material.

Bands of velvet, soutache or passementerie are greatly fancied across the front and sides of dresses. New violet, fawn and green cloth dresses are embroidered in silk cord and silver for visiting and church wedding toilets. Bouffant draperies and irregular arrangement are the especial features of trimmed skirts, and shawl points are decidedly popular.—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Drummer Taken In.

"Will I have time to stop off and get some refreshments?" asked a drummer on a Texas railroad of the conductor, as the train stopped at a station.

"You will have plenty of time."

The drummer stepped off, and the train went off without him. The next time the drummer saw that conductor he took him to task severely for his conduct, complaining that he had to lay over at that lonely place seven hours.

"Well," replied the conductor, "you asked me if you would have time to get some refreshments, and if you couldn't get all you wanted in seven hours, it seems to me you are a hog."

Verdict for the conductor, and no papeal.—*Texas Siftings.*

—It costs forty-seven thousand dollars a year to run the New York Metropolitan museum. Forty-seven persons are employed in the institution.

HOME AND FARM.

—A dish of hot water set in the oven prevents cake from scorching.

—A glass of salt water, warm or cold, taken on rising in the morning, will cure constipation.

—To drive away ants, scrub the shelves or drawers that they frequent with strong carbolic soap, after which sprinkle red pepper in every crevice.

—While the hens may not protect an orchard from insects, it has been demonstrated that when poultry are confined around the trees they will prove very serviceable in preventing the attack of insects.

—Leg weakness in fowls is the result of rapid growth, and is best met with animal food and tonics. A little meat of worms should be added to the food every day and a little tincture of iron dropped in the drinking water.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—The necessity of keeping the sheep on dry footing should not be forgotten. A yard in which sheep are kept should be one where there is plenty of drainage. Wet fotting is the one thing that sheep will not stand.—*Cincinnati Times.*

—Good blood is appreciated more and more each year by those who purchase horses for city purpose. The famer who has the best bred animals generally fares the best—a good thing to think about as breeding time approaches.—*Montreal Witness.*

—An effective and easily-made decoration to break a space upon a barren wall is an eighteen-inch square board, quite thin, and covered smoothly with plush. After hanging it diamondwise, by means of loops screwed to the back, nail in the center a carved and gilded bracket, large enough to hold a vase or figure.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Blue grass has the advantage of not running out as long as it receives a top dressing of manure annually. It does best on lime-stone soils, but is grown in nearly all sections. Orchard grass is a variety that gives early pasturage, and can be grown where many other grasses will not flourish.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—At the meeting of the Kansas Horticultural Society, as reported in the *Rural World*, Prof. Lantz stated that he found that hawks and blackbirds richly earned the little corn and the few chickens they consumed, by their consumption of mice, rabbits and English sparrows by the hawks, and many insects on the part of the blackbirds.

—There is great danger in wearing damp clothes, because when a liquid passes into a state of vapor there is great absorption of heat. In the animal economy heat is generated in the system and given out by the body. If the clothes are damp, this heat is abstracted faster than a new supply is formed by the process of respiration and the result is what is termed a cold.—*Troy Times.*

—The way to begin bee-keeping is to begin small. If one procures a single colony, in a modern, movable comb hive, and by the aid of one of the standard works cares for that colony and its increase during the season, he will have a knowledge of bee-keeping that will enable him to manage many hives, and which will enable him, if he should so elect, to keep bees for profit.

POTATO CULTIVATION.

Work Necessary to Obtain a Profitable Crop of Tubers.

To a considerable extent the yield of the potato crop depends upon the cultivation. Good seed, good soil and thorough preparation are also necessary, yet we may give all these, and if we let the crop take care of itself, the result, to a considerable extent, will be a failure. While each are in a measure necessary, yet, at the same time, they are dependent upon each other in securing the largest yield. Having the soil thoroughly prepared before planting is an important aid toward making the cultivation easier. It also enables us to commence earlier than we otherwise could.

Clean cultivation is very essential. We can not secure the best growth of potatoes and at the same time allow a good growth of weeds and grass. I find it much easier to destroy the weeds when small. Not only can the work be done much easier, but the crop will be able to derive a larger amount of benefit. Taking an average season, I prefer to keep the soil reasonably level. If the season is wet more hilling can be used to a good advantage, because it is necessary to secure good drainage.

How often and how long the crop should be cultivated depends largely upon condition. No rule can be given that will hit all seasons, or be applicable to all conditions of the soil. It is essential that the soil should be kept loose and mellow and the weeds be destroyed as thoroughly as possible. The nearer these conditions are observed, provided, of course, that during the dry season the soil is not disturbed too deep, the better will be the yield both in quality and quantity. If one good harrowing and three good cultivations with the cultivator will secure these conditions, that is all that will be necessary. I usually consider it necessary to hoe over the rows, as, unless the soil is very clean, it is somewhat difficult to kill out the weeds between the hills in any other way. Usually harrowing once, hoeing twice after the first two cultivations and then giving a thorough cultivation to finish up this, will be all that is necessary unless the soil is very foul with weeds. Give the most of the cultivation during the early stages of growth.—*Cor. Farm, Field and Stockman.*

LIVE-STOCK NOTES.

Eight Points for the Consideration of Farmers and Dairymen.

The owner knows his cows and can breed them intelligently and by selecting and rearing the best in the most careful manner will soon build up a better herd than he can buy. He has a sympathy and affection for the animals nursed from early calfhood, and if he be a kind and gentle master his cows have an affection for him which not only renders them docile and good-natured but more profitable. At times a dairyman or stockman must get new blood into his herd, but this is best done by procuring a bull, and a young calf is the best to have, as it is reared with the herd and becomes acquainted with it, so that there is no disturbance or quarreling when the bull is introduced.

2. In buying new stock beware of the hippodrome or so-called "combination sales." No man sells off his best stock. The poorest goes to the sale. There it is boosted by all the arts of the professional auctioneer, and the bidding of agents who are not buyers, but "teasers," as it were, to lead on the too-hesitating purchasers. Many a man has rued his "bargains" thus procured, but to save appearances he bears his cross in silence, or makes his sad complaints—like the song bird—to the silent moon.

3. One can rear calves with much economy. A calf does not need cream; sweet skimmed milk, or whey, with linseed and pea meal to replace the caseine removed from it, will feed as good calves as one need have. Bone and muscle and a large capacity for digestion are required for dairy cows, and, indeed, for beeves if the fattening propensity can be put on to these. But sweet milk and sweet whey are indispensable. These may be secured by a little good management. Deep setting of the milk will secure the one and heating and carrying from the factory in closed cans made perfectly clean will secure the other.

4. Fancy points do not pay. It is the broad backs, deep sides and round hams which make profitable pigs, and not the short necks and turned-up snouts, which seem to be running away for want of a body to be rooted upon that make the prime bacon, pork and ham for market or family.

5. All kinds of stock should have summer shelter. Sheep suffer exceedingly from heat, and the loss of milk tells the story as regards the cows. A simple roof supported upon posts, if one has not a few shady trees for the purpose, will be a great comfort to our domestic animals.

6. Every young thing about the farm goes to grass naturally, the first thing. A two-weeks-old colt is eating grass alongside of its dam; some three-weeks-old calves are nipping the young grass in the orchard, and a brood of chicks only three days old are picking the tender blades here and there. Then let farmers provide grass in abundance for young animals. It is the cheapest food.

7. Properly equipped for their work, veterinary surgeons may be true "helpbearers." It would pay a stockman, dairyman or farmer feeding ten head to give a dollar for each one to have a competent veterinarian visit his herd once a month and be within call on emergencies, and for this sum contract to attend upon and treat all the sick animals of the herd or farm. If swine-breeders and dairymen were to act upon this principle, there would be a sudden end of hog cholera and "pleuro-pneumonia," for the surgeons, interested in preserving health of their charges, instead of "breathing out slaughter" would put in practice the abundant precautionary methods to avoid and evade these diseases.

8. When not shorn of their rightful endowments, agricultural colleges afford the best opportunities for young men who have a liking for live-stock, and a desire to learn how to care for them and treat their ailments, to pursue this purpose to a successful end. It is best for every student to seek out the college in his own State and demand that his application be properly met. This will be a sharp spur to laggard States to put their agricultural colleges in working order to meet in a sufficient manner the requirements of their citizens.—*Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Keep But One Kind.

No one but a fancier should keep several breeds of fowls. Let the farmer choose that breed which gives him the most pleasure to care for, and, as a rule, the money received goes far toward that end. The breeds that are exhibited in the largest numbers and in accordance with the popular demands are Light Brahmas, Wyandottes and Plymouth Rocks, with an increasing interest for Dark Brahmas and White Plymouth Rocks. A farmer makes no mistake if his taste leads him to select either of the five kinds named; all lay dark, desirable egg for the market, and all are good, genuine poultry. Remember, in these days, the specialists are the ones that get a reputation and make money; but, in this case, the grand secret is that with one kind the breeder soon finds out the possibilities of the breed, soon learns it thoroughly, the breed improves in his hands, his strain becomes noted, he derives an added pleasure in handling and his pocket-book grows fat.—*Our Country Home.*

—The autographiometer is an instrument lately devised in Paris for automatically recording the topography and difference of level of all places over which it passes. It is carried about on a light vehicle, and has only to be dragged over the ground of which a plan is desired.—*Springfield Times.*

A Slanderous Joke.

"Going aboard this steamer, sir?" asked the captain of a gentleman who was delaying the boat as she was making ready to leave the wharf in Buffalo.

"That depends. Captain, what is your boat insured for?"

"Sixty thousand dollars, sir."

"Ah! Sixty thousand, and she's worth about $35,000. Captain, you needn't wait on my account. I'll take the railroad."—Wall Street News.

Wanted.

An immediate opening for a talented young man who is at present somewhat embarrassed.—Judge.

Burdette.

Do you know, we get tired to death with the measureless conceit of some people? Some other people, that is. Now, here is a lawyer of our acquaintance; he is an atheist; for years he has been going round declaring that no man could understand a page of the Bible; that no man could reconcile its conflicting statements of doctrine or history; that it was all a muddle that no living man could make clear. Well, now, we met that same man only last week, and he says he can understand the interstate commerce law. Oh, come off!

A PLACE OF REST.

"Where shall we go this summer, dear?" asked Mrs. Flyaway. "Well, let's see," replies her husband, "last winter we got malaria in Florida." "Yes, and the alligators got your pointer dog." "And the preceding summer we got the rheumatism in the mountains." "We did, and the bears got my little Skye terrier." "And the summer before that we went to the sea shore and got bled by the mosquitoes and the landlord." "Yes." "And the summer before that we went into the country and the children were laid up all summer with ivy poison." "I remember." "Well, if I felt as strong as I used to, I'd like first rate to take a vacation this summer, but I'm feeling kind of weak and listless, and I'm afraid I couldn't stand it. Let's stay home and rest this year."

RECOMMENDED FOR PROMOTION.

"You will find the service one of great hardship," said the examining officer to the recruit who wanted to enlist in the Arctic expedition; "of more suffering than profit." "I'm used to that," replied the recruit; "that's the kind of service I've been trained to." "But your duties will increase little by little, until you will be doing two or three men's work." "That's just what I've been doing," was the confident reply. "But you will only get one man's pay, and it isn't very large pay at that." "All right; that's my present salary." "And cold—you have no idea how cold it will be; cold all the time; fearfully, killingly, freezingly cold." "That's right in my line, all of it," said the recruit, with strange enthusiasm. "I've been assistant pastor in a fashionable church in Chicago for two years." He was promptly enrolled and offered command of the expedition.

ANOTHER FIND IN EGYPT.

A learned German professor has discovered—at least he says he has—that the ancient Egyptians invented beer long before the time of Moses. Oh, well, that might be. The ancient Egyptians were mean enough to invent anything, and we know they must have had some kind of tipple, for a great many of them were slewed in the time of Moses. The fact that they were beer drinkers is also further attested by their peculiar handwriting. Any intelligent compositor who has had occasion to set up the copy of the reporter whose assignment compelled him to tarry long at the schuetzenfest has recognized a strong family likeness between his manuscript and the hieroglyphics on the obelisks and mummy cases.—Brooklyn Eagle.

What He Did.

An Alabamian who is worth $100,000 today was asked how he got his start when the war closed.

"Do you mean what was the first thing I did?" was the reply.

"Yes."

"Well, I headed across the country for Selma. When I got within ten miles of the town I stopped at a house for dinner. It was a place owned by an old chap who did a heap of blowing to egg the Confederacy on, but had not gone to war himself. He wanted to charge me a dollar greenback for the meal. I offered him $20,000 in Confederate money. He got mad, and I said:

"'Here, old man, is the money you helped to make, and I'm carrying around two bullets shot into me in the war you helped bring on. Now come out here!'

"He came out and I set to and gave him the durndest licking an old fire eater ever got, and when he hollered 'enough' I threw the money into the fire and walked off. That's the first thing I did after the war, and that's what I date my prosperity from."—Detroit Free Press.

Unprepared.

"Let's see, you're a witness in that case which comes off to-morrow, aren't you?" queried Wigwug.

"Yes," replied Filtrip.

"Which side summoned you?"

"I don't know."

"Don't know! Why, man alive, how are you going to testify then?"—Detroit Free Press.

Crime Must Not Go Unpunished.

Kansas Judge (to prisoner)—What was your reason for murdering the man in such a cold blooded way?

Prisoner—Yer honor, he pronounced depot "daypo."

Kansas Judge—Ten dollars or thirty days.—New York Sun.

Appearances Against Him.

"Is Smith a man of general intelligence?"

"I have never met him, but I fancy not."

"Why?"

"Because I've seen him occasionally in the jury box in the court of general sessions."—New York Sun.

His Full Share.

"Did you have all your lessons at school to-day, little boy?"

"Yes, sir, an' more, too."

"More than all your lessons?"

"Yes, sir—a lickin'!"—Golden Days.

THE USE OF COCA.

Its Marvelous Effects Upon the Natives of South America.

Consul du Pre transmits from San Salvador an interesting report on the use of coca, in that country and its effects upon the inhabitants. He says:

"I have seen so much recently written of coca in newspapers and in medical publications, that I am impelled to report what I have learned of the virtues of this product of South American forests. With leathern straps passing around their foreheads to sustain burdens of 150 or 200 pounds on their backs, I find these lithe, slender natives traversing plains and mountains with greater celerity than the mule I bestride, which travels through the livelong day, six miles an hour. Native physicians, eleves of the schools of Paris, concur in assuring me that this extraordinary capacity for endurance of toil and hunger is to be ascribed to the use by these viageros of coca.

It is administered freely to infants, and is the chief intoxicant of men and women. Youths, through many days, are entrusted with the care of valuable flocks of llamas, having no other sustenance than that to be found in little leathern purses containing coca and its compounds. Indians chew it constantly. They, like the maxillary movements of tobacco chewers, are incessant. From thirty to fifty gramas are consumed daily, serving, unlike tobacco, both as food and stimulant. Without coca habitual chewers can not digest food; without it they are unable to ascend mountains, with long, rapid strides, never slacking their wonderful speed through the livelong day. They will not toil without it; without it they enjoy nothing; without it, practically, they cease to live. The immediate effect of chewing coca is perfect insensibility of the interior of the mouth. The immediate sensation is that which one would experience when finding that his mouth had become a great void in somebody else's head. I had a dentist apply it when extracting the roots of a molar tooth, and the effect was as described. Indians constantly using coca finally lose the senses of taste and smell. They can eat, without repugnance, most disgusting food and drink most nauseating draughts. The sensitiveness of the mucus membrane has been destroyed. When one goes further and swallow the saliva impregnated with the juice of to coca leaf, a delicious sensation of warmth and perfect blessedness prevades one's whole being, intellectual, nervous and physical, and he is lapped in the joys of an elysium.

In doses of fifteen to sixty grains, coca produces delightful intoxication. Its joys transcend in perfect blessedness all known human delights. A sensation of lightness first supervenes; the air inhaled is zephyrs from angels' wings; there are wild imaginings and fantastic hallucinations and georgeous visions, and then complete insensibility. It is intoxication without drowsiness, without congestion of the brain, involving a sense of perfect rest. The law of graviation is suspended and the conqueor drifts bodily among the stars. Meanwhile the muscular system is stimulated to an extraordinary degree. An intellectual excitement supervenes, enabling the "possessed" of this demon to watch and toil through sleepless days and nights. No dreadful headache or more intolerable nervous prostration follows.

"It is the most potent nervine, almost, at man's disposal. Its hygienic properties are disclosed from its physiological properties," says a Spanish M. D., who adds that in hot infusion it is the one useful and healthful beverage one can use after dining. Especially is it commended to the feeble, to those who have transcended limits of sobriety in using alcohol. Its virtues should be tested, therefore, in inebriate asylums. It surely calms nervous excitability of many, and, taken in small quantities, enables one to endure cold and rain and snow, and it enables one to defy great fatigue and restores the forces lost by excesses. It is popularly used for indigestion, for disordered stomachs, for hysteria, flatulency and colic, and all forms of intestinal disorders. It is used constantly by toilers in mines, and when one reaches the mines after marching several days through forests and over mountains, sustained only by the use of coca and maize, he is permitted to eat at discretion through four days and have perfect rest. Then he is in perfect health and "fresh and fat," says the writer above quoted.

Cocaismo—habitual intoxication by use of coca—more easily becomes habitual and incurable than alcoholism or addictiveness to opiates. Its consequences, however, are not yet wholly measured or comprehended. excessive or constant use of the intoxicant begets rapidly moral and intellectual degradation and decay; steady decline is interrupted at intervals by resistless impulses to do most violent and brutal acts. The nature of the father, as perverted by the drug, is transmitted to the child, and the inveterate vice, operating through generations, is said to account for the brutality of races of Indians, the Quichas and Aimaras of Bolivian fastnesses.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A merino ram at Middlebury, Vt., produced a weight of twenty-nine pounds and eleven ounces of fleece from 376 days' growth, although the carcass weighed only 100 pounds, the wool being nearly thirty per cent. that of the carcass. Another ram, which was sheared of his sixth fleece, gave thirty-eight and one-half pounds of unwashed wool.—*Troy Times.*

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

Good Advice Presented Free to a Young Swell Head.

"If Lord John Buckhorn ar' in de hall tonight I should like to hev him come for'd," said Brother Gardner as the dust settled down and the members got their feet drawn in.

Lord John, who is a young man and a young member, made his way up the center aisle and as he reached the president's desk the latter continued:

"Brudder Buckhorn, I h'ar dat you ar' talkin' 'bout a tower to Yurup, an' you is sayin' you is gwine to rent a box in de pos' offis, an' you has bin talkin' considerable 'bout ownin' some pine lands down in Alabama."

"Yes, sah."

"Ar' you gwine to tower to Yurup?"

"N-no, sah."

"Got yer box in de pos' offis picked out?"

"Not yit, sah."

"An' I spose dem pine lands in Alabama ar' all in your eye?"

"Y-yes, sah."

"I reckoned so. You ar' a young man, an' you has de swell head an' want to swell out. You want to be tooken fur a milyonaire, when you doan' ai'rn but seben dollars a week and you am wearin' a hat of de style of three y'ars ago. Brudder Buckhorn, I want to spoke a few plain words to you.

"When dat disease called de swell head keeps a grip on a young man arter he has passed his twenty-fo'th birthday, he am purty sartin to eventooally bring up in de lunatic asylum or de poo' house.

"De pusson who goes aroun' purtendin' to be what he ain't, he's laid out to hoe de hardest kind of a row. He may fool a few ole women an' young chil'en, but de rest of de world will tumble to him fur what he is. Not only dat, but dey will dispise him fur his hypocrisy. Samuel Shin, who airns about fo' dollars a week, could circulate aroun' an' tell de people dat he was gwine to open a nashunal bank or build an elevator or organize a steamboat line. He might git a dollar's worf of credit at some co'ner grocery, an' some shoemaker might put a lift on one of his heels an' chalk it down, but in a few weeks Samuel would take a powerful drop, an' when he came down de concussion would jar de buttons off his shirt.

"'Spose'n, Brudder Buckhorn, dat Jay Gould should go aroun' claimin' dat he writ de works of Shakspeare, or dat de mayor of Buffalo should bob up an' declar dat he writ 'Paradise Lost?' Can't you h'ar de dull thud with which dey would strike de airth in about ten days?

"Jist sot yerself down some day an' cmagiae what would hev happened had Horace Greeley claimed that he was George de Fourth, or had John Jacob Astor asserted that he was Capt. Kidd!

"I say to you, Brudder Buckhorn, drap it! Be who you ar' an' what you ar'. If you git up to $8 a week, let de world know it. If you drop back to $5, don't lie about it. An' about your disease. It doan' kerry a person off, like gallopin' consumpshun or typhoid fever, but it holds him up to de ridicule an' contempt of all sensible men. It might help you to soak your head in a pail of warm water. If it doan', you'd better put yer head between two freight kyars an' let 'em come together on ye. You may now resoome yer seat, an' if the ailment continers to grow on ye I'll look about for some remedy which de club kin apply."—Detroit Free Press.

An Unexpected Suggestion.

"Say, Gaddersby," said Mr. Smith, as he came into the fish store with a lot of tackle in his hand, "I want you to give me some fish to take home with me. Kind o' fix 'em up so that they'll look as if they've been caught today, will you?"

"Certainly, sir," said the grocer. "How many?"

"Oh, you'd better give me three or four bass. Make it look decent in quality without appearing to exaggerate, you know."

"Yes, sir. But you'd better take white fish, hadn't you?"

"Why? What makes you think so?"

"Oh, nothing, except that your wife was down here early this morning and said if you dropped in with a fish pole over your shoulder and a generally woebegone look, to have you take white fish if possible, as she liked that kind better than any other."

Mr. Smith took white fish.—Merchant Traveler.

Rapid Transit.

Hotel Clerk—Look at my new diamond. It's a darling, ain't it?

Guest—It's a fine stone. May I ask where you got it?

Hotel Clerk—It's one of the French crown jewels that's just been auctioned.

Guest—See here, that auction only began two days ago. From Paris to Omaha is quite a stretch.

Hotel Clerk—Guess everybody knows that. Do you suppose I'd risk such a stone on shipboard? No, sir. It came by cable, that stone did.

Guest—Take something with me.—Chicago Times.

A Preliminary Report.

A youngster of the mature age of 10, captain of the Boomer club, a baseball nine in an adjoining city, recently received a challenge from a rival club to play, which he accepted. Before the game took place, however, he prepared two reports for the local papers, either one of which could be used as occasion demanded. One set forth in glowing terms a victorious result for the nine. The other merely left a space for his score, with this concluding comment: "The game was lost to the Boomers through bad umpiring." This was taking time by the forelock, indeed.—Boston Gazette.

Of No Interest to Him.

Mrs. Guzzleheimer, the wife of the eminent brewer, was reading the evening paper:

"Vat vas der news mit dot paper?" asked Mr. Guzzleheimer, who drops into English occasionally.

"I see der hop crop vas going to be a bad failure this year already," replied the lady.

"Vell," said the eminent brewer, "off you can'd find more interesting news as dot, den I goes to schleep mit myself ouid."

And in five minutes he was snoring.—New York Sun.

It Runs in the Family.

Smith—I hear your son Patrick is about to take the vows of the church. I trust he will bear them well.

O'Rourke—Ah, that he will, no doubt. One of them, especially, will give him no trouble at all.

Smith—And what is that?

O'Rourke—The vow of poverty, sure. Patrick was always brought up that way; not one of our family could ever get a cent ahead. It will come naturally to him, do you see?—Lowell Citizen.

A Change of Station.

"I was not always in this station of life," said the hack driver plaintively as he reached for his fee.

"Indeed?"

"No, sir. At one time I was a well known and promising lawyer."

"Well, how do you feel over your promotion?" was the unfeeling rejoinder.—Merchant Traveler.

BAILING AND BUILDING.

A Little German Story Which Contains a Moral For British Politicians.

In German story books an edifying story is told of two men who were desirous of visiting America. The one thought it would be dangerous to traverse the ocean in a ship. He began, therefore, to bail the sea out of its bed, in order that he might cross over on dry land. Meanwhile the other betook himself to a dock yard and had a proper vessel built, and while his friend was still vigorously at work bailing, he set sail and accomplished the journey back and forth, without the ocean being appreciably reduced by even a drop in its volume. The British and Russians, respectively, in their Asiatic policy remind us of those two travelers. While England is striving to consolidate her Indian Empire by impracticable methods, Russia is quietly pursuing the most efficacious measures to develop her supremacy in the east and southeast of Asia. Her trans-Caspian railroad has been quietly extended through desert steppes lying to the northeast of Merv, and trains are now running regularly as far as Charjui, on the Oxus. This river, whose waters supplied the victorious hordes of Timour and of Ghenges-Khan, has been bridged over, and the laying of the rails through Bucharis as far as Samarcund and Taschkend will soon begin. Two steamers are making regular trips on the Oxus and are engaged in the transport of articles of commerce between the railroad terminus and Khiva. When we remember that scarcely ten yeare ago no European could have ventured into those regions without imminent danger of life, while now one can fly at railroad speed and in a saloon carriage across this country, we are able to estimate the magnitude of this Russian enterprise in its influence on civilization. The Emir of Bokhara, who is doing every thing in his power to encourage the construction of railroads in his dominion, is the grandson of the great Asiatic potentate who less than thirty years ago caused to be executed the ambassadors of Queen Victoria, Colonel Stoddard and Captain Conolly. Merv, the original Tartar capital, was chiefly made known to the world by Marco Polo's descriptive travels, until it was revisited a few years ago by the bold Irishman, O'Donovan. Now it is only a station on this immense Russian railway system, and Khiva, which can at present be reached on the wings of steam in boats plying regularly with Moscow, when Vambery explored it, five and twenty years since, in the disguise of a dervish, was wholly unknown to Europeans. When Russia shall strike her final blow for sovereignty over India, this road will serve as a bridge, while England will find that its whole Oriental policy since the days of Lord Palmerston—her acquisition of Cyprus, her occupation of Egypt, etc.—will prove as impracticable as the attempt of the traveler above mentioned to bail out the ocean and cross over on dry land.—*Public Opinion.*

PREPARING WOOL.

The Condition in Which It Should Be Offered for Sale.

It makes a considerable difference in the price received for the wool whether it is put upon the market in good condition or not. The good condition it is in largely determines the value or price, and the price we receive determines the amount of profit realized from the sheep. When good, common wool, such as we may expect to secure from the average farmer, is selling at twenty cents, dirty, taggy, burry wool sells at twelve to thirteen cents, and from that up, depending largely, of course, upon the condition it is in.

There is no excuse for tags. They can be taken off before the sheep are turned upon the pasture, in the spring, or if neglected at that time it can be done when you shear. There is no possible gain in leaving them in. The dockage more than overbalances the increased weight, because the buyer takes into consideration the labor of taking them out, and is sure to overestimate their weight. The farmer can better afford to take them out than to let them remain on.

Sheep should, by all means, be kept away from burrs. Any one who has ever tried picking them out is generally well satisfied that it is something of a task, and it only adds to the cost; there is no possible benefit. Burrs are a loss, and that against our interests.

Again, it is necessary to keep each fleece separate. Roll tight together, and tie with the side next to the skin out. Do the shearing in a clean place, so there will be no unnecessary trash. Clean wool, properly tied up tight and snug, that when opened out shows no tags, burrs or trash, will sell at the best market prices always.

Every sheep breeder realizes that generally this kind of stock has paid a very small profit; many, in fact, have not been able to realize any profit, and others have abandoned the business on this account. Much of this is no doubt due to a want of proper care and feed, and to a failure to send the wool to market in a condition that will insure the highest price. Even with low prices, those who keep their sheep in a good condition, so that a good growth of wool is secured, and also take proper care in marketing, find they have been able to realize at least a small profit.

A difference of five cents per pound on a fleece may make the difference between realizing a profit and sustaining a loss. And in very many cases the greater portion of this difference is based upon the condition in the preparation of the wool for market.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

—Destroying weeds on the roadside is now made compulsory in New York.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY AUGUST 13.....1887.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

On Friday, Aug. 5th, 1887, the Board of Supervisors met pursuant to adjournment at 10 a. m.

Present, J. D. Harger, Chairman, J. R. Eldred, E. Robinson and J. C. Eddy. Absent, Thomas Boland.

The appointment of John S. Gorman as Director of Division No. 2, of Irrigation Dist., revoked and a special election ordered to be held in said Division No. 2 on the 20th of August for the purpose of electing a Director for said Division.

Ordered that bonds be issued to the amount of $1,500 for building a school house in Warm Springs District.

Claims were allowed as follows:

J. D. Harger, mileage	$14 10	
Service 1 day	6	
Service 4 days	24	
Mileage	14 10	
Total		$58 20
J. R. Eldred, mileage	13 80	
Service 1 day	6	
Service 4 days	24	
Mileage	13 80	
Total		57 60
E. Robinson, mileage	30	
Service 6 days	36	
Mileage	30	
Total		36 60
J. C. Eddy, mileage	16 80	
Service 5 days	30	
Mileage	16 80	

Whereupon the Board adjourned.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk.

Martin's Victims.

William H. Martin, the San Francisco land swindler, continues to find victims and perpetrate robberies. The following two letters are among the latest received from the victims of the swindler. The writer of the first was a tourist, caught by Martin in San Francisco.

SROWHEGAN, ME., July 21, 1887.

J. W. P. LAIRD, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Yours of the 11th inst. received and am somewhat surprised at the contents. I made a regular entry through W. H. Martin, of San Francisco, of Section 8, Township 12 South, Range 35 East, M. D. M., paying $330 as entrance fee, he giving me written agreement at the time to refund the amount to me at any time within six months or my transferring said section to him. He represented the same to be good land, with the railroad running through it; also the river cut one corner. He said that they were building a canal down the east side of the river and he thought they would have it completed before the three years limit. * * * I went with Martin before the Clerk at the Courthouse and made oath and the next day I asked Mr. Martin something in regard to the entry and he said he had deposited or sent the paper to the proper office. What is Mr. Martin's standing with you? He seems to have a map of the valley and to be selling off some sections. What would you advise me to do?

Yours very truly,
F. R. STEWARD.

Mr. Laird informed Mr. Steward that the tract described above had not been entered for him by Martin or any one else. The money paid in this case is a total loss. The writer of the second letter is an aged Minister of the Gospel, who thought he was securing a home where he could end his days in comfort.

TOPIAS, NEB., July 20, 1887.

MR. C. MCHOLLAND:—*Dear Sir:* I wish you could give me information about land I bought in Owens valley, whether it has any value, and if any such location has been made. Martin made out the papers for the land and I paid him $320. The description is as follows: The South half of Section 28 and the North half of Section 33, Township 13 South, range 35 East M. D. M. I find it is outside of the boundaries of the canal. * *

Yours truly,
S. MESSER.

The Land Office records contain no such entry as is described in this letter. This is another swindle, like the first. Martin has never invested one cent in a canal in the county, nor has he any interest in such canal, other than a thief has in the property of his neighbors. Commissioner Sparks has been written to in regard to the practices of this man but nothing appears to be done to stop him.

The Crimes Bill now in full force in Ireland leaves to Irishmen in their native land scarcely one single right freemen value. This infamous law sweeps away all that should be called law, and makes the will of petty tools of despotism the law of the land. Byron in angry sorrow mourned over Athens governed by a slave of an eunuch of the harem of Constantinople. The fate of poor Ireland may well excite equal sorrow and anger in every generous breast. When Sheridan and Burke thundered in Westminster against the tyranny of Warren Hastings in India they had nothing worse to tell of the acts of that oppressor than are now practiced daily in Ireland by the tools of the Queen of England. The common sense and justice of the great body of the English people themselves condemn this vile law. Late elections in England prove that the people there are ashamed of the bigotry, not to say barbarism, of the present ministry, and will gladly get rid of them at the first opportunity. Such monstrous laws as the Crimes Act defeat themselves; though many a man must suffer and many a heart must ache before public indignation is aroused to have them swept away.

So far from thinking the California boom has reached its highest culmination it is evident that capitalists think it has only begun. All the great railway companies who have pushed their lines as far west as the Rocky mountains are either building or planning continuations of their roads to the Pacific Coast. The flood of immigration is steadily increasing; every one who comes and desires to stay can find a home or suitable employment, and the volume of business increases so rapidly that as fast as new roads are built there is business for them. The vast improvements already effected in this State are only indications of what will yet be done.

Keeler Correspondence.

KEELER, Aug. 9, 1887.

EDS. INDEPENDENT:—Some time past the inhabitants of this flourishing burgh have been on the tiptoe of expectation in regard to the probable success or failure of a sailboat which was in process of construction. The boat which caused all of this excitement is of the catamaran order and is sloop rigged. On Sunday last the finishing touches were put on the "Lady of the Lake," and a large number of people gathered at the wharf to witness the launching, which was successfully accomplished. A large company immediately boarded her, and under the influence of a gentle southern breeze the "Lady" glided along her chosen element like a thing of life. Just here the genial John Barnes fished a small refrigerator from some unseen place, and toasts were proposed and drank to the projectors of the boat and to her future use in contributing to the pleasure of the Keelerites and their friends. At 7:30 a select party embarked and spent a pleasant evening with music and song. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. John Barnes, Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Hall, the Buelna sisters, Messrs. C. B. Snow, N. G. Fairman, A. G. McGovern, E. B. Rowell, August Stultz, W. H. Walker, John Fichman, D. C. Grunow and others. The success attendant upon the building and subsequent performance of our "Lady" reflects great credit upon her builder, the genial and whole-souled C. B. Snow, and last but not least, our worthy Boniface, John Barnes, whose energy in any undertaking is a by-word in Keeler. Ch.

New Railroad.

A new railroad is projected across the Sierra. A number of San Francisco capitalists have the matter in hand. The road would run from Oakland to Sonora, Tuolumne county. The *Call* says: "Their next move will be to Columbia and thence along the south fork of the Stanislaus River into the very heart of the Sierras, through which exit will be found by way of the Sonora Pass, one of the few outlets through the Sierra Nevadas. The immediate destination of the road is Bodie, in Mono county, near Mono Lake. From there it will be constructed through Nevada, crossing the Carson and Colorado at Candelaria, thence across the Snake Mountains by a pass found there to an ultimate connection either with the Utah Central at Frisco on the Denver and Rio Grande at a point southwest of Salt Lake City. So many false rumors of projected railroads have been afloat of late that there is a good deal of skepticism regarding all such statements. In this instance, however, the announcement is made on the best authority and there is no doubt either of the intention of the company or their financial ability to construct a transcontinental road." The building of this line would give a new outlet from Owens valley to San Francisco.

NOTICE.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT NUMBER 18.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are invited to send for exhibition at the Fair of Agricultural District No. 18, of California, all kinds of manufactured articles of American production; all products of the soil; mineral products; objects of a curious nature, or such as are of interest to science; collections of native insects; fossils, rare books, or other printed matter or manuscripts. The Directors desire to make an interesting display and will welcome everything that will be likely to instruct or entertain the public. Full guarantee will be given for the safe return to the consignor of any article sent for exhibition at the Fair, which will begin at Independence October 4th and continue through the week. Anything consigned for exhibition should reach Independence not later than Saturday, October 1st and should be addressed to the Secretary.

C. MULHOLLAND,
Secretary Agricultural Dist. No. 18.

TAKE
SIMMONS
LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This **purely vegetable** preparation, now so celebrated as a **Family Medicine**, originated in the South in **1828**. It acts **gently** on the **Bowels** and **Kidneys** and **corrects** the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the **best preparatory medicine**, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, **unassisted** by any other medicine, **effect a speedy cure.**

The **Regulator** is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and **under no circumstances can it do harm.** It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance, will **promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system.** The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of **Colic, Headache,** or **Sick Stomach,** a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, SHOUSAND, MO., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 140 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and saves as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house. If they had to take the feathers from under their wife and husband to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, ILL., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Yes, it is the best machine ever invented by man. Yes, we have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. Yes, if you run short, you can not buy ours for $100."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMMES,
On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.—Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23—Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Sodaville	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Soda Springs	6.10 p. m.	9.10 a. m.
Belleville	7.45 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m.	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord	2.30 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.50 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence .. Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address
GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City,
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:
HAWTHORNE NEV.
BRANCHES:
Wabuska, Nev.,
CORSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.
AGENCIES:
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
U. S. STAGE CO.,
HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co.'s.
au25tf

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n8 4m8*

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

If you want a good Driving or Working Glove,
LEAK GLOVE MF'G CO. San Francisco, Cal.
Ask your Merchant for our Brand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 361, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
WELLES BARNES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and, by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18tf

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK
Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE,
n25tf

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO,
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, Germany.

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main, Deutsche Vollmachten gefertigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells, Fargo & Co's Exp
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 325 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
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$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 2 cents for our 175 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 13 .....1887.

Charley says there is nothing like driving a pacer in a cart.

A meeting of Fair Directors was held Wednesday evening.

Water melons are coming into market. Now for melon-colic puns.

Mr. O. I. Mairs got back from Los Angeles on Monday last.

James A. McKenzie, of Darwin, has gone on a trip to Los Angeles.

Mr. Thomas Williams, of Round Valley, was in town a day or two this week.

Johnny Reddy, of Darwin, has gone to attend a business college at San Francisco.

Mr. C. Hampton is engaged to teach the Irving District school, at West Bishop Creek.

Cartier and Stecker are at work on the new building for John Hughes at Lone Pine.

Mr. J. S. Gorman has gone to Keeler to take charge of the business of T. C. Boland during the latter's absence.

Michael Harley dropped dead a week ago in the Con. California, at Virginia City. Heart disease was the cause.

Mr. W. H. Russell arrived at Independence on Thursday from Benton. He will stay here a few days looking after the San Carlos mine.

Daley, Mitchell and Jack Lavalle are taking out rich gold ore from the Hope mine, at Chrysopolis. If it holds out they have a good thing.

Mr. Gustave Lepper, of Carson, arrived at Independence last Monday. He has made a land location on the lower end of the Eastside canal.

The Board of Education will meet at Independence next Tuesday to examine applicants for teacher's certificates. See the notice given by Sup't Shannon.

The first of a fleet of pleasure boats for sailing on Owens Lake was launched last Sunday. This supplies "a long felt want." Commodore Barnes will now be the proper address.

The Supervisors reconsidered their action in the appointment of Mr. J. S. Gorman as a director for the Irrigation District and have ordered a special election to fill the vacancy.

Mrs. Prairie and Miss Mary Cartier arrived at Independence from Canada last Monday. The former is a sister and the latter a niece of H. P. and Philip Cartier, of Independence.

Rapid progress is made in digging the trench for the pipe for the town water works. A lot of the pipe is already on the ground and the rest will be delivered faster than it can be laid.

From nineteen acres of land at Camp Independence Mr. C. A. Walter has just gathered and threshed twenty-three tons of grain. The tract was sown about equal parts in wheat and oats.

The anniversary of the Mexican Independence will be duly celebrated at Lone Pine on September 16th. A programme for the day is in preparation and will be published in due time.

A tract of land near Visalia containing thirty-six acres was recently sold for $12,000, or $333⅓ per acre. A very few years ago the whole tract could have been purchased for the price of one acre now.

Fremmore Coffin, Esq., of Carson, arrived at Independence last Monday. Mr. Coffin is heavily interested in the Eastside settlement and will push along the canal as rapidly as work can be done.

Mr. C. Kepler and wife have come to Independence to live. Mr. Kepler is aged over eighty years and is ailing; his wife is almost as old as himself. They have been living at Bishop for some years past.

Mr. Findley McIvor has just bought from Mr. Sanger four fine horses to be added to the force now at work on the Eastside canal. Men and horses will be added to the force as rapidly as machinery can be got ready.

A small bunch of keys were lost at or near town a few days ago. There is a brass tag attached bearing the name of C. Mulholland. The finder will confer a favor by leaving same at post office or any of the stores.

Keefe, Rowell and Nixon recently shipped a lot of ore from Saline valley that returned $150 per ton. The richest lot in the shipment went $240 per ton. The mine belongs to Mr. W. Grant and was leased by the miners.

Charles E. McDougall, formerly of Virginia City, was killed recently in Denver. About nine o'clock at night he was walking along the street, being tipsy at the time; an unknown man streck him and he fell, his neck being broken.

Mr. Patrick Clinton who had been at Independence several weeks has gone to Darwin. He will look around with a view to become interested in mining. Before leaving Independence he invested some money in town water works stock.

Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Enos and Mr. John McSweeney have gone for a vacation to the Long valley country. They intend to be gone about three weeks. The lady's health has been very poor for some time and it is to be hoped that the trip will benefit her.

There is strong talk of a new railroad from Oakland across the San Joaquin valley to Sonora, Tuolumne county. Thence across the Sierras to Mono lake and on east, crossing the C. & C. road near Candelaria and going on to join an Eastern road in Colorado.

Mr. W. S. Morton, of Black Rock, has a colt aged two years on the 29th day of May last. The animal now stands sixteen hands high and weighs 1,300 pounds. Mr. Morton says he has been offerred and refused $500 for the colt. The sire is a full blooded Norman belonging to William Rowan, of Bishop Creek, and the dam is Planter stock.

Among the fine horses recently brought into Owens valley is a colt belonging to Mr. Gustave Sanger, at Alvord. The animal is a full blooded Hamiltonian, four-years-old; stands seventeen hands nigh and weighs 1,600 pounds; in color he is a bright bay. This fine animal is without flaw or blemish; he is in every way a noble specimen of a horse. Mr. Sanger has a large number of fine horses of various breeds.

The Sanger Ranch.

The grain crop on the Sanger ranch, at Alvord is now gathered. No finer wheat or barley is grown in the State. This grain was sown in May and everybody but Mr. Sanger predicted that it would be a failure. The ground was covered with sage brush at the beginning of the year. The alfalfa is coming up rapidly since the grain was cut. A few acres of alfalfa now in its second year is kept for seed. Mr. Sanger is confident that it will yield 1,000 pounds of first-class seed per acre. Men who have settled on the heavy timber lands of Ohio and Indiana will appreciate the character of land where a man can clear 300 acres, plow, seed and harvest a fine crop in a single year. The method adopted by Mr. Sanger for clearing sage brush land is as follows: Two pieces of railroad rail, each sixteen feet long, are bolted together, the flange of one piece lapping the head of the other piece. An eye-bolt is in each end, to which a team of horses are hitched, making a team of four. This simple machine is dragged over the ground, the horses going at a brisk walk. One trip is made each way, in opposite directions and this is usually enough to clear the heaviest growth of brush. The taller the brush grows the better it clears. The return trip over the ground gathers the brush up in bunches ready for burning. One four horse team can clear about fifteen acres in a day. The drag also smoothes the ground. This iron rail implement is practicably indestructible. Mr. Sanger has now started in to clear more land ready for seeding this fall. The main ditch is eight miles long and twelve feet wide on the bottom; it will easily carry water to irrigate 3,000 acres of land and this is all Mr. Sanger cares to handle. In all his work of making ditches, clearing land and preparing it for seed Mr. Sanger has found the simplest machines the best.

Inyo Marble Wanted in Texas.

The following letter was received a few days ago:

MOUNT MORO, TEXAS, Aug. 1, 1887.

INYO INDEPENDENT:—I see by an extract from your paper an account of the marble found in Inyo county. I would like to get a sample of each kind you mention, especially yellow and moss-agate. I do not know any one in the county to whom I could apply for the same, so thought I would trust to your consideration and venture to ask a favor of a stranger.

Yours &c.,
E. B. PRESCOT.

It is always a labor of love to spread the fame of Inyo county, and by the co-operation of the Superintendent of the quarry, Mr Luce, we will try to accommodate this Texas gentleman.

The Reno Fair.

Two years ago the Editor of this paper made an exhibition of Owens valley productions at the Nevada State Fair. That exhibition was a very valuable advertisement for Inyo county, and it is now bearing good fruit in the way of settlements and improvements. The President of the Nevada State Fair, the Secretary and several of the Directors have written to us urging in the strongest terms that an exhibit be made this year. Mr. Stoddard, the Secretary, says: "The Society has, by a unanimous vote, extended a special invitation to the people of Inyo and Mono counties, to attend and exhibit this year." We certainly ought to respond to this invitation and make an exhibit. A display at Reno would be of more real value to the county than would a display at Sacramento.

Meteorological Summary for June, 1887

Keeler, Cal.

Mean actual barometer	26 169 inches.
Mean temperature	74°
Highest temperature on 22 h	99°
Lowest temperature 14th	44°
Monthly range of temperature	55°
Mean relative humidity 31 per cent.	
Mean Cloudiness 17 per cent.	
Prevailing direction of wind, West.	
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 44 miles N. W. 13 h.	
Precipitation	0.04
Number of clear days	21
Number of fair days	9
Number of cloudy days	0
Number of rainy days	0

D. C. GRUNOW,
Observer, Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

The Fair.

The Fair Directors met at Independence last Wednesday. The date fixed for holding the Fair was from October 4th to 8th inclusive. A premium list is in preparation and will be published as soon as possible. The aim of the Directors will be to offer such liberal premiums for all animals exhibited at the Fair that owners will be induced to come long distances. This will also apply to farm produce of all kinds, and to manufactured articles, and to displays of mineral products. The Directors will give a proper guarantee for the safe return to the owners of all articles consigned to the Secretary of the Association for exhibition at the Fair. This not to apply to any animal but only to what may be exhibited at the pavilion.

Child Hurt.

Last Saturday the nine-years-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Symmes sustained a severe hurt. The child was standing on a scaffold at the home of her parents, near Independence; she lost her balance and fell backward to the ground, a distance of over twelve feet. Dr. Woodin was called and did all in his power for the child. No bones were broken but the shock and bruises were so severe that she may not recover for many a day.

A Treat for Bishop Creek

Last Tuesday Mr. John Baxter took a large load of peaches from his orchard at Independence to Bishop Creek. Mr. Baxter has a heavy crop of very fine peaches. Strangers who come here say they do not find such fine fruit in other parts of the State as they do at Independence.

G. A. R.

A meeting of Veterans will be held at Independence on Saturday, August 20th—one week from to-day—for the purpose of organizing a Post of the G. A. R. All Union Veteran soldiers and sailors are invited to attend.

The curse of opium smoking is steadily spreading into every corner of the State. Independence has one or two white victims who seek the dirty Chinese bunk to stupify themselves with the drug. The law for the punishment of smokers and the keepers of dens is a dead letter; the violation of the law is open and notorious but no one cares to take the trouble to make complaint and have the parties arrested and so the evil is permitted to spread. While the Chinese are among us there will be whites to learn and practice their vices.

Bids have been received for the bonds for Independence school district. Premiums have been offered for the bonds: but no bid has yet been accepted, as the Trustees believe higher premium can be got than any yet offered.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Moving Rapidly Forward.

No single Department of our House has shown such remarkable gair as that of our Country Order. We are highly gratifiee with this result and will use all the means at our command to still further merit the reward of your confidence.

If perchance, you have any grievance or complaint make a plain statement and address Your letter to our Mr. E. W. Hale. The matter will receive prompt attention and satisfactory adjustment, for it is ever our aim to deal justly by all.

Ordering by mail is a specialty with our house and we think we can serve you Better, Quicker and more Satisfactorily *and at the same time give you more value for your money than any firm on the Coast.*

Will it not be to your interest to trade here?

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

The Reno *Gazette* says the Carson and Colorado and Virginia and Truckee railroads will transport all animals exhibited at the Nevada State Fair at Reno free of charge. Freight being paid on them to the fair will be returned upon reshipment by the same owner and exhibition of certificate of Secretary that same has been exhibited.

The Aaron Hood case was called for trial on Tuesday. The venire was exhausted when eleven Jurors had been secured. A special venire was ordered and the first man called was accepted. The same witnesses were examined and the same testimoney given as on the first trial. On Thursday evening Mr. Laird finished his argument in favor of the defendant. Friday morning the District Attorney presented to the Jury the case for the People, instructions were read and the case given to the Jury at noon.

Hon. P. Reddy went north last Tuesday on his way to San Francisco. He is returned on several important law suits that will prevent his return to Darwin sooner than toward the end of October. Mr. Reddy reports the Defiance mine to be in fine condition. The ore body is now well opened up and its full extent is not yet ascertained. At least two hundred and fifty feet of backs are now opened and ore is taken out as fast as teams can be got to haul it away.

The two trials of Hicky Hood will cost the county not less than eighteen hundred dollars. A disinterested looker on at the first trial could not avoid the conclusion that there was no good reason why twelve men of ordinary common sense should not find a verdict. Trial by jury serves mainly to defeat the ends of justice; but there is only one Court where a strictly just trial is certain without it, and no one is anxious to appear in that Court, as it is not of this world.

The assessment roll has been footed up and as compared with last year shows an increase of $147,688. With the general improvement in the valley just begun this increase in value is gratifying. Now it is certain that the rate of taxation may be materially reduced. Works in progress and others that will soon be undertaken, together with increased population certain to come before another assessment of the county can be made, will show a much larger increase in the assessment roll next year.

Before adjournment last week the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county reconsidered their action in the appointment of a Director for Division No. 2 of the Irrigation District. It was held that under the general election laws of the State the Board had no power to appoint when there was a tie vote; and for this reason ordered a special election to fill the vacancy. The election will be held August 20th and in order to make certain that a tie will not be repeated it would be best for the voters of that division to hold a caucus and choose but one candidate.

Here is an instance of public spirit: Mr. Wolfskill, of Los Angeles, has donated thirteen acres of land in that city for a new depot to the Southern Pacific R. R. The gift is valued at $200,000. Constant mention is made of the liberality of the railroad companies whose roads reach Los Angeles. No one need doubt but that it is the liberality of the people that begets liberality on the part of the companies. There is a great deal of human nature about a railroad manager; and "with whatsoever measure you mete, it shall be meted to you again."

Ranch for Sale.

At Black Rock, twelve miles north from Independence, 520 acres of land for sale. Black Rock is one of the very best parts of Owens Valley. Four hundred acres of this land is held under U. S. patent; the remainder is located under the timber culture Act. One hundred and eighty acres are enclosed by a fence of cedar posts and barb wire. Sixty acres are now under cultivation, mostly wheat, oats and barley. A large amount of hay can be cut; blue joint, red clover etc. Several large springs of pure water on the place and good water rights additional. House, outbuildings and corrals. C. & C. railroad half mile distant from east line of land. Owens river eighty rods distant. This is a fine place for an energetic man to improve and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

C. MULHOLLAND,

The District Fair will give a good opportunity to all who are interested in the lands and products of Owens valley. Parties leaving Reno on Sunday morning after the close of the Nevada State Fair will arrive at Independence in time for the opening of the Fair here. A better knowledge of what Owens valley will produce can be got in one day at the Fair than can be had by two weeks travel over the valley.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

A regular meeting of the Inyo County Board of Education will be held in Independence commencing on Tuesday the 16th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m. Examination to commence on Wednesday at 9 o'clock a. m. Candidates are required to send in the application at least one day prior to the commencement of the examination.

J. H. SHANNON,
County Sup't.

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.
P. W. Forbes, Independence.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

Office of Board of Supervisors, Inyo county State of California.

WHEREAS, At a special election held in Division No. 2, of Irrigation District No. 1, of Inyo county, on July 2, 1887, it appears from the returns of said election that the vote cast for Director of said Division resulted in a tie vote between S. A. Densmore and J. S. Gorman and no Director was elected therein.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in such Division on Saturday, August 20, 1887, for the purpose of electing one Director for said Division.

For the purpose of holding and conducting such election the following voting place and the following officers are hereby appointed, to wit: At the residence of S. A. Densmore. Inspector S. A. Densmore; Judges, L. A. Anger and B. Aguirre. Polls will be open from one hour after sunrise till sunset. J. D. HARGER

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman.

Dated August 5, 1887.

YOU can live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

—THE—

NEVADA STATE FAIR

—Of 1887 Will be Held—

AT RENO, AT RENO,
AT RENO, AT RENO,

Commencing September 21st, And Ending October 1st.

35 Races, $10,000.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS

For Live Stock Department and Exhibits in the Pavilion.

Indian Pony Races, Baloon Ascensions, Bicycle Races, Stock Parades.

Grand Tournament For Ladies'

Friday, Sept. 23, Wednesday, Sept. 28, and Friday, Sept. 30.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL

President Powning offers as a Special Premium a $100 GOLD MEDAL for the Best Exhibit in any Department.

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

$100 For The Best, $50 For The Second

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the Auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WAS ESTABLISHED IN Accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the Agricultural Society of the State," Approved March 7, 1885.

Members of State Board of Agriculture.

L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County.
B. F. LEETE, of Washoe County.
P. H. MULCAHY of Washoe County.
AL WHITE, of Washoe County.
JOHN SWEENY, of Ormsby County.
T. B. RICKY, of Douglas County.
C. C. POWNING, of Washoe County.
ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County.
THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County.
F. DANGBERG, of Douglas County.
W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County.
JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt County.

Officers of Society.

C. C. POWNING ..... President.
C. H. STODDARD ..... Secretary
C. T. BENDER ..... Treasurer

☞ For Speed Programme, Premium List and other information, address C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada.

C. C. POWNING, President.
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Independence Hotel,
Independence, Cal.
H. LEVY, Proprietor.
FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Jy 1-86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
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115 CLAY STREET, 117
SMITH'S STORE IS
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.
DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC,
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.
Matched and Dressed Flooring.
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Working Classes ATTENTION!
We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles
OF
Fashionable Clothing, Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
L. WOOD'S
CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN,
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞ Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
b476tf

TOM BOLAND,
KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.
Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies
PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.
LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. PROF. HARRIS' Pastille A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.
MEN ONLY
NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness Decay, and numerous diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or overbrain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease the specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.
TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.
TREATMENT. One Month, - $3.00. Two Months, - 5.00. Three Months, 7.00.
HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Proprietors, 306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for Circular of Appliances.
WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY

I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.
Extracted honey in cans for sale as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.
W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN.
Bee Keeper.

Old People Playing Quits.

There is an old couple living in this vicinity, each one past sixty years of age, who have! for some reason best known to themselves, agreed to play quits. His business is such that, although a wealthy man and doing business in this city, he only goes home once each week, on Saturday evenings, and remains until Monday. When she expects the arrival of her unloved lord, the old lady hies herself to another house on the same premises, first providing the transient visitor with an abundance of food within reach and a change of raiment. Last Christmas the old lady stated to a friend that as the old gent liked rum she would make him a present of a bottle of choice, which she accordingly did, leaving it upon the table where he would find it. On Monday morning, as soon as her liege departs, the lady takes possession for another week, living entirely alone. The cause of this strange conduct is known only to themselves.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Liability of Railroads.

A new ground for suit against a railway company has just been established in France. A painter named Board, while traveling on the Paris-Lyons road, was attacked by a robber and seriously wounded. He sued and got damages, the company being held responsible because the construction of the cars did not afford sufficient protection. The judges decided that there was a genuine contract between the passenger and the company, the ticket constituting the written instrument, and that the railroad people were bound by it, not only to bring the man to his destination, but also to afford him protection during his journey; and they refused to entertain the question that the company were as obliged to conform to the rules of the administration in regard to the model of the cars.—*N. Y. Sun.*

BAKING POWDER VS. CREAM OF TARTAR.

It will not help the matter any, if, to avoid the impurities and poisons in the cheap baking powders, the housekeeper returns to the use of cream of tartar and soda. The cream of tartar of the present day as found on sale at the grocers, is quite as impure as many of the baking powders. Tests made by the Massachusetts and New York State Boards of Health have developed the most astonishing venality on the part of cream of tartar manufacturers and venders. Twenty-seven samples, claimed by dealers to be pure, were analyzed. They were found to contain from three to ninety-three per cent. of alum, lime, etc. Samples of soda analyzed showed the same extent of adulteration. Not only is it unsafe to use such leavening agents in bread, biscuit or cake, because of their deadly effects upon the system, but they cannot be relied upon to produce light food. The result of their use will be heavy bread, yellow or bitter biscuit and cake.

Most of the baking powders and bread preparations of the market are made from the very cream of tartar above described, or from alum, which is poison, or from phosphates derived by disgusting processes from the solution of old bones in sulphuric acid, so that their use and the use of the adulterated and impure cream of tartar are attended with the same dangerous or unsatisfactory results.

The only way to overcome all difficulties attendant upon the use of a leavening agent would seem to be in the selection of a baking powder or a thoroughly well established reputation, whose absolute purity, wholesomeness and effective power as a leavening agent have been confirmed beyond contravention. The Royal Baking Powder unquestionably meets the mark. Indeed, it has been found to be the only baking powder upon the market that is free from lime, alum and phosphates, and chemically pure. Prof. Mott has explained the reason for this absolute purity. It exists in the new methods of refining cream of tartar, owned and employed exclusively by the Royal Baking Powder Company, by which only can the chemically pure article be produced. A portion of Prof. Mott's report is worthy of reproduction in this connection:

"The Royal Baking Powder is absolutely pure for I have so found it in many tests made both for them and the U. S. Government. I will go still further and state that because of the facilities that Company have for obtaining perfectly pure cream of tartar, and for other reasons depending upon the proper proportions of the same, and the method of its preparation, the Royal Baking Powder is undoubtedly the purest and most reliable baking bowder offered to the public.

HENRY A. MOTT, Ph. D., etc."

Get Along with Economy.

"You know, of course," said the old man to the young man, "that my daughter has $100,000 in her own right?"

"Yes, sir."

"And you are not worth a cent."

"I'm poor, sir, but, great Scott, $100,000 is enough for two! Why, I'm economical to meanness."—New York Sun.

Feminine Diplomacy.

"I can't understand, my dear, why it is that you, who have such an excellent man for a husband, should quarrel with him so often."

"Don't you? Well, it is because he always brings me home a present at night to make up. See?"—French Fun.

An Object Lesson at the Park.

Mr. Hogan—Save me, Eileen; thim's the same kaind ov rats Oi seen the mornin' afther Kelly's christenin'!

Mrs. Hogan—John, it's me t'inks the howly mother'll absholute yez from the furnichure yez broke."—Judge.

Got Away Safe.

Bunko Steerer—Isn't this Mr. Smith, of Smithville?

Stranger—No; I'm Mr. Keely, of Philadelphia.

Bunko steerer moves off in great haste.—New York Sun.

He, She and It.

She (parrot in one hand, dog in the other)—Yes, Edward, we've got everything, I believe—but, where's the baby?

He—Why, I gave it to you.

She—I know; and I gave it back to you.

He—Well, by thunder! if I haven't gone and left it in the parlor car.—Exchange.

HEALTHFUL SLEEP.

How to Overcome the Evils of Excessive Labor and Anxiety.

Sleep, like many other functions, is merely a matter of circulation and of diminished supply of blood to the brain. When we go to bed with our brains still active, and worry over the day's work and excite ourselves over the day's pleasure, we do not go to sleep, and shall not until by some means we have driven or drawn the blood from the brain to some other part of the body.

The worst possible thing is to keep the head hot by wrapping it up or using very soft pillows. A hair pillow is often better than a pillow of feathers. A warm foot bath or hip bath is a common expedient, and the yet simpler one of plunging the hands and wrists into hot water is often efficacious; a towel or handkerchief wrung out of eau de Cologne and water every one has tried; and an ice bag to the head is the same idea more thoroughly carried out.

Robust persons, whose circulation is quick, recommend a cold water or cold air bath, on the principle that the blood driven from the skin by the shock will come back presently with redoubled vigor. A hot bottle or hot brick is a safer and pleasanter remedy for weak people and for children, who, when they worry about their lessons after they go to bed, generally have a burning head and ice cold feet.

The surest way to get a bad night is to eat an indigestible supper; but, on the other hand, a small quantity of light food taken just before bed time often promotes sleep, especially in those who have been exercising their brain since the last meal. A cup of hot milk or cocoa, or, better still, a cup of beef tea or beef extract, sends many a person to sleep who without it would have lain tossing for hours.

Hot lemonade answers the purpose in many cases, and is besides a food that is often wanted. Little children who have tea early often sleep better after a bit of bread and butter or a biscuit and a drink of milk; and, sometimes, if they wake up and lie awake for an hour or so, they sleep again quickly if they are fed. Many bad sleepers might pursue the same plan with advantage. The remedy depends on the very simple fact that nothing can be in two places at once, and that if the blood is called to the stomach for aid in digestion it can not remain in the head to be wasted in worrying.—*N. Y. Herald.*

PARISIAN NOVELTIES.

New Ways of Making Charming Tea-Gowns and Stylish Bodices.

Some of the newest Parisian teagowns for elegant summer wear are made of India silk muslin, figured in gay but small Watteau designs, flower-striped crepe lisse, silk canvas goods, and also of fine, softly-draping surah in solid shades of primrose, heliotrope, sea-green, pearl-gray, cafe-au-lait and hedge-rose pink. These are fashioned in princesse style—that is to say, a glove-fitting gown, with skirt and bodice cut in one. These dresses open all the way down the front, and tacked to each side is a graceful crape or lace boa, which reaches in many cases from throat to skirt hem. A twisted crepe lisse rope also serves the same purpose. An airy finish of this kind was noted upon a tea-gown of peach blow surah, embroidered in delicately shaded peach blossoms. The front parted over a simulated petticoat and blouse of white surah sprinkled with moss-rose buds, and down each side ran a dainty coil of cream-white crepe lisse, with the same cloud-like twist around the throat and elbow sleeves, the latter having an additional garniture of double frills of cream-colored Spanish blonde lace as a finish.

A new art is followed in many of the French bodices, which consists in omitting the usual darts on the fronts. This manner of cutting the corsage is successful only in the use of certain elastic fabrics, being specially advantageous in making up stripes or checks, which often prove such failures at the seams even when subjected to the most careful manipulation. The under arm seams are set slightly forward, and somewhat bias, and the edges of the fronts are curved in and out to fit the figure. This style of corsage is not at all becoming to forms overly stout, but is highly advantageous to slender women, as it imparts a certain roundness to the form, which the usual dark lines destroy. The corset-bodice is a boon to stout figures, as it gives additional length to the waist, produces a slender effect by its many seams, and is boned on each one of them, even to the double side seams in the back. This bodice is cut extremely high under the arms, and in some cases measures but four inches on the shoulder seam.—*N. Y. Post.*

Clipping, Filing, Sweating Coin.

"Milling" the edge of our gold and silver coins, termed also "graining" and "crenating," first employed in 1646, to prevent their being injured by wear, and more especially by being clipped by rogues, is a hint taken from the ancient Syrians and Romans, who treated their coins similarly and for like reasons, by cutting out regular notches round the border, so as to show the inside of the metal. But the old forgers were not to be so easily beaten, and made corresponding incisions in their copper imitations, plating them over with silver. Clipping, filing and sweating coins—that is, immersing them in some strong acid that will eat away the surface, thus causing them to lose their weight, and consequently their value—are among the clumsier dodges; while the plan of covering pieces of iron, lead, copper, or other metal, cut to the size and shape of the coin to be imitated, with a thin plate of gold or silver neatly stamped and soldered at the edges, which can only be detected by weight and sound, calls for a greater degree of skill and manipulation.—Chambers' Journal.

Toilets of the Princesses.

A correspondent at Ems, where the German crown prince has been using the waters lately, writes: "The toilets of the crown princess and the three princesses are of astounding simplicity, and many ladies of the higher circles would not dare to allow their daughters to appear in equally plain, though tasteful, dresses on the promenade. A pity that so few imitate the good example."—Kansas City Times.

THE RECORDS OF SUICIDE.

Queer Reasons for Self Murder—Individual Cases of Particular Interest.

If we look at some of the individual cases we shall find a very interesting record. I remember a case in Chicago in which a man shot himself because Cleveland was elected president, and another in which a girl was made so miserable by getting a scolding from her mother that she took Paris green. Out in the country a few miles from here an Illinois boy took poison in a sleeping car because he had been expelled from college. Another Chicago boy, who had lost an eye by the explosion of a toy cannon, immediately shot himself. A Pennsylvania mother drowned herself and her two children because the world is wicked. An Ohio German hung himself on his 28th birthday, thereby carrying out an intention that he had long expressed.

A crazy Kentucky German, who was afflicted with the hallucination that he could live under water, drowned himself because he wanted to forsake the world and live with the fishes. A sensitive New York hotel keeper drowned himself in the afternoon because his wife scolded him in the morning. A Pittsburg woman committed suicide because her mother had done so six weeks before. An Arkansas man preferred death to matrimony, and swallowed poison. A wealthy Ohio farmer imagined that he was beset by thieves, and shot himself. A Pennsylvania girl shot herself on hearing that her lover had given a ring to another girl. A Maryland postmaster lost a registered letter, and being at the same time accused of offensive partisanship, was overcome with a fear of removal from office and hung himself to the dashboard of a buggy. A New York farmer whose crops had been destroyed by the Hessian fly took his life by drinking poison.

A Pennsylvania boy, 10 years old, hung himself because his father refused him money with which to buy wheels for a toy wagon. A New York man killed himself to do good to the rest of mankind. A Pennsylvania woman hung herself after reading of the similar act of another lady. A California farmer lost his right hand in a threshing machine and swallowed poison. A grief stricken German hung himself to a tree over his wife's grave. A North Carolina young man accidentally stepped into a sleeping apartment occupied by young ladies, and was so overcome with chagrin and modesty that he immediately committed suicide. A West Virginia young lady, whose parents refused to permit her to become a Mormon, took a fatal dose of poison. A Montana Chinaman hung himself because he suffered from rheumatism. A New York man shot himself because he had no money to put in the contribution box at church.—Chicago Herald.

The Saving of the Louvre.

I withdrew to the Louvre, where I established my headquarters. The Commune had been charged with having tried to burn the Louvre. I affirm that this is a falsehood. Here is the truth: My men, overexcited by the disproportionate fight they had gone through during three days in the Tuileries, wanted to burn also the old haunt of royalty. From 11 o'clock at night till 1 in the morning there was an indescribable struggle between them—they anxious to destroy and myself bound to prevent it. Furious beyond all measure, these men, who had so heroically shared my perils and who would have died for their chief, now called me a traitor and threatened me with their guns. Finally I jumped upon an artillery locker, abandoned in the cour of the Louvre, and, though worn out by fatigue, but reconforted by a sentiment of which I am proud, I succeeded in having the National guards listen to me. I told them that the Louvre had been, indeed, during long centuries, the sojourn of kings, that its walls were permeated with monarchical crimes, and that each of its stones represented the gold and blood of the people. But I added that the Louvre, transformed into an artistic sanctuary, had morally purified itself and that it was sacred for ever. The Louvre had come to be the palace of artists, those great and foremost workmen in the world. Instead of destroying it, the duty of the workmen was to defend it. The National guards understood and applauded these words, and passing from their former rage to enthusiasm they almost carried me in triumph. They spontaneously placed themselves as sentinels in order to preserve the palace and the Louvre was saved.—Gen. Jules Bergeret's Letter.

A German Restaurant in New York.

There is an old German restaurant in New York which is celebrated among the Germans, but probably not one out of a hundred know of its existence. It is away over on the east side of New York in an ancient, dilapidated looking house. After climbing a short flight of broken stone steps I entered a long, spacious apartment filled with fully fifty Germans, all talking together and keeping up a lively accompaniment with the rattle of their knives and forks. Several active waiters shouted out the orders in German, and the numerous dishes on the bill of fare were all written in the same language. Not an American face could be seen in the entire gathering, and the waiter, in addressing a customer, took it for granted that the latter understood the language of the fatherland.

A German friend who was with me did the ordering and some astonishing dishes were placed before us. A very highly seasoned soup, containing a quantity of diminutive, flat, imported peas, opened the fray. Then came a mysterious fish salad flanked by an equally problematical dark brown sauce, strongly seasoned with garlic. After the fish three kinds of meat, accompanied by half a dozen different vegetables, were plumped down upon the table along with a bottle of excellent red wine. Roast turkey was then served, with a salad made of thinly sliced celery root. A dish made of imported sausage, cabbage and potatoes was one of the luxuries of the repast. The dinner came to an end with the usual black coffee and brandy. After dinner the tables were cleared, cigars lighted and those who wished to could pass the balance of the evening in drinking beer and playing cards. When I left the atmosphere was blue with smoke and the din of voices louder than ever.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Blackest of Literary Crimes.

Self admiration is the blackest of all literary crimes. You might far better always distrust yourself. Both, truly enough, are unwholesome, if not unhealthy; but the latter is by far the least deplorable. Do not read your own work, except for the purpose of revision, for at least ten years. By that time you will find out that the wisest people on earth—yourself included—are only fools; and then, reading your own books, as books, will not harm you. Then you will have discovered that you are not the axle upon which the book world turns, and, very likely, nothing else will be so distasteful to you as reading your own books.—George Sand.

A Novelist's Delicacies.

Mr. Charles Reade's favorite evening delicacies in the summer of 1877 were shrimps and novels; but his reading of other men's novels was usually disturbed by indignation at the failure of their dramatic situations.—Harper's Bazar.

THE INSECT WORLD.

Upwards of One Hundred Thousand Species Recognized by Scientists.

Were it possible to take a census of the individual insects upon the globe, the result must be an array of figures of whose meaning we could form little conception. Members of each species multiply in countless millions, yet even the number of distinct species is so great that we can hardly do more than guess at it. Entomologists generally concede that upwards of 100,000 species of insects have been recognized, and some authors place the number as high as 150,000, while it is probable that these may represent not more than a tenth of the number actually inhabiting the earth's surface. "Probably not less than one-half of the indicated forms," says Prof. Heilprin, "belong to the order Coleoptera, or beetles, which is by far the most numerously represented of all the orders. The Lepidoptera, or butterflies, have thus far yielded some 15,000 species—or about one-thirteenth of the total number (200,000) estimated by Speyer for the world at large—and an equal number may, perhaps, be credited to the Hymenoptera (bees, wasps and ants), the Hemiptera (bugs) and Diptera (flies). The Orthoptera, or straight-winged insects, which include the locusts, grasshoppers, etc., are considerably less numerous, while the species of netted forms (Neuroptera) probably number only about 2,000. The insects are most numerously developed in the tropics, but they are by no means rare in the coldest regions reached by man. Sir George Nares brought home no less than forty-five species of true insects from beyond the seventy-eighth parallel of latitude in Grinnell Land, and more than 300 in Iceland. Many of the insects of earlier geological ages are known to us as fossils from the rocks, these being found by Mr. S. H. Scudder to embrace at the present time at least 2,600 species.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

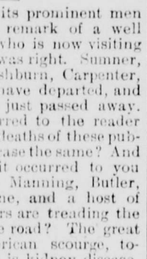
LOST PUBLIC MEN.

What the Death of So Many Great Men Means—Are We As a Nation in Danger.

"America is losing its prominent men very fast," was the remark of a well known Englishman who is now visiting this country, and he was right. Sumner, Wilson, Phillips, Washburn, Carpenter, and a host of others have departed, and John A. Logan has just passed away. But has it never occurred to the reader that the cause of the deaths of these public men was in every case the same? And has it occurred to you that Manning, Butler, Blaine, and a host of others are treading the same road? The great American scourge, today, is kidney disease, and it is by no means confined to public men. Thousands of men whom we see every day have inherited it from their parents and do not know it. Innumerable women who are delicate are afflicted with it at this moment, and think it is simply "weakness." Little children whose kidneys have been injured by scarlet fever are suffering from it, usually unknown to their parents. Its symptoms are a tired feeling and a desire to sleep; a pale complexion; uncertain appetite; faintness at the pit of the stomach; shifting pains, sometimes in the back, sometimes in the limbs, and again in the head; plentiful or scanty urine, with the scum on top or a sediment and brickdust in the bottom; a burning sensation in passing and skin hot at times and clammy at others. Any one of these things indicate disordered kidneys, which are the first stage of Bright's disease. They must be checked.

AMERICA'S LOSS.

Captain Greenwood, of the steamer Kanawha, had these troubles in an aggravated form; he used Hunt's Remedy and is in perfect health to-day.



CAPT. GREENWOOD.

Rev. Charles Pike, of Waterbury, Conn., was greatly reduced in the same manner and was "suffering severely." He used Hunt's Remedy and was cured.

Mrs. Alexander L. Nichols, of Phenix, R. I., after passing through all the suffering which any woman was cured by Hunt's Remedy.

The son of Cornelius B. Smith of the State Department at Albany, N. Y., was given up to die by no less than four physicians, but was cured by Hunt's Remedy. These instances could be prolonged indefinitely.

Two things are certain. First—Kidney troubles, which always end in Bright's disease, unless checked, are fearfully prevalent. Second—They can be cured by using the remedy above named. With these truths in view, why men and women will be so heedless and allow symptoms to run along until they end in agony or death we cannot understand. We certainly advise all to think carefully on this subject, and act without delay.

A FORTUNATE BRAKEMAN.

It was reported last week that Mr. Frank Corcoran, in the employ of the Illinois Central R. R. at the stone depot, in this city, had drawn a prize of $10,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery, and many being incredulous about it an *Argus* reporter interviewed him on the subject, with the result of finding the report strictly correct. He drew it on two-tenths of ticket No. 75,866, which took the second capital prize of $50,000 in the drawing of May 10th. Mr. Corcoran takes his good fortune as a matter of course, not being unduly elated thereby. Although a man of modest pretensions, he was well off financially before getting the prize, and, as he remarks, "a little money does not bother him." He expects to continue right along in his present position as long as the road wants him. He is, and has been for many years, brakeman on the steam trucks at the stone depot. He is a quiet man and very attentive to his duties, never being absent except when ill. He is a bachelor, about 48 years of age. Is of Irish parentage and came to Cairo from Pennsylvania in 1852. He has no relatives living here, but has two brothers and two sisters in Scranton, Pa., all in easy circumstances. By exercising prudence in expenditures and investments he had accumulated a larger property than his prize in the lottery amounts to before meeting with that piece of good luck. Such a prize would completely turn the head of many a man, but it does not disturb Mr. Corcoran's ordinary course of life in the slightest.—*Cairo* (Ills.) *Argus*, May 23.

Mrs. Cleveland caught two fish last Thursday week. She caught the biggest fish in the puddle about a year ago.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The beginning of disease is a slight debility or disorder of some of the vital organs, the stomach, the liver or the bowels usually. There are dyspeptic symptoms, the liver is troublesome, the skin grows tawny and unhealthy looking, there are pains in the right side or through the right shoulder blade. The climax is often an utter prostration of the physical energies, perhaps a fatal issue. But if the difficulty is met in time with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is always effective as a remedy, and it should be resorted to at an early stage, there will be no reason to apprehend those injurious subsequent effects upon the system often entailed by entirely cured diseases. Far better is it, also, to employ this safe remedial agent in fever and ague, and other malarial complaints, than quinine and other potent drugs, which, even when they do prove effectual for a time, ruin the stomach and impair the general health.

The first mass in the present limits of the United States was said on the spot recently occupied by the old Cathedral at St. Augustine, Fla., which was destroyed recently by fire.

THE "FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION."

Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., whose name has become known over the world through his success as a physician, and especially through the reputation of his "Golden Medical Discovery," has done a good work in preparing an especial remedy for the many distressing troubles classed as "female weaknesses." It is known as the "Favorite Prescription." Under its administration all the pelvic organs are strengthened, and the woman becomes that embodiment of health and beauty which God intended her to be.

Wife (returning from church)—"How beautiful the choir sang 'One More River to Cross?'" Husband—"Yes; that reminds me that I have an engagement in Hoboken this afternoon."

Sudden Changes of the Weather often cause Pulmonary, Bronchial, and Asthmatic troubles. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will allay irritation which induces coughing, giving immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.*

The total number of wage-workers who went on a strike during April was 31,072. In very few cases the strikes were for more wages. Wages are generally satisfactory, but other causes of complaint are numerous.

GREATEST DISCOVERY SINCE 1492.

For coughs, colds, sore throat, bronchitis, laryngitis, and consumption in its early stages, nothing equals Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." It is also a great blood-purifier and strength-restorer, or tonic, and for liver complaint and costive condition of the bowels it has no equal. Sold by druggists.

It will be a serious problem what to do with the crowds of people who will be in St. Louis during the President's visit to that city. Every Colonel and Major in Missouri will be there.

TESTIMONIAL FROM ASSEMBLYMAN EDWARD A. DARRAGH.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 16, 1884.

Some years ago I was thrown from a wagon and fractured two of my ribs. I was so badly hurt that I had to sit up in a chair for four days and nights. The fourth day my mother placed two Allcock's Porous Plasters over my broken ribs. The next day my sufferings diminished and I was able to lie down. I continued to improve every day. Two weeks after the accident I got up and attended to business. I renewed the plasters twice, and found myself almost entirely well in a month, when I sailed for England.

My wife is subject to periodic pains in the back that give her rest neither day nor night, but in two hours after applying two Allcock's Plasters she experiences relief, and in two or three days she is well. She also finds them effective in neuralgia and rheumatism.

EDWARD A. DARRAGH.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Some one has written a poem on "Helen's Cheek." He probably used a pencil. To write a poem on the cheek of some men would necessitate the use of a glazier's diamond.

Weak lungs, spitting of blood, consumption, and kindred affections, cured without physician. Address for treatise, with two stamps, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

"Charlie!" she called across the car, "did you ever see a king?" "Of course," replied the young man. "And were they grand?" "Not very—not near as grand as four aces."

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases"

HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP

Quaker Testimony.

Mrs. A. M. Dauphin of 1939 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia, has done a great deal to make known to ladies there the great value of Mrs. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as a cure for their troubles and diseases. She writes as follows: "A young lady of this city while bathing some years ago was thrown violently against the life line and the injuries received resulted in an ovarian tumor which grew and enlarged until *death seemed certain*. Her physician finally advised her to try Mrs. Pinkham's Compound, she did so and in a short time the tumor was dissolved and *she is now in perfect health*. I also know of many cases where the medicine has been of great value in preventing miscarriage and alleviating the pains and dangers of childbirth. Philadelphia ladies appreciate the worth of this medicine and its great value."

Sent by mail in Pill and Lozenge form on receipt of price, $1. Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. Also in liquid form, all at Druggists.

STEINWAY KRANICH & BACH Gabler, Roenish Pianos; Burdett Organs, band instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern prices. M. GRAY, 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

ICE! Make your Ice and Ice Cream at home. Cost nothing to make. Price of Machine, $30 up. T. H. DAY, 1313 Valencia Street, S. F.

S. F. N. U. Series, No. 264.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure.

The Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

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Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

J. R. CATES & CO., Proprietors. 417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

BIG BLOW

Some people make a great blow about the bargains they have to sell. This is not our way. We have a great variety of goods which we offer as low as possible to secure a good article that will give satisfaction. At this time we have some choice Raisins at $1.50 per box; very good indeed, $1.00 for 20 lb. boxes; and some low as 3c. in bulk that are good to cook. Pitted Plums, 9c. and 10c. Very bright Pears, 8c.; Aldin white as paper, 12½c.; dark, 2c. to 3c. Dark Apricots, 3c. Rice is low, 4½c. and 5c. Split Peas, 4c. to 5c.; Whole Peas, 1½c. to 2c. in lots, and 3c. for small quantities. July 1st is ready. Do you get it? Well, all you need do is to ask for it on a postal directed to SMITH'S CASH STORE, 115 and 117 Clay St., S. F., Cal.

FREDERICKSBURG Brewing Company, OF SAN JOSE,

Again carried off the First Prizes for best EXPORT AND DRAUGHT LAGER BEERS AT LAST EXPOSITION.

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TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT. REPUTABLE BECAUSE RELIABLE.

All people of DYSPEPTIC ways
Should learn to lengthen out their days.
When INDIGESTION makes a call,
Or COSTIPATION, worse than all,
Makes life a burden, bear in mind,
In TARRANT'S SELTZER health you'll find.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

Your "Tansill's Punch" are the best 5c. cigars we ever handled. GLASCOTT & BRAGG, Monroe, Wis.

We think, without doubt, that your "Tansill's Punch" are the finest 5c. cigars we have ever had. WM. L. DAVIS & CO., Druggists, Worcester, Mass.

Address G. H. CORWIN & CO., Agents for Pacific Coast, 925 Market Street, San Francisco.

HARNESS! $10 to $75 per Set.

SADDLES. $7.50 to $75.00 Each.

Collars, Whips, Robes and all Saddlery Goods—Wholesale and Retail. Send for Catalogue.

W. DAVIS, 410 Market Street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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Dr. PARDEE'S REMEDY is The Greatest Blood Cleanser. Cures Spring Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Constipation AND Regulates The Kidneys & Liver.

One bottle taken according to directions will give better results than a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or any of the so-called Blood Purifiers with which the market is glutted. At Druggists, price $1.00 per bottle.

$500 REWARD

will be paid for any case of Rheumatism which Dr. Pardee's Remedy, properly administered, fails to relieve.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and vital strength, will be established.

CONSUMPTION, which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

Sold by DRUGGISTS, at $1.00, or SIX BOTTLES for $5.00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

$500 REWARD is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption. Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

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DRINKHOUSE'S 5 CENTER. $1000 IF THIS IS NOT A Long Havana FILLER CIGAR.

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PENNYROYAL PILLS "CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in LETTER by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co. 2313 Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa. Sold by Druggists, Price, $1.00.

DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT FOR MEN ONLY

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. The continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose. For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

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for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

The Love of the Anglo-Saxon Race for Sturdy Out-Door Exercises.

It is a striking fact that, of all European races, those inhabiting the British Isles, with their branches scattered over the world, are the only ones which prefer athletic and open-air games to all others, and practice them with the zest of true enthusiasm. Both in England itself, and in the remote English colonies we find that the most popular pastimes are those which exercise the muscle, and which test physical skill and endurance; and this is true of the recreations of both sexes, and of persons of mature age as well as of young people. Cricket in England, "golf" in Scotland, and base-ball in the United States, may be called, from the extent to which they are played, national games. Foot-ball is practiced in the schools and colleges of both countries; and boat-rowing has become in both a regular and established custom of effort and rivalry. A new out-of-door game—like polo or lawn-tennis—is eagerly taken up by English and Americans, and soon becomes a popular habit. The English are too conservative to borrow base-ball from America, but the Canadian game of lacrosse is rapidly becoming popular in "the States." The chief sports of adult Englishmen—hunting and shooting—are also practiced in this country, especially in the regions of the far West.

If we turn our eyes to the European continent, we find that the out-of-door games so popular in England and America have scarcely a foothold there at all. Such recreations as cricket and base ball are almost, if not wholly, unknown to the boys and young men of France, Germany and Russia. Indeed, the favorite pastimes of the young people of the continent are sedentary ones. Instead of romping after balls in open spaces, they prefer to stay in-doors, and to play billiards, chess or dominoes. Even horse-racing and boat-racing are regarded by the French and Germans as foreign customs, and are not pursued with any thing like the zest that they are in English-speaking countries. A favorite exercise with the French and Germans is that of fencing with small swords and rapiers. But this is not practiced merely as an amusement. The custom of dueling still survives feebly in those countries, to such an extent, at any rate, that it is regarded as a desirable, if not an important, part a man's education to be expert with the sword.

Perhaps the most popular of all out-of-door pastimes with continental peoples, and especially of those of Southern Europe, is dancing, in which all classes of people take part, and which is resorted to on all festal occasions. The Italians, Spaniards, Roumanians and Hungarians all have a great variety of dances, accompanied by music especially adapted to each. The Italians have their "tarentella" and "saltarello;" the Spaniards their "boleros" and "cachucas," and the Hungarians their "czardas." The principal open-air recreation of the Spaniards is the barbarous "bull-fight;" but the physical exercise is, of course, confined to the actual performers. The vast audience sit in indolence, watching the cruel sport.

Here and there, in Europe, indeed, we find athletic games practised. But they are of a milder character than those of the English. For instance, the Italians have a game called "pallone," which is played with a big, light ball and heavy gloves; and the Southern Germans play a game called "kegelspiel," something like skittles, and are also fond of target-shooting and wrestling. The Russians skate and go sleighing; but it can scarcely be said that any vigorous out-of-door pastimes are generally practiced in Russia, despite the cold temperature of its more northerly regions.

It may well be that the more sturdy pastimes of the English race have had their share in imparting that national vigor which has peopled so many regions of the earth with thriving and powerful colonies.—*Youth's Companion.*

OCULAR ADVICE.

How the Human Eyes May Be Kept in Serviceable Condition.

Do not walk with your eyes on the ground; the gravel is apt to wear the sight off.

Never get up in the morning until you have first opened your eyes, if it takes you until noon.

Many a young man has a young woman in his eye, who will effectually impair his sight the remainder of his life.

Never throw your eyes suddenly to the hard pavement; you are likely to cripple them.

Do not try to look too far into the the depths of the eyes of the young lady; it is certain to make you near-sighted.

When people tell you they see mischief in your eyes, you should go to an oculist and have it removed.

In keeping one eye on your neighbor, you should frequently change the eye.

I know a young man who permenently injured his eyes by trying to see the bald spot coming on top of his head.

Some men have glass for an eye. That is bad, but it is worse to have an eye for the glass.

It is said to be a good thing to "keep an eye out," but it is better to keep two eyes in.

Never strain your eyes in trying to see the good you have done in the world.

Other great oculists, besides myself, have asserted that the best thing for eyes is never to call another man a liar.—*A. W. Bellaw, in Tid-Bits.*

THE FALKLAND ISLES.

An American Official's Chat About a Prosperous British Colony.

Colonel Henry S. Lasar, United States Consul at the Falkland Islands, and his wife passed through Chicago recently. Colonel Lasar has been Consul at that point over six years and has a fund of valuable information concerning the islands. In appearance the Consul is somewhat below medium height, with a gray beard and piercing eyes, and although a native German has been a citizen of the United States over forty years and is as pronounced an American in sentiment as could be found, a charming talker, and full of rare courtesy.

Speaking of the island Colonel Lasar said: "The Falklands is a crown colony of the most severe type. Its Governor is from Downing street, London, and the strongest English prejudices prevail, almost to the exclusion of an impartial consideration of other nationalities. The Government consists of Governor, executive council and legislative council, appointed by the Crown, although the latter, which consists of two persons, has but little independent power, as the executive council sides always with the Governor and easily vots down any measure distasteful to that individual. The population consists of about sixteen hundred, nearly all of whom are English and Scotch, the latter predominating numerically, but the former ruling by force of government and capital. The only industry is sheep-raising, for which purpose all the islands are fully occupied, and I have known many cases in which would-be settlers were unable to obtain land. The annual wool clip is about two million pounds, and there are throughout the islands nearly a million sheep and cattle. The shepherds are Scotch, sent over by the Falkland Company, and are a stubborn lot of men. Some of them live on the smaller islands completely alone with their flocks. In reference to the care of sheep they are most jealous, refusing to give the slightest information as to their methods of handling flocks.

"Along the beaches of many of the islands are vast numbers of penguins and other water fowl. The former are so tame that the sailors knock them down with clubs and secure their oil, which is quite valuable. In early days they were so numerous that the Governor of the islands was called the 'King of the Penguins.' The climate is pleasant, varying from twenty to fifty the year round. Carpenters do a very good business in the islands owing to the number of vessels which come to the islands in distress after passages around Cape Horn from the Pacific. The wages paid carpenters are four dollars per day, and they are careful not to work very hard, some times keeping ships in the port three months at a time.

"It has been a source of regret to me ever since I have known any thing about the Islands that the first steps toward the commercial settlement of the islands were not taken by Americans. The English have no idea of progress, their motto being: 'As it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be.' Strong in their prejudices they effectually chill all attempts at material improvement save in their narrow channel of investment. There is one feature of the colony well worth noticing, and that is the fact that there is absolutely no poverty. We have not a pauper on the islands. That the morality is good is proven by the fact that in the last six years the jail has had but one inmate who was a native, and he was put there for beating his wife. Of course sailors who attempt to desert from their ships are often lodged in jail until their vessels are ready to sail, but that can not be counted against the islands. Altogether the colony is doing fairly well, and I hope to see more extensive relations existing between it and America. A short while ago William Walter Phelps visited the Islands in his yacht, the Brunchilde, and before him Lord Brassey came in the Sunbeam. The fact that we get but one mail in about five weeks rather cuts us off from current affairs in other parts of the world, but the inhabitants are generally well satisfied with their condition, and all of them are making money. The things we lack are a dentist, a drug store and a photographer—wants which we hope soon to have filled."—*Chicago News.*

Silk from New England.

Though the moth family of Bombycidæ includes upwards of forty fiber-spinners, most of the world's silk is still obtained from a single species, the product of the common silkworm *(Bombyx mori)* being superior both in quality and in quantity to that of any other yet tried. The fiber of *Samia cieropia*, a species that feeds on the apples and kindred plants throughout the United States and Canada, has lately attracted attention, and seems to be finer, softer and more abundant than that of any other American silk-worm. Prof. Carl Braun, a German entomologist now located at Bangor, Me., has received from Lyons manufacturer an order for five hundred cocoons of this moth, and hopes to supply them this season. This investigator is confident that the experiments to be made with these cocoons will be successful, and predicts that Maine will produce its own silk a quarter of a century hence.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—Not our public conduct only, and what we reckon the momentous parts of our life, but the indulgence of our private pleasures, the amusement of our secret thoughts and idle hours, shall be brought into account.—*Blair.*

HOWLING FANATICS.

Fearful Sights in Stamboul at a Wild Religious Celebration.

The Ambassador, his secretaries and suite, and some of the leaders of the Persian community, with a sprinkling of foreigners, invited like ourselves, filled the reserved seats and were courteously informed by the secretaries of the Embassy, in perfect French, of all the circumstances and incidents connected with this national celebration, says a writer, describing the celebration of Hassan and Hussein in Stamboul. Shortly after we were seated we heard the wild shouts and clamors outside, and presently saw a band of wild-looking men bearing aloft flaming maschallahs. They entered in marching time, and announced the approach of a numerous procession of "the faithful." In they poured, preceded by the Persian priests, lugubriously chanting with nasal melody a kind of funeral song, reciting the tragic death of Hassan and Hussein, with maledictions of their assassin, Yezid, doomed to an immortality of infamy. Then suddenly appeared at the termination of the chant a ghostly looking crew of men, clad in long white robes, with uncovered heads and naked swords in their hands. These men numbered many hundreds and were termed Nazirs—a Persian name signifying those consecrated to God, being dedicated by their parents from infancy to observe the ceremonial and the fasts commemorating the deaths of Hassan and Hussein. They flourished their naked swords, clashed them wildly together, and occasionally turned the points on themselves or their companions, gashing heads, faces and breasts until the blood flowed and discolored their white robes. They then dragged each other by the hand, passed round and round, hoarsely reciting mourning hymns, with wild invocations of the names of the martyrs, Hussein and Hassan. These men looked really like demons under the red glare of the torches borne by their companions, who, to the number of several thousands, passed in after the singers, often wiping the bloody brows of the fanatics.

The horror of this fearful scene was magnified by the dull, thumping sound made by the self-flagellations of another band of fanatics who accompanied the swordsmen. These men belabored their broad backs with scourges made of iron chains, the blows resounding with a sickening sound. The secretaries told us that the backs of these men, from the annual repetition of this scourging, and from their daily habit of carrying heavy burdens, as hamals or porters, were actually more like iron than flesh.

After the Nazirs came a typical procession of the flight of the martyrs' families, with the tents, the banners and household goods, and even the children perched up on horses which formed part of the show. While wailings of "Oh, Hassan! Oh, Hassan!" accompanied these, as though the incidents commemorated had occurred not six hundred years but six hours ago.

One of the most curious and at the same time one of the most repulsive features of the spectacle was the appearance in the procession, with the fanatical Nazirs, of a large school of boys of ten to fourteen years of age, some of whom gashed themselves with knives and were thus prepared for fanaticism.—*The Epoch.*

GOETHE'S BALD HEAD.

Mrs. Carlyle's Unfortunate Request of the Great German Poet.

In the collection of the Goethe-Carlyle correspondence just published there is one episode of ludicrous interest, not altogether without its pathetic side. It is that in which Mrs. Carlyle, in the year 1829, sent Goethe a lock of her hair—"concerning which I am to say," writes Thomas, "that except to her husband she never did the like to any man." In exchange she begged for a lock of Goethe's hair, and this "for a heart that honestly loves you." "I, too," wrote the husband, "hope that you will do so much." Goethe, who was then in his eighty-first year, found himself in a painful predicament, which he thus explained:

"The incomparable look of hair * * * almost alarmed me. The contrast was too striking, for I did not need to touch my skull to become aware that only stubble was left there; nor was it necessary for me to go to the looking-glass to learn that a long flight of time had given it a discolored look. The impossibility of making the desired return smote my heart and forced thoughts upon me which one usually prefers to banish. In the end, however, nothing remains for me but to content myself with the reflection that such a gift was to be most thankfully received without hope of any adequate requital."

Poor Mrs. Carlyle, how she must have bit her lip at the thought of her blunder.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

—A recent issue of the Arizona *Howler* contains the following editorial paragraph: "Attention is called to the fact that in the news columns of this morning's *Howler* there appears the first and only account of the elopement of our wife with 'Thumbless Billy,' the monte sharp, which occurred yesterday. Thus we score another one on our dead contemporary across the street. Look for some spicy inside developments to be published exclusively in this paper to-morrow morning."

—Mamie (five years old)—"What is your business, uncle?" Uncle Fred—"I am a steel-merchant, Mamie." Mamie (after a pause)—"Uncle, will they send you to prison?"

DRUGGED TO DEATH.

The Incalculable Harm Wrought by Injudicious Consumption of Medicine.

There can be no doubt that could the opinion of medical men of every school be obtained, the universal verdict would be that the people are taking too much medicine. All classes of physicians who meditate at all give far less medicine than they did twenty years ago, and yet much more medicine is taken. Self-medication is carried on extensively, if not alarmingly. Morphine and quinine, cathartic pills and bitters are staples among a large class of citizens who prescribe for themselves, and then comes the patent nostrums whose name is legion, and in this line alone probably more than ten times as much medicine is consumed as all the physicians in the country prescribe.

The public would be surprised to know the number of those addicted to the opium habit, and it should be remembered that this habit is one from which the victim is rarely extricated. It is one, too, that embitters not only the life of the victim but also of friends and relatives, and not unfrequently impresses upon the unborn inclinations and tendencies that make life a burden. The prevalence of the malarial influence has given to quinine a popular use beyond all precedent in the past, and thousands are swallowing this drug without regard to medical advice, and are thus endangering the organs of hearing, deranging the stomach and confusing the intellectual operations. Improper food and a rash mode of taking it, insufficient exercise and over-straining of the nervous system, have made a constipated habit the rule rather than the exception and a great variety of catharics are popularly resorted to and persistently employed notwithstanding the fact that the remedy must not only be persisted in but the dose steadily increased. And then come the great army of weak and feeble ones who want an appetite, a tonic, a stimulant or something to give renewed vitality or an increase of strength, and here the patent nostrums flow in an ever increasing stream, in many instances each to be followed by some other in a series of experiments to be ended only when death claims his victim.

It is not surprising in view of all this that Dr. Holmes should have declared that the world would be better off if all the drugs were cast into the sea, though it might be very bad for the fishes; yet few candid men will deny that drugs are important and valuable when judiciously employed. It is their improper and indiscriminate use that proves objectionable and dangerous.

Two facts should be impressed upon the public mind—first, that the practice of self-prescribing has wrought and is working incalculable harm; and secondly, that advice from the medical attendant respecting diet, exercise and management in the sick room is often far preferable to medicine.—*Farm and Home.*

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

Meeting of Two Strangers Who Had Traveled Over the Same Ground.

He was an exile, poor fellow, and glad to meet a man who knew of the parts from whence he hailed.

"Yes, sir," he said, "I lived in New York myself for four years."

"And then you went to Milwaukee?"

"Yes, sir; that's where I landed next."

"Strange to say, it was that city I struck myself after leaving New York. Fine town, Milwaukee."

"Yes; I was quite sorry to leave there, but business ere long called me to—"

"Denver."

"Yes sir, you're right, Denver. Now there's a booming city—a regular stem-winder. Ever been to Denver?"

"Yes, siree. Denver is a pretty slick sort of a place. Didn't stay there long, eh?"

"Just a few days, but long enough to become quite in love with the city. I went to Kansas after leaving there."

"Kansas?" (Referring to his note book.) "Yes, that's right, you were just twelve hours ahead of me there."

"Well, seems to me, stranger, we have traveled pretty much over the same ground. Curious coincidence, ain't it?"

"Ye-es, 'tis a trifle funny, mate, but the best of the joke has to follow. We now go to New York. After all, New York is the only place worth living in. Any objections to exchange cards? There's mine."

It reads:

JACK PHIPPS,
Detective,
New York.

"This is my warrant for your arrest. Embezzlement; that's it. Curious coincidence, ain't it?"—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A Newburg girl went to a grocery for a pound of saleratus, the other day, and, after making the purchase, stepped upon the scales with the package in her hand. "Why, I've gained a pound!" was her delighted exclamation, and then, remembering that she had the saleratus in her hand, she dropped it in her pocket, and then attempted to adjust the weights so as to show the difference of a pound. After several minutes' effort she gave it up as a bad job, and left the grocery satisfied that no reliance was to be placed in its scales.—*Middletown Mercury.*

—Voice from Inside the Egg—"Say, some of you fellers that's had experience, give a friend a hand, will yer? I'm stuck."—*Tid-Bits.*

Things One Would Rather Have Left Unsaid.

She—No! I can't give you another dance. But I'll introduce you to the prettiest girl in the room!

He—But I don't want to dance with the prettiest girl in the room. I want to dance with you.—Punch.

The Limekiln Club.

The secretary of the state board of health of Illinois wanted to know what progress, if any, the colored people of Michigan were making in sanitary matters. Brother Gardner said he would like a general discussion of the subject, and Sir Isaac Walpole arose to remark that he was making progress. Up to a year ago he didn't know that seven persons and a dog sleeping in an 8x10 room with all the windows down and the doors closed was injurious to the human system. He supposed the feeling of languor was brought on by non-circulation of blood in the feet.

Whalebone Howker had also progressed. He had now learned the difference between the smell of gunpowder and sewer gas and the lives of his thirteen children were no longer in peril.

Pickles Smith used to wash his feet once in six months. Now he felt conscience stricken if a week passed over his head that he didn't heat up a boiler of water and soak up his pedals. His five dogs used to sleep in the house. Now they either made their beds in the doorway or stood up against the woodshed door.

Judge Chewso had slept in a room with six other persons, a barrel of soft soap, three dogs, an old codfish and a limburger cheese, but he had progressed. He used to wake up in the morning and charge politicians with seeking to poison him, but now he realized that it was his ignorance of sanitary precautions.

Several other members spoke in the same strain, and related vivid personal experiences, and the president finally said:

"De Seckretary will answer to de effeck dat we ar' improvin' in sanitary matters in de rapidest manner, an' dat de time am purty nigh at hand when a black pusson sleepin' in de garret of a house doorin' de hot nights of July an' August will werry probably remove de feather bed an' dispense wid about fo' comforters."—Detroit Free Press.

Filial Scruples.

On the avenue—"Know him?"

"Who?"

"Old chap in the queah clothes that just passed."

"Of cawse I do."

"Go you a big fizz I can guess who he is inside of faw guesses."

"Go you."

"Tailaw?"

"Naw."

"Bootmakaw?"

"Naw."

"Hattaw?"

"Naw."

"The dayvil; then he must be the haws dealaw."

"He isn't."

"Who the dooce is he, then?"

"He's my fathaw."

"Oh, the dayvil. You awtn't to take advantage of a fellaw like that; how the dooce was I to know he was youah fawthaw?"

"Cuss me if I know; fact is, I don't know the govnaw meself, in public, when he's got his cussed vulgaw togs on; a fellaw can't affawd to be ind scwiminate, don't chew know."—Town Topics.

Poetry and Prose.

She—What a lovely summer afternoon. How resplendent the bright orb of day hangs in the blue vault above.

He—Yaas, nice day for a feller to get his hair cut.—Texas Siftings.

Plantation Philosophy.

I b'lieb dat ef I wuz on er race hoss an' had two hours de start, debt could jump on er cow an' obertake me. I dean un'erstan' how it is dat some folks dat ain't got half de sense nur nigh de jedgment dat I is ken run right erlong outen debt, while de cut throat mortgage has allus got its bad eye on my crap. I uster 'low dat it wuz 'caze I was too hones', but sence I kotch merse'f wushin' dat I had Mr. So-an'-So's farm, widout stoppin' to think what would 'come o' Mr. So-an'-So's chillun, I'se sorter come ter de 'clusion dat ef I goes ter do po'house it won't be my honesty dat takes me dar. You'll fin' mo' honesty 'mung well-ter-do folks den yer will 'mung people dat has ter lib frum han' ter mout.—Arkansas Traveler.

A Pleasant Feature.

"I am afraid, madam," said a gentleman who was looking for country board, "that the house is too near the station to be pleasant."

"It is a little noisy," assented the landlady, "but from the front veranda one has such a fine view of people who miss the trains."—New York Sun.

An Enemy He Has Made.

"The first mosquito of the season visited me last night," observed the snake editor, "and I made him my enemy."

"How was that?" asked the horse editor.

"Well, he landed on my hand, and I mashed him, and now he is dead against me."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Fatal Delay.

Young Man (to magistrate)—I want a marrage license.

Magistrate—What's the young lady's name?

Young Man—Miss Lulu Smith.

Magistrate—You're too slow, my boy. I wrote that name in a license this morning for young Brown.—New York Sun.

STREET-CAR HORSES.

Their Days of Usefulness in Cities Limited to Four or Five Years.

Few people stop to think under how severe a strain the horses that draw our street-cars labor. They are generally driven at a brisk trot, and the frequent stops are too brief to afford them any rest. In fact, the oftener a horse with a heavy load stops simply to start again the worse off he is.

"A good horse will last in this business four or five years," said a Broadway car-driver the other day. "Unusually good ones may stand it longer, but they are much more apt to give out in a shorter time. Sometimes they go all to pieces in two or three months. That gray horse there has been working to the cars for three years, and he seems just as good as ever. A match to him, bought at the same time, didn't last two months."

"How do they usually become affected?" was asked.

"Very often the fore-feet give out. Sometimes the shoulders become diseased. Of course you know that a horse strikes his fore-feet much harder than he does his hind ones. So when he is driven at a lively gait, with little time to rest, these hard stones wear the fore-feet to the quick or cause a tenderness in the shoulders. If the shoulders go lame first we drive the horse awhile at night, when the people don't see him limp. When he gets too bad he is sold. If his feet go, the company gets rid of him as soon as possible.

"A great many horses seriously injure themselves by slipping and falling in the winter. Sometimes these have to be killed. Colic takes off a great many. The deaths of a very large majority of street-car horses may be traced to the accidents and necessities of the service. They must be driven pretty fast or people wouldn't ride. So the weak ones soon fall victims, and the strongest are lucky if they live long enough to be sold to some farmer, and go to the country to end their days in comparative peace."

"Then that's where the broken-down horses go, is it?"

"Yes. Many horses that are useless on our paved streets do very well on a farm. Their sore feet and shoulders improve very much when they are driven over soft ground.

"Hundreds of horses are sold to farmers every year by the street car companies. They are nursed and doctored up by their rural purchasers until they become very respectable looking animals again. Thus the farmers get much work out of horses that couldn't earn their oats here, and they buy them cheap, too. I have heard that some of these countrymen make a business of buying up broken-down street-car horses, doctoring them, and reselling them to other companies at a high price. Of course it is only a short time before a doctored horse is again worthless here, and then the farmer comes around and buys him back at his own price. This is kept up as long as the poor beast can be made to put on a respectable appearance. There 're some queer doings in this world of ours," said the driver, as he whipped up the poor beasts so as to get to the city hall on schedule time.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A PECULIAR CASE.

How an Apparently Dull Witness Bewildered an Austin Judge.

A man named Gobing was up before an Austin police judge the other day, charged with committing assault and battery upon the person of another individual named Gobang. A rather stupid witness was sworn, and the following dialogue took place:

Judge—Did you see the quarrel?

Witness—Yes, I seen it.

"Who struck the first blow?"

"Gobing. He hit the other fellow, go bang!" smiting his right fist into the open palm of the other hand with a loud report.

"Did Gobang hit him back?"

"No, he didn't hit him in the back."

"Where did he hit him?"

"He hit him in the face, go bing!" Another fist pantomine.

"Was that all?"

"All of Gobing?"

"No, all of the fight?"

"With Gobang?"

"I'll go bang you if you don't answer my questions properly. Now tell a straight story of this affair."

"Well, your Honor, I stood talking with him"—

"With Gobing?"

"No, with Gobang; and the other fellow came up and hit"—

"Gobang?"

"No. Gobang was the fellow that came up, and then it was go bing! and go bang! (more pantomine) first one and then the other. They then clinched and went down, the other fellow on top."

"Gobing?"

"No, Gobang. Then the police come, and your Honor, that is all I know about it."

"Well, it seems to have been a draw game, anyhow, from your account of it. You can go home, Gobing, and you, too, Gobang."

"And where shall I go?" asked the witness.

"Go hang!"—*Texas Siftings.*

—She (at the ball game)—"What a fine-looking set of men the players are, George!" He—"Do you think so?" She—"Oh, my, yes, perfect Apolos! Why, George" (suddenly struck with another curious idea), "that must be where the name is from! Apolo grounds."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—No, John, lady-bug is not so called because of her quiet, modest ways, but of the chromatic gorgeousness of her bonnet.—*Life.*

THE BRAZILIAN PEOPLE.

What Lieutenant Barnes, U. S. N., Saw in Rio de Janeiro.

Two things will particularly attract the notice of a visitor to Rio, the street illumination and the street cars or bonds, as they are called, because the bonds issued to pay for them have never been redeemed. The gas lamps are unusually numerous in all parts of the city, and their lines extend even to the most remote suburbs. The Santa Theresa walk, which has not a building upon it save an uncompleted hospital, has gas lamps at intervals of about fifty yards for its whole length. This seemed so surprising I made inquiry in regard to it, and received a satisfactory explanation. The contract for establishing the plant for illuminating the city by gas was given to an American, and he was to be paid a certain amount per lamp, therefore he put in as many lamps as an elastic conscience would permit. The result is Rio is one of the best lighted cities in the world. The street cars are noticeable for their number, their long routes, their different sizes, the rapid rate at which they travel and the fact that they are drawn by mules instead of horses; mules are used for all draught purposes, horses only for riding. Mules draw the heaviest trucks and the finest carriages. I saw a long funeral procession in which every vehicle, hearse included, was drawn by mules, and they did not look ungainly either. The mule when well kept and groomed makes a very good appearance. The eradication of a little prejudice makes a great difference in an appreciation of animals, and even of our fellow men. I have known many instances of people who were neglected and shunned by others in the community, and who went to the dogs, but might have made worthy, respected citizens had they received a little attention and encouragement—good feed and careful grooming. The street cars are all open like our summer cars, and have the same arrangement for ringing up fares, and signal gongs. They are of two widths, one that to which we are accustomed, the other very narrow, not more than two-thirds as great. On some streets both kinds of cars run on the same route, a third line of rails being laid for the purpose. I noticed one feature which might perhaps be advantageously introduced into some of our cities, cars for transporting freight, some closed and some a mere platform. I could not see that they interfered with travel at all, but they seem to be well patronized, and are regarded as a great convenience.

The Brazilians seem to be a badly mixed people. The Portuguese, negro and Indian elements have been shaken up together until each has lost its individuality by absorbing characteristics of the others. I did not see an individual of either race that I could unhesitatingly pronounce of pure blood. The universal custom of gathering at the windows and in the balconies toward evening afforded an excellent opportunity for observing these peculiarities. In many a family group I observed the characteristics of each race plainly marked. One child with thick lips, full nose, black complexion and kinky hair; the next, coarse, black, straight hair, thin face and brown complexion; and a third, perhaps with fair features and red hair. There seems to be no race distinctions. All associate together upon terms of perfect equality. The line of caste is rather between the sexes. Women are regarded as inferior, and are greatly hampered by social usage. Boys cease to show any respect for their mothers or regard their authority before they reach their teens, which destroys family discipline. In fact, I am told there is no such thing as family discipline. Children are never governed or punished, though girls are kept secluded, and until married are never permitted to meet gentlemen except once in a while at a public entertainment. There is no courtship or love-making between young people, and no marriages which are the result of mutual attachment. Such things are arranged by the parents, and the parties most interested may perhaps have never seen each other previous to the wedding. After marriage women are somewhat less restricted. The Brazilians have the reputation of being very immoral. I can not say they are not, but I saw nothnothing to support the reputation. One would see far more evidence of vice and immorality in New York in the same time.—*Cor. Christian at Work.*

Superseding the Horse.

In the German army the experiment is being tried of mounting the aides and messengers, as well as some members of the staff, upon bicycles and tricycles. The roads and fields on the continent are in such excellent condition that these wheeled vehicles can be easily used. As is well known a bicycle can, in time, run down the swiftest horse, and then it is cheap to keep. Of course, horses would have to be used for dragging heavy artillery and for cavalry purposes. Horsemen can no longer be used for charging upon lines of infantry. The magazine rifle has put an end to all such exploits. But for raids, tearing down telegraph poles, cutting off detachments, a regiment of wheelmen might be quite as useful as a troop of horse.—*Demorest's Monthly.*

—A unique modern improvement is a stairway which will accommodate children and aged people as kindly as it does those of full physical ability. It is divided into halves, and the middle is broken so that it has double the number of steps as the sides.—*Chicago Times.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY AUGUST 20 ..... 1887.

Transfers of Real Estate.

The following transfers of real estate have been entered upon the Record.

George Duly, of Panamint to Mrs. Elizabeth M. Monroe, of Tehichipa, Kern county, interest in mining claims at Panamint.

T. A. Hyde to J. W. McMurry, lot at Keeler.

J. W. McMurry to John Barnes and John Fishman lot in the town of Keeler.

J. S. Brown and Sophia Brown to Rhoda L. Kelty, lot in Bishop Creek, sixty one feet front.

P. W. Forbes to Trenmore Coffin, interest in water right taken from Owens river near San Carlos.

Trenmore Coffin to J. F. Hollack, T. R. Hofer and A. M. Ardeny, interest in water right taken from Owens river near San Carlos.

Trenmore Coffin to S. L. Lee interest in same water right.

John C. Irwin to Independence Water Company, four inches of water from Little Pine Creek.

Mollie Conklin to same company four inches of water from same source, reserving to herself and heirs sufficient for domestic use and for irrigating lots in Independence.

John Baxter to same Company, four inches of water from same source.

Elijah Robinson to same Company, same amount of water from same source.

J. D. Mairs to John Welsh, interest in True Blue mine, Beveridge district.

J. C. Eddy to James Harry, lot and buildings in Darwin.

S. G. Gregg, tax collector, to J. W. P. Laird, 160 acres of land near Bishop Creek, and occupied by Nancy D. Bowman.

George Duley to George T. Folsom, lot in Panamint and interest in mine.

A. K. Briggs to Mrs. Eliza Smith a tract of land near Bishop Creek.

Frank C. Parker to Eunice M. Johnson, lots in Independence and improvements on same.

Maria N. Morales to Patrick Reddy, interest in Keynot mine, and other claims adjoining.

E. G. Biddleman to John Baxter, lot north of Independence.

William H. Russell to Lone Pine Mining Company. interest in three mining claims at San Carlos.

Mrs. Annie Stewart to John R. Hughes, lot on Main street, Lone Pine, 25 feet front.

J. J. Moore to J. W. McMurry, lot and improvements at Big Pine.

Jack Lavelle to J. I. La Grange, interest in mine at Fish Springs.

John A. Hannah to Thomas Parker, lot and improvements at Independence.

John A. Hannah to C. Mulholland, lot at Independence.

United States to J. W. Stoutenborough, patent for 520 acres of desert land near Bishop Station.

George M. Gill to A. C. Freeman, lot at Bishop Creek.

Trustees of Odd Fellows Lodge to Trustees of Masonic Lodge at Independence, half of Cemetry lot.

Henry Grover to James Lane, parcel of land near Alvord.

Rudolph W. Swyers to Mrs. Jane Clark, parcel of land and improvements at Bishop Creek.

Andrew Clark to J. H. Shannon, lot at Bishop Breek.

H. J. Jackson to John Kewley, 160 acres of land near Bishop Creek.

L. Case and C. L. Logan to Jacob Koch, two lots in Bishop Creek.

Treatment of Farm Hands.

I think rescimen and all others having men in their employ make a great mistake in not treating them more humanely than most of them do, and in not providing more wholesome and comfortable quarters for them. The impression with many employers seems to be that a common laborer is of importance mainly as he posesses more or less the muscle and patience of the mule. Brawn and muscle are at a premium, while brain, experience and judgment are of but little account. In fact, many seem to think a hired man has no use for brains and that he has no business to know anything. A stream never rises higher than its fountain. If you wish to make a man bruitish, treat him like a brute. Treat a hired man like a human being; give him clean, comfortable quarters, a clean, comfortable bed, clean, wholesome, well-cooked food, associate with him, take an interest in his welfare, ask questions and observe his methods of working; for no one is so stupid and ignorant but some information may be obtained from him, and he will be far more likely to be faithful and do good service than if treated as a brute.

At the East all farm help are treated with the same social equality as members of the employer's family. All eat at the same table, and sleep in good beds with clean sheets and pillows. Such a thing as a person carrying his own blankets and other bedding with him is not known. It is related of one of earlier Governors of Massachusetts, Gov. Biggs, I think, that he was in the habit of having all of his hired help eat at the same table with himself and family. Some of his aristocratic neighbors took exception to this and remonstrated with the Governor's wife about the matter. On representing the case to him, he remarked, he had been "thinking about the matter, and had come to the conclusion that as the hired help did all the work they ought to eat at the first table," and so ordered.—*Rural.*

The obituaries with which Stanley was so generally honored not long ago seem to have been wasted. The explorer appears to be in good health, and his death has been indefinitely postponed. The native who carried the good report was evidently "filling" the good missionaries and the holy men swallowed his story with an avidity that could hardly been surpassed by the sensational press. We are glad that Stanley is alive, and trust that he will not die any more for some time.

In Maine, where prohibition is strictly enforced, the sale of "nervine" is being largely increased. The stuff is sold by the druggists, one town having the record of disposing of 3.000 pint bottles per day. Nervine is simply a bad quality of whisky.

A meeting was held at the Courthouse yesterday afternoon for the purpose of organizing a club of the American party. W. T. Grant Esq. of Olancha, member of the State Central Committee was present. The meeting was well attended and the club promises to be quite a factor in Inyo county politics.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

AL. GRIFFITH.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING. GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING. *FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING.* FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH, Independence.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1109.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.} April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on September 27, 1887, viz.: August Stecker, for the W ½ of S E ¼ and W ½ of N E ¼, Sec 22 Twp 13 S, R 35 E, M D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said claim, viz.: John C. Irwin, John A. Lank, Arthur Tanner and Alexander Clark, all Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

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NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

Office of Board of Supervisors, Inyo county State of California.

WHEREAS, At a special election held in Division No. 2, of Irrigation District No. 1, of Inyo county, on July 2, 1887, it appears from the returns of said election that the vote cast for Director of said Division resulted in a tie vote between S. A. Densmore and J. S. Gorman and no Director was elected therein.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in such Division on Saturday, August 20, 1887, for the purpose of electing one Director for said Division.

For the purpose of holding and conducting such election the following voting place and the following officers are hereby appointed, to wit; At the residence of S. A. Densmore. Inspector S. A. Densmore; Judges, L. A. Anger and B. Aguirre. Polls will be open from one hour after sunrise till sunset. J. D. HARRER Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK Clerk.

Dated August 5, 1887.

NOTICE.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT NUMBER 18.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are invited to send for exhibition at the Fair of Agricultural District No. 18, of California, all kinds of manufactured articles of American production; all products of the soil; mineral products; objects of a curious nature, or such as are of interest to science; collections of native insects; fossils, rare books, or other printed matter or manuscripts. The Directors desire to make an interesting display and will welcome everything that will be likely to instruct or entertain the public. Full guarantee will be given for the safe return to the consignor of any article sent for exhibition at the Fair, which will begin at Independence October 4th and continue through the week. Anything consigned for exhibition should reach Independence not later than Saturday, October 1st and should be addressed to the secretary.

C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary Agricultural Dist. No. 18.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

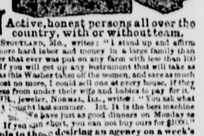
A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer



Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, SPURGEON, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of moms as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the dollars from under their wife and babies to pay for it." JOHN R. DONOE, Ph., Jeweler, Normal, Ills., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer? I bought last summer. Yes. It is the best machine ever invented by man. Yes. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. No. If you can't see that, you can see buy ours for glory." I will ship a sample to these desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes, and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

MONEY to be made. Cut this out and return to us, and we will send you free, something of great value and importance to you, that will start you in business which will bring you in more money right away than anything else in this world. Any one can do the work and live at home. Either sex; all ages. Something new, that just coins money for all workers. We will start you; capital not needed. This is one of the genuine, important chances of a lifetime. Those who are ambitious and enterprising will not delay. Grand outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Maine.

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMMES. On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	9.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Luning	5.10 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6.10 p. m.	9.10 a. m.
Belleville	7.45 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m.	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrive—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord	2.30 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.20 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunnevville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON, General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER, General Freight and Passenger Agent.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence Inyo Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor. feb12:f

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

AND

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,

10 Spruce Street, New York City,

For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,

Will be sent FREE, on application.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

200 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful FIN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CONSULT THIS BOOK AND ARM WITH OURSELVES.

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:

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THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

If you want a good Driving or Working Glove,

LEAK GLOVE MF'G CO. San Francisco, Cal.

Ask your Merchant for our Brand.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO. Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold. Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

WELLES BARNES, N. G.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL, Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec13-tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House. New Furniture. Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop. feb12tf

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE, Camp Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE,

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE. n252m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK, LONDON, England, BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main, Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR Wells, Fargo & Co's Exp

MUTUAL Life Insurance Co. OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL And LONDON and GLOBE Insurance Company

Capital - - $1,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½x11¼ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

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$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20 .....1887.

BORN.

JONES—At Round valley, August 15, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. T. E. Jones, a daughter.

DIED.

BRADY—At Lone Pine, August 14, 1887 Thomas Brady, aged 36 years.

That dog is a bear—a bugbear.

Paddy Jack is "across the river."

"Ho for the mountains" is the cry.

The peach crop is one of the heaviest known.

J. C. Flood, the Bonanza King, is dangerously ill.

Suppose we call it Oignon Vale; 't would be more euphonious.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr returned to Independence on Wednesday.

There will be a farewell party at Burt's Hotel, Big Pine, a week from Monday.

The fair Directors are now working in good earnest to make the fair a success.

Mrs. Mates of Lone Pine, was visiting friends at Camp Independence this week.

Dr. I. J. Woodin and C. Mulholland are rusticating in the Sierras west of Big Pine.

Flour is still scarce in Independence while Lone Pine has plenty. Why is this thus?

The Band Boys, with their new caps and flambeaux made a fine showing on Tuesday night.

A. R. Conklin returned home from Los Angeles at the end of last week. Mrs. Conklin has not yet returned.

A lot of ostriches from the ostrich farm near Los Angeles will be exhibited at the Nevada State Fair at Reno.

H. M. Yerington and a party of gentlemen interested in railroad matters were at Keeler at the end of last week.

Messrs. El. Walker and Billy Grant came up from Olancha on Thursday and spent a couple of days in town.

Should a ghostly visitant perambulate among the camps in Onion valley it will be recognized as Charley in a *robe de nuit*.

Mr. John Hughes, of Lone Pine, was taken severely ill on Wednesday. At last accounts however, he was on the mend.

Services will be held at the M. E. Church to-morrow (Sunday) evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday school at 11 a. m. All cordially invited to attend.

Mr. E. Robinson has a force of men and animals at work upon the race track. This is a new track close to town, and in a most desirable location.

Rev. T. E. Sissons, Financial Agent for the Bishop Creek Academy, has been appointed by the Nevada Conference to fill the charge at Bishop Creek.

The officers of the District Fair at Placerville have sent complimentary tickets to the President and Secretary of District No. 18, for which receivers return thanks.

John L. Hunt, of San Francisco, Secretary of the New Coso Mining Co. was at Independence at the begining of the week. He has since returned to San Francisco.

R. S. Miner, Esq., returned to Mono county on Thursday morning. He was here in connection with the Broder case and will return to Independence in about a month.

Barring that the nights are rather cold one could find no finer place to camp with a view of contemplating grand mountain scenery than Onion valley, twelve miles west of town.

A man named Thomas Brady died in the hospital at Lone Pine last Sunday morning. He was a native of Ireland, aged about thirty six years, and had been working in mines at Darwin.

Mr. Al. Griffith is a first class workman in his line. Sign lettering, carriage painting, graining, paper hanging, house painting, all these he will do in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates. See his card.

Hon. A. A. Sargent died in San Francisco on Sunday last. He had been ailing but a short time and his death was unexpected. In the death of Mr. Sargent his party loses one of its staunchest supporters and ablest leaders.

Rev. J. H. De La Matyr has been returned to Independence and will be in charge of the ministerial work at this place for the ensuing year. We are glad to welcome Mr. De La Matyr back. He is a liberal minded man and an earnest Christian worker.

A well known gambler named "Long" Brown committed suicide at Virginia City some days ago. He had a run of bad luck recently, became despondent and swallowed morphine. The poor house, the gutter, or suicide in solitude is apt to be end of a gambler.

Fred Holbert is handling two as fine two year-olds as could be found in a day's travel. One is a Vanderhoof belonging to Mr. Shepherd and the other a Muldoon owned by a local sport. The latter will be entered in the two-year-old trotting race at the fair.

Mr. C. L. Logan, of Bishop Creek and J. E. Reynolds, of Lone Pine, were in town during the week in attendance upon the Board of Education. Up to press time they were both succeeding very well. The Board of Examiners consists of Messrs. Shannon, Laird and Peeler.

The Supervisors of Colusa County made an appropriation of $1000 from the general fund to help defray the expense of making a county exhibit at the State Fair. No wiser expenditure was ever made. Money spent to promote the settlement and development of the country is a good investment.

R. S. Miner Esq. arrived at Independence some days ago from San Francisco. Mr. Miner appeared before the Supreme Court on behalf of Mono county in the sheep license cases. He believes that the Court will sustain the ordinance passed by the Supervisors of Mono, and will declare the license tax constitutional.

A Mountain Nook.

Last spring Mr. L. C. Gray who is developing the Kearsarge mine, planted a lot of grape cuttings at his cabin in a nook in the foot hills seven miles west from Independence. The cuttings have made rapid growth and, what may be thought strange, one of them is bearing grapes. The elevation of the little valley is about 5,500 feet above sea level, and Mount Kearsarge towers above it more than eight thousand feet; the peak of the mount is 13,700 feet above sea level. Streams dash down the mountain and flow through the valley. Within fifty yards of his cabin door Mr. Gray can at any time catch trout. There are about one hundred acres of land in this spot well suited to vines and fruit trees. Apple and pear trees and a few ornamental trees have been set out and are growing well. A short distance above the dwelling are two springs; one of these is impregnated with soda the other iron. Mr. Gray unites a portion of the water from each of these springs with a small stream taken from the brook and conducts them in a little flume to his house. The whole world might be searched in vain to find such pleasant water as this is to drink, it really appears to improve the flavor of wine when bottles are set in the water to cool. This opinion rests upon actual experiment. At night the scenery is very grand; the mountains appears to be vertical; each peak is clearly outlined against the deep blue of the sky, and each is crowned with a diadem of gems that sparkle with a luster never seen at lower altitudes. All along the foot hills of the Sierra in Owens Valley are little nooks like this where Mr. Gray lives. These contain from, say, fifty to one hundred acres of land. When rail connection shall be made with Los Angeles, every one of these little places will be settled upon. With a moderate expenditure of money and the exercise of good taste, these could be made such lovely spots as would suggest that they might have been hidden under leaves and smuggled out of Paradise by Eve. Trails lead up from these nooks into the very heart of the Sierra, into a region where lovely lakes abound; where great snow fields are found at all seasons, and where there is the best hunting and fishing in the State. This whole region only needs easy communication with Los Angeles to become a favorite resort with tourists from all parts of the world.

Hints to Fruit Growers

Mr. Angelo Rossi, who has had experience in the vineyards of France and California, says: "When planting grape cuttings in wet soil place them about 12 inches deep; in dry soil 18 to 20 inches deep. If planted in April the percentage of loss will be very small. In rich soil put them from 6 to 8 feet apart. There is a great mistake made in the valley generally by people permitting their orchards to be worked by those who know nothing about pruning and by this means get their good trees spoiled forever. Never cut a tree on the outside; always cut the inside, and cut as close to the joint as possible and in a year or two it will be all covered up and the tree will grow fine and healthy. Never cut the sprouts around the big limbs as they are the best producers and are protected from the wind; it is much better to cut the top and it will cause the tree to bear more fruit and of a better quality. Those who let their orchards go without pruning have the biggest trees while those who prune judiciously have the largest bank book." Mr. Rossi recommends that no stranger be allowed to prune vines or fruit trees without producing good reference as to capacity. An incapable or careless man may work a great injury in a short time in either vineyard or orchard. Split grafting may be done at any time after the leaves fall and before the buds start; say from November till March. Bud grafting may be done from the beginning of May until September. No pruning should be done after the trees begin to bud. Mr. Rossi says grape vines grow in Owens valley with a strength not known in other countries. He says vines grow as much in two years here as in four years west of the mountains. He says further that he worked for several years in the neighborhood of Toulouse, in the south of France, and is certain that Owens valley is a much better wine country than that provided the vines are properly cared for and the wine handled with as much skill as the French wine-makers have.

Mono Items.

[CHRONICLE-UNION.]

The Bodie Miner, after a three weeks fitful struggle as a tri-weekly, has again suspended publication.

Negotiations are pending for the sale of the Kentuck mine. John Sheehan, one of the owners, is doing some work in the mine.

The Mirande habeas corpus case, involving the constitutionality of the sheep license Ordinance of this county, has been duly submitted to the Supreme Court, from which a decision may be looked for almost daily, if those Judges are not as long winded as Judge Toohy, of San Francisco.

The Monte Cristo Mill is running satisfactorily, crushing some 25 tons a day. A small shipment of bullion was made a few days ago, but we are unable to give the value, any more than it was worth $12 an ounce. No cleanup has yet been made. A strong force is working the mine, and good ore is coming out.

George Vansickle is sinking a shaft on the Freeze Out, on the Monte Cristo ledge, between the Monte Cristo and Widow Dunn claims. At a depth of twenty-five feet he struck a six inch vein of good ore. As an extension of the Monte Cristo, that Company may want to extend its domains and take it in in due time.

The Fairs.

Arrangements should be made in due time to make a fitting display at the two State fairs, at Reno and Sacramento. We could send an exhibit of fruits, especially peaches, that would be unexcelled anywhere. At the time the fairs are held our fruit will be at its best; the different varieties of pears, peaches, nectarines, grapes etc., will then be fully matured. Such an exhibit, especially at Reno, where a place of honor has already been won for us, would be a great benefit, as showing the unrivalled qualities of the soil and climate of Owens valley for fruit growing, than which no branch of farming industry pays so well to the acreage and capital invested. It will certainly be an inducement to settlers to come where land capable of producing such fine fruit can be had so reasonably as here, and which in a few years will increase in value many fold.

Ore Returns.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—Just heard from first lot of horn silver, viz., 3¼ tons shipped to make up a carload with balance of base bullion on hand. I copy Selby's returns: Silver per ton, 490 ozs.; gold, $48 90 cents. Am pleased to report as above.

Yours Truly,
F. FITZGERALD.

Mr. J. G. Birchim, of Round Valley is in town. He reports the grain crop to be a good one, and matters and things progressing nicely in his section.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

To those who wish to order by mail we say:

Look Out for Our Fall & Winter Catalogue, to Be Issued the First Part of September.

It comprises the latest styles and ideas; is the most complete ever issued and we expect extraordinary results.

We are the largest Consumers of Goods on the Coast, and buy direct from the Manufacturers, thus ennabling us to give Most Advartageous Prices to you.

In 1880 we started in an unpretending way at 812 K street; we did not doubt the future since our stores increased with a rapidity that astonished us, necessitating improvement after improvement, all aimed toward having a splendid structure in Sacramento at some future time That time has come. To-day we are adding 20x80 feet to the rear of our present large establishment, and building two more stories over the 80x100 feet. The carpenter's busy hammers are heard from morn till night, sending forth a tune of enterprise from one end of Sacramento to the other, in encouraging tones of comendation; when completed we will have the largest and most magnificent store in Sacramento.

We are ready for a large order trade.

We are going to have it.

We will give prompt attention to all orders.

We will not be undersold.

Send for our new Illustrated Catalgue.

HALE BROS. & CO.

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829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1020 Ninth

Quite a number of Tulareites are in the Kings river country.

Mount Williamson, towering above Independence on the southwest, is the grandest peak in the United States. It reaches an altitude of 15,000 feet, a large portion of the northern side being a sheer descent. Two of the three peaks are inaccessible and but two parties have ascended the other.

In the Silva case the Supreme Court has denied the petition of the plaintiffs for a rehearing of the suit to compel Wells, Fargo and Co. to pay over to Silva a certificate of deposit. Unless an appeal shall be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States the money will now have to be paid to the Attorney of Silva, R. S. Miner Esq.

A large camping party started for Onion valley on Tuesday. Among the number were Mrs. J. W. P. Laird and aunt, Mrs. O. I. Mairs, Mrs. S. T. Thurston, Charley Thurston, Arlis Mairs and "kids" innumerable. The valley is a lovely spot and the campers will be sure to enjoy themselves. Another party went up this morning.

The town of Lundy, Mono county has been partially destroyed by fire. The conflagration originated in the May Lundy Hotel and, there being no means of stopping its course, spread rapidly through Main street, destroying everything in its way. As there is a number of vacant houses on the outskirts of the town, and one of the larger stores escaped, the privation will not be great.

There is a determined band of train robbers in Arizona and Texas. So far the authorities have been unable to apprehend a single member of the gang. After the recent robbery a troop of soldiers was put on the trail but they failed to overhaul the robbers. The express car was forced open with giant powder and a large sum of money taken out. One thousand Mexican dollars was left on the trail as too cumbersome to carry.

The railroad slaughter at Chatsworth, Illinois, was one of the worst that ever occurred. It is too dreadful to think that such wholesale destruction of human life was planned and carried out for the purpose of robbery. And yet there were men at hand so fiend like in nature as to begin the work of robbing the mangled victims only a few minutes after they were killed. No beast so cruel as a human being without conscience.

It is well worth while to walk through the orchard of Mr. John Baxter. No handsomer fruit pictures were ever seen than his trees now show. Peaches of the loveliest colors hang in great clusters; crimson nectarines, apples like gold, and pear trees loaded so heavily that the limbs bend down till they rest upon the ground. Thousands of acres of as good land as Mr. Baxter has got lie uncultivated all over Owens Valley. This is destined to become the most noted fruit region in the State.

A few days ago Mr. Levy had a letter from a friend telling him that the man who stole his mare had been seen in Long valley. It would appear that the thief had turned back after passing Lone Pine and went north through the valley again. When seen in Long valley he was riding a horse that is known to have belonged to Mr. C. B. Rawson. The presumption is that the thief rode Mr. Levy's mare till the animal became exhausted, then turned her loose or traded her off and stole the animal belonging to Mr. Rawson.

A large camping party returned to Lone Pine on Wednesday from Kings river. They had plenty of sport; no end of fish and venison, and one or two bears, not to speak of a fine sheep dog which Billy Grant avers was shot through by two hunters previous to climbing a tree to escape the attack of the supposed wounded bear. The dog managed to get to camp and died during the night.

Another Failure To Agree.

After being out all night, and it being plain they could not agree upon a verdict, the jury in the Hood case were discharged by Judge Hannah on Saturday morning. It is understood that the jury stood seven for conviction and five for acquital. The only witnesses to the shooting were the accused and the harty shot at. Under such circumstances it is well nigh impossible for a District Attorney to secure a conviction. This being the second trial in this case with the same result, and it being evident that a conviction cannot be secured, surely it would be best not to put the county to the expense of a third trial, but to ask that the prisoner be discharged on the ground that it is impossible to get evidence enough to secure a conviction.

Railroad Extension.

The want of railroad communication with Los Angeles is becoming more severely felt every day. In the near future the chief source of income of Owens valley settlers will be derived from the sale of the unrivalled fruits of Owens valley. To reach a suitable market a southern outlet is needed. We will then be in a position to compete successfully for the entire southern market. Such a railroad would be of more material benefit to Los Angeles than to us, and of this fact the Los Angeles people are becoming aware. There is not the least doubt that such communication will be effected in the near future. The recent visit of Mr. H. M. Yerington and other railroad men to Keeler may be regarded as favorable to this much desired result.

Ranch for Sale.

At Black Rock, twelve miles north from Independence, 520 acres of land for sale. Black Rock is one of the very best parts of Owens Valley. Four hundred acres of this land is held under U. S. patent; the remainder is located under the timber culture Act. One hundred and eighty acres are enclosed by a fence of cedar posts and barb wire Sixty acres are now under cultivation, mostly wheat, oats and barley. A large amount of hay can be cut; blue joint, red clover etc. Several large springs of pure water on the place and good water rights additional. House, outbuildings and corrals. C. & C. railroad half mile distant from east line of land. Owens river eighty rods distant. This is a fine place for an energetic man to improve and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

C. MULHOLLAND,

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley, Good water title. For further particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.
P. W. Forbes, Independence.

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NEVADA STATE FAIR

—Of 1887 Will be Held—

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35 Races, $10,000.

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Indian Pony Races, Baloon Ascensions, Bicycle Races, Stock Parades.

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Friday, Sept. 23, Wednesday, Sept. 28, and Friday, Sept. 30.

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President Powning offers as a Special Premium a $100 GOLD MEDAL for the Best Exhibit in any Department.

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$100 For The Best, $50 For The Second

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the Auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WAS ESTABLISHED IN Accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the Agricultural Society of the State," Approved March 7, 1885.

Members of State Board of Agriculture.

L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County.
B. F. LEETE, of Washoe County.
P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe County.
AL. WHITE, of Washoe County.
JOHN SWEENY, of Ormsby County.
T. B. RICKY, of Douglas County.
C. C. POWNING, of Washoe County.
ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County.
THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County.
F. DANGBERG, of Douglas County.
W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County.
JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt County.

Officers of Society.

C. C. POWNING.....President.
C. H. STODDARD.....Secretary
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For Speed Programme, Premium List and other information, address
C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada. C. C. POWNING,
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INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of
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Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
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PROF. HARRIS' Pastille
A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.
TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.
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One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00
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NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay, and numerous diseases defying the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over Brain work. Avoid the impositions of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.
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CAUTIONED PERSONS! Not a Trust.
Ask for terms of our Appliances.
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BEES & HONEY

I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.
Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.
W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN.
Bee Keeper.

HUMANITY A UNIT.

"A Wonderfully Beautiful Creature of the Grace of God"—The Possibility of Grace.

Grace is the beautifier of the soul. Luther says: "A Christian is a wonderfully beautiful creature of the grace of God." Is there no loveliness in the sweet humanity that, though adorned with many a grace, sees no beauty in itself, in admiration for the good it sees in others? Is there no attractiveness in the benevolence that can give "to the unthankful and to the evil, hopping for nothing again?" Is there no brightness in a character that is the embodiment of integrity, and that would rather suffer the loss of all things than deprive another of the smallest of his rights? Is there nothing charming in a spirit of forgiveness that, in place of malicious retaliation, shows mercy and loving-kindness and pours out its tender heart in prayer for the enemy and the oppressor? Is it not refreshing to meet with those in whom all self-seeking is dead, and who live simply to go about doing good? Is there nothing beautiful in the love that can persist in loving in the face of bitter hate, and willingly undergoes all kinds of suffering if only those inflicting it may at last be saved? Is there not a positive splendor in the consecration of a life to the uplifting of the fallen and the recovery of the lost? Is nothing to be admired in the "white flower of a blameless life," or the blending of a stern principle that could die for truth, with a gentleness that can shed tears over the suffering of a child. But the fact is, these are only a few of the features of the beautiful character of those who are Christ-like.

And to this we are "called." This is a possibility of grace. We can be saved into this and up to this. The "body of sin can be destroyed." But it can only be done by a holy nature taking its place. And that holiness is conformity to Christ, "the holy One of God." Blessed church, when all its members, by being saved from sin, have put on the Lord Jesus Christ.—*Guide to Holiness.*

WHY THE "ROYAL" IS THE BEST.

The improved method by which it has been made possible to produce pure cream of tartar, has had an important bearing upon the manufacture of baking powder. By the process heretofore generally employed, it has been found impossible to remove all impurities, more particularly the tartrate of lime, which remained to such an extent as to greatly impair the quality of the cream of tartar, and to interfere seriously with the strength and wholesomeness of the baking powders into which it entered.

In the new process, which is owned by the Royal Baking Powder Company of New York, and exclusively employed in its extensive tartar works, the imported crude grape acid is so treated as to remove all vestige of tartrate of lime or other impurities, giving a product before unknown—a chemically pure cream of tartar.

By the employment of these superior facilities, the Royal Baking Powder Company has made the Royal Baking Powder, as the chemists all certify, of the highest possible degree of strength, "absolutely pure" and wholesome, and with an always uniform leavening power. It is for these reasons that the "Royal" never fails to produce bread, biscuit, cakes, etc., that are light, sweet, digestible, and wholesome; the eating of which is never followed by indigestion, or any of those physical discomforts attendant upon the partaking of improperly prepared food. In rendering possible the production of a baking powder possessed of these qualifications, the improved method of refining cream of tartar becomes at once a matter of material importance to the culinary world.

USELESS PERSONS.

The Inertia of Motion as Dangerous to Success as the Inertia of Rest.

An inert person is likely to be a useless person. Motion is not necessarily progress; action is not necessarily accomplishment. One may be as truly inert in action as in inaction. Among philosophers, inertia is that tendency of matter to remain in the state in which it has been put. Once at rest, it continues at rest; once in motion, it continues with the same motion—until acted upon by some external force. Most persons are troubled with inertia. If they are at rest, they need some one to rouse them into action. If they are in motion they need some one to vary the speed, or change the direction of, or stop, that motion. He who waits for an external force to cure his own inertia, will not be very likely to be much of a force in helping to cure the world's inertia. By slacking your own speed, you may draw some one else into action. By increasing your speed you may push some one else into action. There is no virtue in motion unless you move something; no virtue in action, unless you act upon something. If you would be of use in the world, avoid the inertia of motion as well as the inertia of rest.—*S.-S. Times.*

The Bones of Marshal Ney.

Sensational reports have been sent from Salisbury, N. C., that the remains of the famous Marshal Ney, who commanded the Old Guard at Waterloo, lie buried in the soil of that State. It is said that a man named Peter S. Ney came to North Carolina in 1816 and died there. Many of his old friends insist that this man was Marshal Ney. It was said that Ney's skull had been trephined, and an examination of the remains would prove conclusively that the remains were his. The remains were disinterred and found to have crumbled into dust, and it was impossible to ascertain whether or not the skull had been trephined.—*Chicago News.*

—The "beautiful" Indian maiden, thinks a writer to the Philadelphia *Press*, is generally a big, fat, dirty-looking creature, with a blanket around her that comes to her knees, bareheaded, with moccasins on that she generally pulls off when they are worn out. The blanket is fastened at the neck and also with a belt at the waist. One thing they have, the most beautiful, pearl-looking teeth.

A DREARY COUNTRY.

Interesting Account of the Hudson Bay Region and Its Inhabitants.

Those who have never seen life as it exists among the inhabitants of the Hudson Bay country would be astonished at the extent of civilization among a class of people generally supposed to be savages, as well as at the awful grandeur of the scenery and forbidding aspect of the graveyard coasts along the shores of that northern sea. In all the uninhabitable region of North America there is nowhere to be found a more bleak, desolate, or dreary waste than that between Ungava Bay, off the coast of Labrador on the east, and Fort Churchill, on the west and southern part of Hudson Bay proper. Although little is known yet regarding this weird and frozen region, it has had a growth within the last half century which has been something phenomenal, and having been measured according to its needs by the God of Nature has gone on advancing from age to age, until at the present time, not alone the more fertile islands, but the extent of land back from the coast on either side, is thickly populated by a people who hunt and fish and talk and chatter even among the misery and destitution which life in a region of perpetual frost and snow must bring. Hudson Bay itself is really an island sea, extending between latitude 51° and 64° north, and longitude 77° and 95° west, and while about 1,000 miles long at its greatest distance, is only about 600 miles in breadth, covering an area of over 500,000 square miles. It is navigable only for about three months in the year—from the middle of June to the middle of September—and for the remainder of the year is filled with drift ice, which renders navigation, even for a short distance, an absolute impossibility. The eastern coasts of the bay are sights to be admired, cliffs rising in many cases to a height of from 200 to 400 feet abruptly from the water's edge, and, being composed of a glacier-like substance which, being ever coated with ice and frozen snow, shine in the sunlight until it is almost impossible to look at them for any length of time. The residents of this section are not properly Esquimaux, but a cross between this race and the French and Indians, who have come in for the purpose of hunting and fishing, and finally settled down among the natives to live as they do and share with them in the privations which no other life affords. On an average, in the summer months, the thermometer stands at about 45° above, while the temperature in the winter runs as low as 60° below zero and will average about 25° below. Fish are scarce and can be caught only in the rivers, of which on the east there is only the Great Whale, while on the west there are the Hayes, Nelson, Churchill, Moose, Albany, Weeknish, Main and Abbitibbe. Seal abound in plenty, but are extremely shy and hard for the natives to get at, while porpoise and walrus are equally difficult to get hold of. Were it not for the small fur-bearing animals which are about the shores the poor half-breeds would stand a very good chance of perishing by hunger, as they can expect nothing in the way of favors from the Hudson Bay Company's stores, a few of which are along the coast. The natives live in little villages composed of from fifty to one hundred rude huts. Each community has its place of worship and its church burial ground, which is consecrated by the Moravian missionaries, a few of whom are to be found wandering about from village to village, from the eastern extent of the settlements down as far as Fort Churchill on the west. These faithful, beloved men expect no recompense for their services, and if they did they wouldn't get it, for there is not in all the country such a thing as money, the only exchange being in fish, oil or furs. Whenever one of a tribe dies the rest of his family—meaning by that the entire settlement—stop work for the day and prepare to bury him. If the settlement possesses such a thing as a dinner bell, and the most of them do, the oldest man in the village goes about from hut to hut and rings the bell in front of each until the occupants come out, both big and little, and, falling into line, march after him. When the circuit has been made, and big and little are all collected, a march is made for the kirote, as it is called, the village church, which consists of about an acre of ground simply inclosed by a wall of stones near the middle of the community. Into this little field go the entire populace, and after chanting the virtues of the dead for some hours, the corpse is taken away on a skin rack and covered with ice and snow in the common burial plot. The rest of the day is spent in rejoicing, and the next day, if the deceased was married, his better half makes another choice, and at the end of a week, if an agreement be come to, the dead is forgotten and the no longer sorrowing ones begin life over again.—*Cor. Pittsburgh Post.*

Methods of the Dudes.

The old clo' man could, if he would, tell curious secrets of well dressed humanity. Most of us can recall transactions with this peripatetic trader, in which, after treating with contumely each individual piece of a not inelegant wardrobe, he lugged off the garments and left with the seller a pitifully small sum in exchange. The gilded youth does these things better. His old clothes are but technically old, as the young soldier of a few years' service is technically a veteran. He never wears a garment longer than a few weeks, and he sells it for a fair percentage of the original cost. He gets long credits from his tailor and cash down from the old clo' man. He thus contrives to be always well dressed at a comparatively moderate cost. It is told of a great ready made clothier's son that the young man appeared in a new suit at least once a month. He wore his garments carefully, and after they had been pressed and cleaned returned them to his father's stock to be sold as new to an unsuspecting public.—New York Letter.

Playing Marbles.

In nearly all the Sussex villages not only boys, but grown up and even very aged men, play at marbles on good Friday. It is considered as wrong to omit this solemn duty as to go without the Christmas pudding, etc.—Notes and Queries.

TRYING TO CAPTURE CARLOTTA.

A Mexican General's Story of His Attempt to Take the Empress Prisoner.

In 1873 I was coming from the City of Mexico to El Paso, Tex., and by chance I met Gen. Aurellano, who is now a member of the national congress in the City of Mexico. We began to talk of the improvements of the country and on other topics. When we passed the City of Queretaro, where Maximilian was made prisoner, I mentioned the incident about the Empress Carlotta in 1866, and he said: "Yes, it was I who made the attempt to capture her." "Will you explain to me how it was, and what your intentions were, general?" "Yes," he answered. "You may remember," he said, "the decree of Oct. 3, 1865, issued by Maximilian and his ministers, and which read: 'Every Mexican caught with any weapon in his hands shall be considered as a bandit and shall be executed immediately.' It is said that Maximilian himself was opposed to this decree, but, influenced by Bazaine and the Empress Carlotta, was compelled to issue it. Now, by this merciless law we lost the bravest of our soldiers and the best of our generals.

"In May of 1866 the well known and perhaps the best of our guerrilleros, Nicolas Romero, was taken prisoner in Jalisco and brought to the City of Mexico, where, together with others, he was to be shot on the 6th of June. I had a great regard for this man, brave in battle and merciful with his prisoners, and I resolved, at the risk of my life, to save him. I was commanding 1,600 men; my headquarters was the Mount of San Juan, which you know is not far from the capital; I chose sixty of my bravest men, and, favored by the darkness of the night of the 5th of June, I led them through the forests of the road connecting the castle of Chapultepec with the capital; I hid my men and myself in a small river along the road; I knew the empress had to pass between the hours of 6 and 7 in the morning, as she was accustomed to take a ride every morning at that hour from the city to the castle. My intention was to capture her, and by doing that I was sure to rescue my great friend. I also knew she had with her ten or twelve men, but I had six times that number, and what gave me confidence was they did not expect such an attack.

"I waited. The hour came, and I said to my soldiers: 'Don't hurt the woman on a white horse, but try to capture her.' Just then Charlotta came in sight, and with the cry to my men, 'For Mexico!' we sprang to the bed of the road, and a hand in hand struggle at once began. The empress, to my surprise, instead of fleeing toward the castle, as I expected she would, turned to the city. I followed her closely—very closely. I was about to catch the tail of her horse, but by that time I was at the gate of the city, and before 200 or more French soldiers, who were thunderstruck at the sight of their empress passing like lightning between them. The captain commanding this body of soldiers was Boulanger! I took advantage of their surprise and returned to my men. The empress owed her life to the beautiful mare. Indeed, that mare beat my horse and saved her mistress. When I reached the place where my men were, all the French soldiers with the exception of one, the captain, were lying on the road, some killed, others wounded, and a woman was lying also on a zarape of one of my soldiers. I told the captain to take care of his companions and the woman, and ordered my soldiers to retreat to the Mount of San Juan. I was unsuccessful, but even now I feel conscious of having done all in my power to rescue a dear friend."

The general was so affected that I did not press the subject any further.—C. Olivares in Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

Wonders of the Miocene Age.

Were we, in vision, to behold that wonderful Miocene age, where as yet no traces of man have been found, when vines and magnolias grew in northern lands, palm trees flourished along the Hudson river, and long armed apes were swinging in British, French and German forests, we are warranted in believing that we should see birds and quadrupeds simpler and less interesting than those which now exist, with habits and instincts less complex than those of their surviving representatives which have been for ages exposed to a struggle for life with man, or which have been trained to man's service.

To look upon that pre-human world would be like looking through the oceans of the present day. Hunger, fight, flight and feeding we should have. The horn, the mailed coat, the heavy hoof, the poisoned fang, the muscular embrace, the terrible tooth and beak would be there doing work which is accomplished now in these more populous times by bodies diminished in size and brains increased in bulk. An examination of mammalian skulls, from their first appearance in strata onwards, lends countenance to this argument; that there has been, on the whole, a mental improvement among the birds and quadrupeds of the northern hemisphere.—George Jackson in New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Ten Rules for Bathers.

When suffering from violent excitement, do not bathe.

Undress slowly, but then go directly into the water.

Take your time on the way to the bathing house or beach.

On arriving at the beach inquire about depth and currents of water.

Do not remain too long in the water, especially if not very robust.

After meals, and especially after taking alcoholic liquors, do not bathe.

When suffering from suddenly occurring or from continued illness, do not bathe.

Jump in head first, or at least dip under quickly, if you do not like to do the first.

After sleepless nights or excessive exercise, do not bathe, unless you first rest a few hours.

After bathing, rub the body to stimulate circulation and then dress quickly; then take moderate exercise.—National Druggist.

Interesting Signaling Apparatus.

A highly interesting signaling appartus has just been examined at the Station Montparnasse, Paris. On opening the door of a compartment a bell box in the guard's van indicates the number of the carriage, of the compartment, and at which side the door was opened. When the train stops all doors instantly open on the side the passengers have to alight; should any door on the opposite side be opened it would be signaled by the bell ringing. In case of danger, communication can be made without opening the door by simply pressing on a knob, with the same effect.—Frank Leslie's.

The man who is always in a hurry leaves a great many things behind him.

RUSSIAN GIRL STUDENTS.

The Desperate Effort Made by Them to Secure a Little Education.

The attempt on the Czar brings the Nihilists again to the fore, and will have the effect of exposing the Russian lady students here to much nagging police espionage. One rarely sees them unless in the Quartier Latin, although I came across a nest of them a short time ago in a hotel in the Cours de la Reine. Quakers could not have been more plainly dressed, and most of them had their hair cropped. They were good musicians, and one and all hardened smokers. Russian girls take to the fragrant weed like Kalmucks. I am not sure that their air of quiet, settled sadness is due to impecuniousness. A studentess told me that the only cheery ones among them are Jewesses, and that they are not very wealthy; but they meet with moral, and, indeed, often material, support from persons of their race settled in Paris. I also learned from her that not a few of her companions are girls of influential families, and that they have broken away from home and come here under assumed names to study. The difficulties with which some of them had to contend in making their way here would strike you, were I to relate them, as belonging to the domain of romance. What do you think of the daughter of the Governor of a province who was sent south by her family to be out of the way of restless spirits with whom she came into sympathetic contact in Moscow, working her way as a cabin boy to Varna? She there entered a hotel as "boots," stayed some time, and, when she had money enough to buy a suit of clothes suitable to her sex, took service as a nursery-maid in a family about to start for England. When there, she was engaged as a nursery governess in a noble family, and was taken to the country-seat of some cousins of her own, high in the English peerage. But they had no idea who she was. As soon as she had saved a small sum she came to Paris, and before she could find a lodging, she used to pass her nights in a casual asylum. Being a person of first-rate education, she now prepares girls wanting to be admitted to the new high schools. The place where she resides is a big loft over a cart-maker's shed, which has been fitted up as a dormitory and living-room for about twenty studentesses. Another loft serves as a refectory, where meals are cooked at a large stove. Each studentess takes a turn at cooking. The tables on which dinner is served are made of boards placed on trestles. When the plates and dishes are removed in the evening, all sit down to study. The brain of the Russian girl is a receptive one, and retains what it takes in. I don't think that the studentesses I describe are engaged in dynamite conspiracies; but they wish well to those who are.—*Paris Cor. London Truth.*

OFF FOR EUROPE

Two Men Now Realizing the Bright Dreams of Their Early Life.

Zach Messenger, the owner of the unpretentious little barber-shop at 315 Bush street, is not at his post of duty these days. He left two days ago via the Canadian Pacific Railroad for Europe, taking his better half with him, and intending to be gone five months. It is only a brief time since Mr. Messenger had no such notion in his head as doing a foreign land. An attache of the little shop yesterday told an *Examiner* reporter how it was he happened to change his mind.

"You see," he said, "Zach has been having quite a struggle of it for several years, although he is an old San Francisco boy, and has had a pretty fair trade. But his expenses were heavy, and most of the time he just about kept even. But he could always spare a dollar or two in any little enterprise that promised a profit. So it was that he got to taking a ticket a month lately in the Louisiana State Lottery. Well, in the drawing of April 12th last, he pulled out one-tenth of Ticket No. 67,060 for $15,000, and was promptly notified to this effect.

"He went straight down to Wells, Fargo & Co. and got the sum mentioned. Pleased! I should say he was. He said since he'd been so fortunate he'd just take a little trip off. Oh! yes, he takes more than one ticket now, as do most all who know Zach."

Another tenth of the $150,600 prize was won across the bay at Oakland at the same drawing. It soon became known that A. Mousson, a bachelor of 40 who had been trying all his life hitherto to win a fortune, was the lucky man. Mr. Mousson had conceived the idea that he could not do a better thing, as he went along, than to invest in a ticket or two. Now he considers it the best move he ever made in his life.

For some days he has been receiving the congratulations of his friends, and now he is casting about to carry out some of the many bright plans of his early life.

It is rumored also that when he goes upon a trip to the Neckar, as it is possible he may, he will not go alone, and that the trip will be all the more enjoyable on that account.—San Francisco Cal. *Examiner*, May 4th, 1887.

Said Jenkins: "My duty I ought not to dodge;
To stay from lodge isn't right."
Said his wife: "But whenever you go out to lodge
You manage to lodge out all night."

NIGHTMARE,

sick-headache, depression of spirits and want of ambition are symptoms of a diseased liver. The lungs, stomach, and bowels are all in sympathy. Life is only a living death. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" acts upon the torpid liver, and effectually removes all these difficulties and disorders. Nervous feelings, gloomy forebodings, and irritability of temper all disappear.

There was once a fair maid of South Vernon,
Who'd a hat with a big bunch of fern on;
The crown stood up straight,
Two pounds was its weight,
With a brim that an engine could turn on.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

AN AROUSED COMMUNITY.

The Unusual Stir Caused in Kingston, New York.

Special Correspondence Boston Globe

The letter I recently wrote the *Globe* describing a remarkable occurrence which took place here has had the effect of thoroughly awakening this community. The facts, as described, were that Jere Smith, son of Cornelius B. Smith of the State Insurance Department, after passing through an agonizing ordeal, and having been abandoned by his friends, had been most wonderfully rescued. His experience was, in its beginning at least, almost the same as that of hundreds of other men and women in every city and town. He had gone along thoughtlessly, noticing only occasional inconveniences, and had suddenly been awakened to the fact that death was staring him in the face. He had overlooked little passing troubles without realizing that they are often "the beginning of the end." He had neglected interests that concerned his very life, just as thousands of others do, simply because they come in a quiet and often unnoticed way. And it is cause for gratitude that his experience is having so good and arousing an effect on others who were drifting in the same dangerous direction.

BEGINNING OF THE END.

I was in the office of the Kingston *Freeman*, one of the best interior papers of the State, the other day, and had a talk with W. H. Winton, its popular manager. Quite naturally the conversation drifted to Mr. Smith's case, and the stimulating effect it was having on the people. Mr. Winton said:

"I can specially sympathize with Mr. Smith for I have been through a much similar experience in my own family. My wife became troubled and weakened, as so many women do, and from small symptoms and beginnings grew worse until she finally began to bloat terribly. She had been attended by physicians, sometimes with temporary success, usually without. We finally determined to try the same means which Mr. Smith employed so successfully, and my wife is not in her grave, but in the enjoyment of health wholly because Hunt's Remedy rescued her. This is a grand medicine and a large suffering world, too often ignorant or skeptical of its life saving, healthy giving qualities, needs it."

PRESCRIBING.

"It is certainly receiving wonderful indorsements" I remarked. "Do you think it merits them."

"Every one of them. Why, when my wife began using the remedy she discovered the same medicine had been given her by a physician some time ago without her knowing the name of the medicine given at the time. I can also prove that bushel baskets full of empty bottles of Hunt's Remedy were taken out of a doctor's office after his death. No one supposes for a moment that the bottles were used for desk ornaments or bric-a-brac, but the contents had undoubtedly been given to patients in small quantities at high prices. The medical profession evidently knows no better or more valuable remedy."

Mr. Cornelius B. Smith, the father of Jere Smith, confirmed all the son had said and added: "I have not words strong enough to give Hunt's Remedy the praise it merits, and there are hundreds of others in this city who feel the same way."

"TOWN TALK."

Mr. Edwin H. Fassett said that the facts above given had been the "town talk" of Kingston, and his assertion was confirmed by William D. Prennier.

Messrs. Cooper and Winchell, who are popular druggists, declare that not only are all the facts above stated true, but the demand for the remedy is something remarkable. It has become a household necessity here, as it undoubtedly deserves to be everywhere.

WINTHROP.

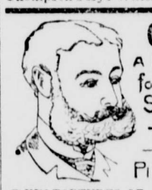
The cheapest thing in straw hats this season is the head of a dude.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility and kindred weaknesses should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. World's Dispensay Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The young lady who pounds the piano has a disagreeable bang.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.



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This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifyer, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure

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It will cure entirely all ovarian or uterine troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements; & consequent spinal Weakness, and is particularly adapted to the change of life.

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A large head is a sign of brains, but a big head is a sign of folly.

WHAT WOULD THE WORLD DO

without woman? asks the essayist who starts out to say something new on this oft-treated subject. Of course, the human element of the world would not exist without woman, so the question is gratuitous. It would have been far more sensible to ask: What would the world do without the salvation of woman, without a panacea for her physical ills and cure for her peculiar diseases. In a word, what would the world do without Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the great remedy for female weaknesses? It is indispensable for the ills of womankind.

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One bottle taken according to directions will give better results than a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or any of the so-called Blood Purifiers with which the market is glutted. At Druggists, price $1.00 per bottle.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
SATURDAY.....AUGUST 27, 1887.

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PHILOSOPHER DUNDER.

He Furnishes Some Good Reading for the Lazy and Discontented.

Vhell, shildren, once upon a time, you know, dere vhas a man who lifed close peside a big woods. He vhas werry poor. His clothes vhas in rags. He doan' haf so mooch money in one year ash would puy him a quart of peanuts. He vhas always complaining of his hardt lot, und he vhas always madt pecause somepody else vhas rich. Vhell, one day vhen he vhas cryin' oudt dot he vhas sick, and dat he doan' haf some luck, und dot eafery pody else vhas all right but him, a leedle oldt man comes out of der forest und says to him:

"Vhas your name Hardt Luck?"

"Yes, dot vhas my name, und I vhas so discouraged dot I shoot myself. If you vhas a fairy I like you to help me along."

"Certainly. Shust you come oudt mit der woods."

Vhen Hardt Luck goes out mit him he finds himself tied oop mit a tree pooty queek, und some more oldt mans come around mit switches und gif him sooch a licking as nefer vhas. Den der first leedle oldt man unties him und says:

"Your poverty comes from your laziness; your hardt lot vhas your own fault; your sickness vhas pecause you doan' shweat. I like you to remember dot one week of hardt work beats fife years of luck. You must learn der plain lesson dot vhen a man doan' help himself nopody else vhas responsible for his troubles."

Und, shildren, dot vhas shust der vhay of it. If you see some mans who vhas always kicking und complaining und telling of his hardt luck, you may pet he vhas all to plame for it, und der sooner somepody boots some ambition into him der petter he vhas off.

Vell, once upon anoder time a man who lifs py a farm mit his wife, und haf some cows und sheep und pigs, und vhas all right, vhas going home from his day's work vhen he meets an old womans in a black cloak. He vhas going past her, but she shtops him und says:

"Poor mans, I feel sadt for you dot you haf to work so awful hardt. On der sea shore vhas a big treasure. Vhy doan't you go und find him und be a rich man."

Vhell, dot man skips home to tell his wife und all night long nopody shleeps a wink. He goes oudt in der morning und looks und looks, und eafery day und eafery week he looks und digs und vhalks aroundt to find dot treasure. His fields grow oop mit weeds, his cows und pigs und sheep vhas soldt off, und vhen he comes home he quarrels mit his wife pecause he doan't find dot money. One day vhen der sheriff sells him oudt und his wife runs off, dot oldt womans meets him again, und he vhas so awful madt dot he like to kill her.

"My frendt," said der oldt womans, "it vhas through you dot I like to teach der worldt a lesson. He who vhas content mit vhat he has vhas rich. He who has plenty for all his wants vhas a fool to run after dot which is buried out of sight. Vhat you got by honest toil brought happiness; vhat you hoped to acquire through luck has brought you to poverty and wretchedness."

Und, shildren, dot vhas all aboudt it.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

HISTORY OF WATCHES.

The Cumbersome Affairs Carried by Our Remote Forefathers.

Watches were originally made of steel and iron. No glasses were used until about 1615, the cases being wholly of metal, and to admit of readily seeing the time the cover of the face was sometimes perforated in elegant designs. Instead of the form now universally adopted, various styles of casing were employed, such as globular, octangular, cruciform, skull, acorn, pear, lemon, tulip, bird, and in fact, nearly every imaginable shape that ingenuity could invent or caprice suggest, and as a consequence of this and the fact that many of those watches were provided with striking movements, they were so bulky that it was inconvenient to carry them in the pocket, and they were hung at the girdle with swivels, so that their faces could be readily turned for observation without being removed from their position. The hairspring was not introduced until about 1658, and was a great improvement on the early watches. About a century later the smallest repeating watch ever made was presented to George III. of England. If was smaller than our silver half-dime, and weighed only five penny-weights and one-eighth grains. It was necessary to make a set of minute tools for its construction. For this watch the manufacturer received a present from the King of 500 guineas (about $2,500), and it is reported that he was afterward offered a thousand guineas to duplicate it for the Emperor of Russia, but he refused it, so that his gift to the King might remain unique. A smaller watch than this, however, formed a part of the Swiss exhibit in the World's Fair of 1851, but this was not a repeater. It was only three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, and was set in the end of a pencil-case. It not only gave the hours, minutes and seconds, but the day sof the month also.—*School Record.*

—An Italian traveler, Prof. S. Sommier, finds that the northern limit of the Siberian forest region is retreating southward, on account, he believes, of increasing moisture of the climate of Arctic Asia. In many districts the trees have been succeeded by extensive tracts of water-saturated moss.

FUNERALS IN MEXICO.

How an Enterprising Stockholder Made His Street-Car Shares Pay.

In the City of Mexico every body rides. They patronize the street cars when a carriage can be obtained cheaper. That is one can get a carriage for 25 and 50 cents an hour, when one knows how to do it. The street car fares cost 12½ and 25 cents, yet the cabman sleeps on his elevated post of honor while the cars overflow at both ends. The cars in the City of Mexico run on ninety miles of rails and last year carried 9,500,000 passengers. The company owns 2,000 mules and horses, 175 first-class coaches, 85 second-class, 50 platform or freight cars and 36 funeral cars, according to the statistics furnished me. They pay an annual dividend of 6 per cent. on a capital of $5,100,000, yet they rival the Interstate Commerce bill on their liberality with passes. In a whole year only six were issued, and they were given to Government officials.

All the cars start from the Zocalo, the center square of the city, which faces the palace and cathedral, and was designed and laid out at the command of Carlotta, Maximilian's unfortunate bride. No car ever runs single. They all travel in trains of various lengths. The drivers say it is to protect themselves from bandits, who might otherwise overpower the passengers on one car and rid them of their earthly gain. Every car has two drivers, a conductor to sell tickets and another to collect them. This is to prevent cheating. At every corner the drivers blow a horn to warn pedestrians to clear the way. The mules go at a break neck speed, while the drivers apply the whip vigorously. Very seldom more than one mule is used in a car, as the city is level, but that one slender mule will carry an immense load with a speed which would turn a Kentucky mule gray with envy.

When the street car line was first opened in Mexico, an enterprising stockholder, Senor Gayosso, bought up all the hearses in the city. He then had funeral cars built for the tracks, and procured the sole right to prepare passengers and haul them to their last resting-place. He is to-day one of the wealthiest men in Mexico. The first-class funeral cars for adults are built of fine black wood. A raised part is in the center of the car on which the coffin is placed. A canopy, exquisitely finished, covers the entire car, the sides being artistically draped. From four to eight beautiful black horses, with long black plumes in their heads, haul this strange car.

The two drivers are dressed in fine black suits, gloves and high silk hats bound with wide crepe bands. The coffin is placed on the rest prepared for it, and all around and over flowers are placed. Following this comes a train of cars with the friends. The windows are draped with white crepe and the doors with black. A funeral train will average twenty cars and more, if it is a person of wealth who has died, but in the hundreds who follow a body to the grave can not be found one woman or a child.

I have asked the reason why no women ever attend funerals in Mexico. It is against the rules of society. Mr. Gayosso says women are not allowed to go to funerals because they cry too much. However, a wife cannot go to her husband's funeral, nor can a mother follow her babe to its grave.

There is a similiarity in all the funeral cars. Those for children are white, drawn by white horses. Those for the poor are, like other things in this world for the poor, cheap and shabby. The poor Indian can have a funeral car and two passage tickets for fifty cents by applying to the police. He can even hire a plain, unpainted coffin to carry the dead to the grave. Once there the body is wrapped in a serape and consigned to a grave which has been rented for from two to five years. At the end of that time the grave is opened and the bleaching bones are cast into a corner kept for that purpose, where they lay bleaching in the hot Southern sun, exposed to the gaze of the public.

Funerals cost from 50 cents to $2,000. One of the prettiest customs in Mexico is the universal respect which greets a passing funeral. Every man, from the millionaire to the poor-half clad peon, takes off his hat until the sad train has passed. Well-dressed senoras bow their heads and silently cross themselves, while the Indian women kneel in prayer.—*Nellie Bly, in N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Working Him Nicely.

"My dear," said a husband, who is fond of putting posers, "can you tell me why young women who don't want to get married are like angels' visits."

The lady finally gave it up.

"Because they are few and far between. Ha, ha, ha! Not bad, eh?"

"Exceedingly clever. He, he, he! By the way, John, can you let me have that thirty dollars?"

"Certainly," said John.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—There is now little doubt that 1887 will be the biggest building year that this country has ever known in railroads, factories and other houses. It is now estimated that 21,000 miles of new and 19,000 miles of old railway track will be laid this year—thus affording the iron furnaces and steel rolling and rail mills an abundance of work. The cost of these railroads is estimated at $533,000,000 for the new and $100,000,000 for the old roads—or say $650,000,000 of capital needed for the railroads alone.—*Public Opinion.*

—It is true that a grass widow is particularly susceptible to hay fever.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

A NEW INDIAN POLICY

As Proposed by Henry Guy Carleton—Soap and Spelling Books.

I confess that I regard the situation as grave and critical. There are 400 Indians, including squaws and papooses, on the warpath, and our total available force with which to resist their ruthless advance upon civilization is even less than 25,000 regular troops. Without wishing to excite unnecessary apprehension or create uneasiness in the large cities, I merely suggest it is evident that in the great struggle we can only hope for supremacy by the exercise of superior judgment and tactics, and by a desperate determination to resist the savages to the last gasp.

Although the secretary has at his call the advice of persons who have studied and mastered the Indian question during a long residence in Washington, and whose experience with savage tribes in New York, Philadelphia and other frontier stations enables them to speak with assurance, I trust he will not despise the few little hints I have brought with me from New Mexico and Texas.

The victory obtained by our forces over Geronimo is a notable precedent. This chieftain, with at least forty warriors, including a few boys and a couple of squaws, held Sonora and New Mexico in a state of siege for nearly a year. With only three battalions of cavalry and six companies of infantry, and with the support of a meager brigade of the Mexican army, we successfully prevented his invasion of the north, and when finally he ran out of ammunition and surrendered, we were almost able to guard him back to the reservation, and would have done so had he not ruthlessly broken away.

The good old days, when a territorial sportsman could go out any fine, clear morning and kill half a dozen Indians before breakfast, have passed away. It is now the policy of the government to conduct an Indian war without bloodshed, and of late years the effort has been entirely successful. The only question of moment is the one of expense. There are thoughtful statesmen who contend that to expend $2,000,000 and a year's time to capture forty Indians who would not bring a dollar and a half apiece at a sheriff's sale is unnecessary and wasteful. On the other hand, a too rigid economy might result in the Indians remaining permanently at large, and respectable citizens thereby lose their hair and become humorists, wandering north in great and destructive numbers to the terror of the inhabitants.

The real cause of the prolongation of New Mexican campaigns is the inability of officers to sit quietly down and map out the expedition in accordance with the rules of war. With a large family of red ants in the front parlor, a horned toad on the window sill catching flies, a centipede in his left boot and the uncertainty as to whether it is a tarantula or a scorpion he feels on the back of his neck, the commanding officer is in doubt whether to send for a case of paris green or a dose of bromide, and the tactical portion of his meditation naturally suffers. Then the constant necessity of keeping the bedposts deluged with kerosene is apt to make a general's calculations go wrong, and I have known the simple presence of a vigorous rattlesnake behind the post commander's trunk to break up his entire plan for a battle.

The climate is also somewhat prejudicial to military discipline and maneuvers. New Mexican hens lay hard boiled eggs all through the summer, and in midwinter the post trader cuts whisky with a buzz saw. There is more solid and substantial climate in one New Mexican day than can be found elsewhere in a year, and for an energetic officer to find his pack mules and bacon fried together at the end of a march is disheartening.

Perhaps through a desire to cater to the taste of the inhabitants nature has given New Mexico very little water. The rivers exist on the map, with the exception of the Rio Grande, which occasionally has water enough in its course to lay the dust. A "spring" is to be found here and there, loaded with alkali, epsom salts and green scum, with an occasional coyote mired in the center to give it a flavor.

The fauna of New Mexico are few, but of interest. Beside sixteen varieties of rattlesnake, twenty-one of horned toad and forty-two of lizard, there is the coyote and the greaser. The greaser is wealthier than the coyote. I have known an opulent greaser to possess two strings of red peppers, a bushel of corn, a peck of onions and seven dogs. One greaser, who lived near Fort McRae, was the Vanderbilt of the section. He had nine dogs. The coyote is so poor he cannot even afford to keep fleas.

The coyote is superior to the greaser in that he sings. Shortly after midnight I have known officers [illegible] but an indifferent ear for music to lie awake for hours listening to a chorus of coyotes, and expressing their opinion in the strongest terms. A coyote sings every night when he has no supper, and he gets a supper about once a year when he is in luck.

I have a suggestion to submit to Mr. Endicott.

Let packages of soap and spelling books be scattered through the fastnesses of the Miembres, the Sierra Blanca and the Megallon mountains. Discovering these the Indians, impelled by fatal curiosity, will try to find out their use. Soap is pernicious to an Indian. It enfeebles his constitution on the first application. Then, while the agony of his first cleanliness is upon him, he will desperately seek relief from the spelling book, and the first touch of rudimentary education will kill him. This method is cruel perhaps, but it is sure.—New York World.

THE MEANING OF TEXAS.

Correct Version of the Origin of the Name of the Lone Star State.

The Clarendon *Northwest Texan* reviews the old and never-to-be-forgotten question as to the origin of the name of Texas. That paper says:

Texas is an Indian name and signifies paradise. It was given by a company of weary and thirsty Indian travelers, who, after many days of travel under the heat of a summer sun, discovered the beautiful waters of the Colorado and exclaimed "Tchas," which the American-Texans soon pronounced Texas.

This reads very much like the story of the name of Alabama, which is interpreted "here we rest." It is about time to give a rest to the old dispute about the name of the Lone Star State. Governor Ireland was a good deal laughed at by some of the papers because in a magazine article he adopted friend or friendship as the original meaning of the word. For this he had high authority. John Quincy Adams, when United States Secretary of State, had a long correspondence with Don Onis, the Spanish Minister, on the disputed boundary question between the United States and Spain. The latter wrote, in regard to the early occupation of Texas by Spanish troops and missions, that the officer of Spain who took possession of the country on Matagora Bay stated that he met a tribe of Indians who saluted him with the word "Tehas," which, in their language, meant friendly. Some writers have claimed that the word is the Spanish one which is spelled tejas, and means roof, and was given to the Indians because they had roofs on their dwellings; but this was no novelty to the conquerors, as they found roofs common to the dwellings of the natives of Mexico. The word is spelled as many ways as it is defined: Texas, Tehas, Tejas, Tecas, etc., the original pronunciation being difficult to English-speaking people. It is said by historians that the territory now called Texas was known to the Spanish missionaries in 1524 as Mixtecapan; the people were called Mixtecans, and were thought to be descendants of Mixtecati, the reputed progenitor of the inhabitants of Mexico when the country was conquered by Cortez. It is about time to adjourn the question as to whether the present inhabitants are Texans or Texians, as they used to be called, or Texicans as a Trinity River poet in the days of the Texas revolution called them when he wanted a word to rhyme with Mexicans. The laws of the republic used the word Texian, but even the laws of an adjoining State can not compel people who have been accustomed to write the name Arkansas to spell it Arkansaw.—*Galveston News.*

PEDESTRIAN TOURS.

The Most Pleasant Way of Spending Summer Vacations.

The recent publication of Mr. Lee Meriwether's entertaining little book, "A Tramp Trip," in which he shows us how we can "see Europe on fifty cents a day," the latest of many works of the kind, will set a large number of young fellows meditating and calculating. It awakens in the toiling sons of men wild desires for the knapsack and alpenstock. The rudest experience of Mr. Meriwether seems agreeable to the student, tired of a too protracted wrestle with his dictionaries, so long as he only reads the author's account of it. Doubtless, it would be a different thing to find ourselves in the heart of Russia, ignorant of the language of the country, an object of suspicion to the police and the supply of cash running low. It was certainly a gallant feat to travel in twelve months fourteen thousand miles, in Italy, Russia, Germany, France and England, at an expense of three hundred and eighteen dollars and thirty-seven cents, paying for it by sending letters to the newspapers, and then writing a little book which may yield profit enough for a voyage round the world.

If we can not all do these heroic things, many of our young readers can achieve a walk of one, two or three weeks through the nearest range of mountains, or along the banks of the nearest river. The success of such a trip depends chiefly upon a strict compliance with the physical conditions. Mr. Meriwether says: "Carry only such indispensables as a light, strong, flexible knapsack, a waterproof coat, a change of underclothing, an extra flannel shirt for cold summits, a pocket drinking cup and a map of the country. Be sure the shoes are perfectly right, for the least thing wrong about one shoe may spoil the journey."

The most common error of pedestrian tourists is overdoing, particularly at first. Mr. Meriwether, beginning his tour at Naples, walked twenty-five miles on the second day, and came near being totally disheartened. His feet were blistered; every bone ached; every muscle was sore. But after two or three days' rest, he mustered resolution enough to walk on. It is a good plan to start late in the week, Friday or Saturday, so that the Sunday rest may come when it is wanted. Total avoidance of intoxicating drinks, plenty of nourishing food, eaten in a cheerful, leisurely manner and eight hours' sleep every night, with an occasional long halt at the most interesting spots, will usually bring pedestrians home in splendid condition.—*Youth's Companion.*

—"He's gawn to the dawgs, paw feilaw, he has, I assuaw you." "Good gracious! I hadn't noticed it." "Gad! Wheaw aw youaw eyes? Haven't you seen how tight his bweeches aw, and the cussed colaw of the cwavat he weaws?"—*Town Topics.*

STORIES OF BATS.

American and Indian Aborigines Who Consider Them a Table Delicacy.

Bats are found in various places, and in cold climates hibernate during the winter; in other words, they are enabled to enter a dormant state and live for months without eating. So complete is this sleep that in cases examined the most delicate instrument failed to detect breathing on the part of the animal, and in another instance the bat was placed under water without any apparent harm resulting from the extended bath. The deep sleeps are generally passed in trunks of trees or caves, and in the latter myriads of bats are often found.

Far from being timid, the bats of India are extremely bold in their depredations, and it is told of an officer newly arrived in the country south of the Punjaub that he was alarmed at night by loud noises upon his piazza, and thinking an attack was being made by native robbers, he opened fire with his revolver, to find that the uproar was caused by fruit-bats that had been robbing a wild-almond orchard and had brought the nuts under the cover of his veranda to open them.

Mr. Fraser, a naturalist, who traveled extensively in Ecuador, describes a bat that went fishing, diving down to the surface of the water and picking up small crustaceans which were swimming near the surface. The bat, according to the same authority, is very affectionate. Referring to two kept as pets, he says: "They were social, though both were males, usually hanging side by side. Sometimes they brought their faces together and licked each other's open mouths in a most singular manner."

While bats have wings, they are entirely different from those of a bird. Imagine a man's finger as long as his body and booming out a soft membrane attached to the sides and ending at the feet, and an idea of the bat's wings may be gained; each finger, with a single exception, is lengthened out and connected like the ribs of an umbrella with this extremely delicate and sensitive wing.

Some of the small bats nip and bite when attacked or taken; but to human beings the odor is in many cases quite sufficient to drive any but a collector away. This is particularly noticeable in the bat known scientifically as cheiromeles torquatus. The body is almost naked, and the odor so strong, overpowering and offensive that people have been rendered sick while merely making a drawing of one.

Bats are famous for their habits of intemperance, and a party of drunken ones is often met with. Their condition is due to their love for the toddy which they obtain from the chatties of cocoanut trees. So intoxicated do they become that they are often found at the foot of trees sleeping off the effects of their debauch, and so fall victims to the vice.

Some of the American Indians do not object to roast bat, and the big fruit-bats of the Indian peninsula are considered great luxuries by the natives. As these animals have a stretch of wing of five feet it must require no little moral courage to eat one.—*Chicago News.*

GERMANY'S PRINTING.

Facts and Figures Concerning the Imperial Printing Office at Berlin.

The imperial printing establishment in Berlin at present employs no fewer than 95 skilled artisans, besides 770 male and female workers and apprentices. The extent of the work carried on may be judged when we say that the quantity of printed matter supplied yearly to the various authorities amounts to 120,000,000 sheets, of which the post and telegraph offices alone take 13,000,000 and 60,000,000 pieces in books, etc. Postage and revenue, etc., stamps are dispatched to their various destinations during the year in 20,000 boxes, having a total weight of one million kilogs. Post-cards and official forms are annually prepared to the number of 12,000,000. Altogether the establishment turned out last year over 1,173,500,000 pieces of different sorts of money paper, having a nominal value of nearly 1,060,000,000 marks, equivalent to an average daily production of 3,500,000 pieces, to the value of nearly 7,750,000 marks. As the work-people are not allowed to leave the establishment until the end of the day's work, a building had to be constructed to serve as a dining hall. This erection is maintained by the work-people themselves, each of whom contributes a yearly sum of 2½ marks.—*Inland Printer.*

New and Old Violins.

There is a great deal of nonsense afloat about the "new principle" of making violins, by which new instruments are as desirable as old. People are all at sea about the worth of a violin. Why, if $100 were paid for a new violin, as is often advertised, it is a high price, showing less wisdom than an abundance of money. Any sum above $100 is an artificial price, just as in the case of China bric-a-brac, where fashion makes the market. The fashion is rather violent I might add, at present, and violins made on a "new principle" are quoted high. The value of age is that it mellows the tone and there is no principle that can accomplish that. The ear of the average mortal is not sensible to the finer qualities of tone, and hence a new violin is as exquisite to it as the oldest Cremona. Twenty-five dollars is a good price for a new violin, but there is no quotation on an old one. One rule is that it is worth what we can get.—*St. Louis Republican.*

PEDAL AILMENTS.

The Causes, Formation and Proper Treatment of Painful Bunions.

Bunions "are enlarged, inflamed or irritated bursæ" situated over some joint in the foot that has become distorted. The most common places for them to occur is at the junction of either the first or fifth toe with the rest of the foot, but none of the joints subject to distortion are exempt. It is said that the tendency to the formation of bunions is sometimes inherited, and that people with this legacy from their ancestry acquire bunions in spite of every attention being given to secure properly fitting footgear. Savages who wear no covering upon the feet never have bunions. Usually the first sign of a bunion is—a painful spot appears over some joint that has become a little out of its natural position. Then swelling begins in the bursa that has been formed consequent on the distortion and projection of the joint, and the part remains permanently enlarged. The trouble may end here, or the irritation may go on to active inflammation.

There is violent pain, generally pulsating with the heart, heat, redness and swelling. If not treated with rest and soothing applications, matter (pus) forms, and ulcers follow when an opening is made. The pus may burrow in different directions, the inflammation may extend to the numerous joints and destruction of the bones or part or the whole of the feet may follow careless treatment of an inflamed bunion. The first thing to be done in the treatment of bunions is to remove injurious pressure. The shoes must be long and easy, still tight enough over the instep to prevent the foot from slipping forward. The inner side of the forward portion of the shoe should be straight and fully as wide as that portion just back of it. If the bones of the great toe are alone distorted, the remedy is to provide a separate compartment in the shoe for its reception; while a "casting" with a piece of spring steel, properly adjusted, should be worn at night until the deformity is corrected. In the worst cases, cutting of shortened tendons is a preliminary to treatment which is indispensable.

When one of the toes has been pressed upwards, so that those on either side come nearly together below it, the deformity may be corrected by applying a strip of adhesive plaster so as to bring the ends around the sound ones at the sides, to which they are attached, and over the one between that is out of place. By keeping up this application for a long time the proper position will be restored. In old people, bunions must be treated with the utmost care. If they have to be opened because of inflammation going on in the formation of matter, gangrene (mortification) is too often the result. The troublesome ulcer left sometimes after such an event must be treated with stimulating applications. If the bone becomes uncovered and diseased, it is advised by some good authorities to apply strong nitric acid (aqua fortis) freely but carefully. This stimulates to healthy action in some instances.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

AFRICAN PIGMIES.

A Race of Little People Living on the South Branch of the Congo.

Herodotus speaks of pigmies as a race of little men and women living in Africa. Since that day travelers have brought back from that continent reports of such people being seen or heard of in the interior. Of late it has been the fashion to discredit Herodotus and all writers who repeat or corroborate his stories. As it happens, however, a German explorer, Dr. Wolff, proves that the early writers were correctly informed. He has found, in the country along a south branch of the Congo, whole villages of tiny men and women, of a height not more than four feet and seven inches. They are known as Batua. Their villages, consisting of huts, are met with in clearings in the forests, which cover the greater part of the country. Among their neighbors the Batua are regarded as little, benevolent beings, whose mission it is to provide the tribes among whom they live with game and palm wine. In exchange, maize and bananas are given to the pigmies. These happy relations between the little people and their neighbors will remind the reader of the way in which the fairies and brownies used to be looked upon by our ancestors. The Batua excel in the art of climbing palm trees to collect the sap, and in setting traps for game. Their agility is almost incredible. In hunting they bound through the high grass like grasshoppers, and face the elephant, antelope and buffalo with the greatest boldness, shooting their arrows with rare precision, and following up quickly with a stroke of the lance. Physically the Batua are very well made, having absolutely no deformity. They are simply little people, very brave and very cunning. Their mean height is four feet and three inches. Their skin is a yellow brown, less dark than that of larger races. Their hair is short and woolly. They have no beard.—*Youth's Companion.*

—The leading hog States in their order are Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, Texas, Indiana, Nebraska, Ohio and Kansas. Two years ago Illinois had 440,157 more hogs than she had last January and Missouri 473,858 less, the two States losing upward of 1,000,000 in number, although fast increasing in population. Missouri was then the third State. She has now increased in rank to the second, while Iowa has lost nearly 2,000,000 in number in the last two years.—*St. Louis Republican.*

STRANGE PHENOMENON.

The Surf of the Atlantic Heard at a Distance of Seventy Miles.

There is a story that Mr. Eliot Glover, of Portland, formerly of this city, related apropos of sounds out of the still sky. I was in Farmington, said he, visiting my uncle. On Christmas night I attended the Christmas festival with my relatives, and it was a clear starlit night, for I remember at the close of the Christmas tree festival they sent a fire balloon into the air, and it went straight up and seemed to hang over us quite stationary. Then it took a course in another direction and seemed to float over toward Lewiston. The next day was Sunday, and after breakfast I walked out with my uncle. It was a very still day, without a breeze, apparently, from any quarter. Smoke rolled up straight into the sky. We were walking silently along when my uncle stopped and said: "What do you hear?" I listened. "It sounds like the roar of the sea," I said. It did sound like it—the low monotone of the surf on the shore, the ceaseless roar of the ocean in a storm. "But," I added, "of course it is not the sea. It must be the wind." "The wind?" asked my uncle; "where do you see it? Look at those trees. They are motionless. Look at the smoke. Look at the grove of pines over there, They would sing if any trees were singing, and they are quiet. "Sure enough it wasn't the wind, and if not the wind what was it? It must be the ocean. We listened to it for five minutes. It boomed and roared sullenly. I was convinced that it was the sea. In the afternoon I met a well-known Farmington gentleman out walking and asked him if he had heard any sound odd or strange. He said that he heard the wind in the trees. I asked him if he could see any trees in motion, and he said no. I told him I thought it was the sea. He poohed at first, but subsequently I heard him telling a friend that he had heard the sea roaring. That night we looked at the map, and found that the nearest points at which the sea came were Boothbay and Harpswell, and they are from seventy to eighty miles as the birds fly. The next day the newspapers brought reports of a fearful storm along the coast, with high seas and damaging surf along the shore. I have not hesitated to believe that we heard the surf at Boothbay that Sunday in Farmington. What current of upper air brought it that seventy miles? The day was as calm as the calm of the ocean at rest.
Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

TECHNICAL TRAINING.

The Need of Educating Young Men for the Profession of Railroading.

In no field is more room afforded for the application of such skill and knowledge as technical training gives, than in the management and operation of railroads. Railroading has, in fact, become a profession, fully as exacting and requiring as high degrees of professional skill and intellectual attainments as the liberal professions. Yet Dr. Barnard has failed to find that "any of our railway managers have a proper appreciation of the situation, or that there has been any well-digested effort in the direction of educating railway officials or employes upon systematic lines, such as, for example, produce at West Point and Annapolis corps of young men whose basic education and training, with a little experience, fit them for any position of responsibility and trust in our military and naval service. Unquestionably there must be in many of our large railway organizations those who have long recognized the need of, and would warmly welcome, this educational factor in railway management, and doubtless many of them are, from previous education and long experience, peculiarly qualified for making a forcible presentation of the advantages of—and in view of the great changes that scientific discoveries are making in methods of production and transportation, and the new industries that are continually springing up, I may say the absolute necessity for—a combination of scientific and technical education for the operatives of the transportation service of the country. But, unfortunately, men of this type are, as a rule with few exceptions, overtasked with responsibilities and harassed with anxieties that leave few opportunities and little inclination for expressing their views on any subject foreign to their specific duties."—*Popular Science Monthly.*

Dust Baths for Fowls, Etc.

A dust bath is to the hen what a water bath is to mankind, a means of cleaning the skin from impurities, and especially from vermin. It should always be placed where it may keep dry, and where it may always be handy. The dust must not only be dry, but it must be in the shape of an impalpable powder. Fine loam, or humas clay is the best. To this may be added one-half of fine-sifted coal ashes. Wood ashes should never be used. But if an ounce of carbolic acid be put in water enough to dissolve it, and this is sprinkled on two bushels of dry dust and the whole thoroughly mixed, it will assist the fowls in ridding themselves of vermin. The dust bath should be placed where it can receive the full rays of the sun. The hotter it thus gets the better the fowls like it. The box in which the material is placed should be large, not less than 4x4 feet if possible, and the dust therein may be to a depth of three or four inches.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

—A California court has decided that when a man is taken ill at a hotel no extra charge can be made for serving his meals in his room.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY AUGUST 27 .....1887.

The Roselle Jury Agree.

The trials of the two Roselles for substantially the same offense are suggective of a sentiment which we may try to reason away, but which remains all the same. Mrs. Roselle found three men who would not agree to a verdict of guilty, though the evidence of her guilt was conclusive. No one of the three could have had doubt of the fact that she poured vitriol upon Petrie's face, nor could one of them have believed that such an act was necessary to the successful defense of her person. The motive may not have been fully established, but the act was. Yet three of the jurors voted to acquit her of the charge. The man. Roselle, admits having ordered his wife to do as she did do. He gave this advice doubtless under the belief that his wife was not in any degree to blame for this act of Petrie which provoked the offense. But the jury found him guilty as charged, his being in advising and ordering the outrage. In brief, there is one law for man and another for woman. Mrs. Roselle in Mr. Roselle's place would, in all probability, have been convicted. What are we going to do about it! It is hardly worth while to attach the blame to the jury in either case, unless we can feel some assurance that the sentiment which led to the non-agreement of the jury in the Mrs. Roselle case is not more or less prevalent in the community at large. What proportion of men will go into a jury-box determined to mete out the justice to a woman that would be given to a man under otherwise identical conditions? In fact, the failing, if such it be, is a leaning to virtue's side. If there must be a distinction, let it be in favor of the weaker party Since juries are composed of men exclusively, it is well that they should not be more severe in their judgment of woman than of man.—*S. F. Call.*

Says the San Francisco *Alta*, of late date: The wave of permanent population is breaking all over California. Localities are in active competition to secure their share of coming emmigration. Many of our counties are perfect principalities in extent and excel the promised land in fruitfullness. The man who is of little faith in California should take Kern county as an example. That county runs over into the Majave desert, and that side of it which lies between the influence of the Southern California boom is placarded all over the country already. But this side of it, lying in the tip of the San Joaquin valley, has already a development which stands the test of the experience of a dozen years. Its productive possibilities are simply prodigious. On one great estate there nearly every crop has been tried and every form of stock raising, successfully, and now it wants people, and, offers the most alluring prospects to colonizing enterprises. When the enterprising invasion passes the mountains it will conquest Kern, and then move on down the San Joaquin valley; and every settler in all that great region will add to the commerce of San Francisco. It is hard to individualize any county in the State. All that the press can do is to fix some satisfying locality in the mind of the intending immigrant, and when he sees it, we care not at what season, he is sure to count as lost those years which he has spent elsewhere.

Country Schools.

One of the principal reasons why education in district schools is not always of the best quality is found in the desire of Boards of Trustees to have the teachers changed very often. When school patrons come to know that a poor teacher is dear at any price, and that a good teacher is worth far more the second year than the first the millenium in school affairs will have arrived. We believe that a good teacher who has taught for a year in a school, can do more and better work in the next six months than any quaity good teacher, who is new to the district, can do in eight months. We believe that examination records will prove the truth of this assertion.

It takes a teacher at least two months to learn thoroughly the requirements of his school, the varying disyositions of his pupils, and the desires of his patrons, and every time a Board of Trustees dispenses with the services of a competent teacher, they waste a large portion of the school fund. As the majority of our country schools are in session for eight months, or less, and as a new teacher must of necessity waste at least two months before thoroughly good work can be done, we maintain that in those schools where teachers are changed annually, at least two eights, or one-fourth, of the school fund is paid out for the purpose of "breaking in" teachers. Just think of it, one-fourth of all the time spent at a country school is wasted through the short-sighted policy of School Trustees! No wonder that parents complain that their children do not advance as rapidly as those in the towns; no wonder the Boards of Supervisors hesitate to allow a large tax for the County Fund: no wonder that the overburdened tax-payar complains that his money is spent uselessly.

All this could be remedied, if some system, similar to that of Australia, should be adopted. If our country teachers were appointed by some central body as the County Board of Education, composed of men who know the requirements of the schools, a change for the better would result immediately. To be sure, this would place a great deal of power in the hands of a few and much favoritesm might and possibly would be shown, but under the present system, teachers are appointed by men who intend to do what is right; but while they are competent farmers, they are utterly unfitted to judge of the necessary qualifications, and they are often hoodwinked by the smooth talking gentleman teachers, or captivated by the bright eyes and charming grace of some of the lady teachers, and hence they somtimes make utterly unfit appointments.

The country school is the great feeder for colleges and schools devoted to higher education, and some of the brightest lights in our national history have received their early education in some far away district school. Let us do what we can to raise their standard of excellence, and to bring them on a par with our town and city schools, and in order to do this, let those in authority advise Trustees to "hold fast that which is good," and to "change not the old for the new" for trivial reasons.—*College Journal,*

Recent elections in England prove beyond doubt that a large proportion of the English people have no sympathy with the tyrranous measures of the Tory government against Ireland. The Irish people only ask to be allowed to manage Irish affairs so that they may not be forced to leave the land of their birth, or to live there in hunger and rags. Every man should have from the fruits of his own labor a sufficiency of wholesome food for himself and family; a dwelling better than a pig-sty and such garments as decency, if not comfort, requires. Americans who have never been in Ireland cannot realize the terrible fact that for millions, aye millions, of the Irish people such things were and are beyond their reach. From Derry and Sligo; from Limerick and Cork, from Dublin and Dundalk; from Newry and Belfast; from every port in Ireland steamers are leaving every day laden with bacon, eggs, beef, mutton, poultry, fish, game, in short, food of all kinds, while the people whose labor produces these things are clothed like scarecrows, exist on a scanty supply of such food as would cause an American farmer to be prosecuted for cruelty to animals if he fed his hogs that way, and live in hovels inferior to a Piute wickup. The Tory landlords demand all that the laborer can produce down to the last blade of grass, and the Tories made laws enabling them to force it from the producer. It is to bring about some change in this form of civilization that the Irish agitation is kept up.

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"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

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This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND, Agent.

Independence, Cal.

NOTICE.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT NUMBER 18.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are invited to send for exhibition at the Fair of Agricultural District No. 18, of California, all kinds of manufactured articles of American production; all products of the soil; mineral products; objects of a curious nature, or such as are of interest to science; collections of native insects; fossils, rare books, or other printed matter or manuscripts. The Directors desire to make an interesting display and will welcome everything that will be likely to instruct or entertain the public. Full guarantee will be given for the safe return to the consignors of any article sent for exhibition at the Fair, which will begin at Independence October 4th and continue through the week. Anything consigned for exhibition should reach Independence not later than Saturday, October 1st and should be addressed to the Secretary.

C. MULHOLLAND,
Secretary Agricultural Dist. No 18.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the

Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This **purely vegetable** preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in **1828.** It acts **gently** on the **Bowels** and **Kidneys** and **corrects** the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the **best preparatory medicine,** whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, **unassisted** by any other medicine, **effect a speedy cure.**

The **Regulator** is safe to administer in **any** condition of the system, and **under no circumstances can it do harm.** It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will **promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system.** The dose is small, **not unpleasant,** and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of **Colic, Headache,** or **Sick Stomach,** a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to **MALARIA,** will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

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FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMMES.
On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

BISHOP CREEK ACADEMY.

BEGINNING OF SPRING TERM.

The Spring term of the Academy, at Bishop Creek, will begin on Monday, March 28th, 1887.

Full Literary and Classical Academic Courses

Have been arranged, in accordance with which classes will be formed. Classes will also be formed in STUDIES PREPARATORY to those of the Academic Course.

Two prizes will be given during the year for excellence in declamation, also a prize for the highest rank in scholarship.

The Fowler Literary Society,

Formed during the last term, will offer to students of the Academy excellent advantages for literary culture, in addition to the regular work of the school.

TERMS:

The expense of tuition for the term will be $12. This is lower than for institutions of a similar character in other parts of the State. Instructions in music and book-keeping will be extra.

Board and rooms will be furnished to students from abroad. Particulars can be obtained by addressing the Principal.

For any further information address the Principal.

Calendar for the Term.

Spring Term begins March 28.

Exercises of the closing week June 19 to 23.

Sunday, June 19—Special sermons to students.

Tuesday evening, June 21—Declamation contest for prizes.

Wednesday, June 22, 2:30 P. M.—Annual meeting of the Board of Trustees.

Wednesday evening, June 22—Lecture before the Fowler Literary Society.

Thursday, June 23, 10 A. M.---Closing exercises of Academy.

Thursday evening, June 23---Reception of Principal to students and friends of the Academy.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Mound House	9.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.30 a. m.
Luning	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6.10 p. m.	9.0 a. m.
Belleville	7.45 p. m.	7.45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m.	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord	2.30 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.20 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	5.40 p. m.	7.0 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with stages, Saline Valley & Owens River weekly stages (every Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Dunderberg, Grantsville and Belleville.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

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General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDIER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

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THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

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Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

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Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

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Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and laced.

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25 YEARS IN USE.

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SYMPTOMS OF A

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Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They **Increase the Appetite,** and cause the body to **Take on Flesh,** thus the system is **nourished,** and by their **Tonic Action** on the **Digestive Organs, Regular Stools** are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

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GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

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Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

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AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

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When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

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SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27 1887

The thrashers have reached this vicinity.

There is but little snow left on the mountains.

A wedding is said to be in preparation at Big Pine.

Harry Jiggens returned from Mojave on Thursday evening.

Work is steadily progressing on the Independence Water Works.

Mr. R. Hessian, of Big Pine, is visiting Independence and vicinity.

Sunday school at the M. E. Church at 11 o'clock a. m. tomorrow (Sunday)

Mrs. C. W. Ober has gone to Darwin to attend her husband, who was severely hurt last week.

Aurora is getting her second wind. Increased force of men are being put to work in her mines and mills.

Mr. C. Anthony, of Darwin, was in town a couple of days in the beginning of the week.

Rev. J. H. Del La Matyr will preach at Lone Pine tomorrow (Sunday) at 11 o'clock a. m. and at 7 30 p. m.

The Baxter family, the Parish family, Jeff Zeigler and one or two more start for the Kern river country on a camping excursion to-day.

After standing idle two years Mr. J. C. Steward has repaired his saw mill in Big Pine canyon, and will begin cutting lumber in a day or two.

Over in Colusa, California, this season some of the peach trees produced roses. It was probably because everything is so rose-colored over there this season.

L. P. Drexler and other San Francisco capitalists are putting up a mill at Gold Mountain, Nevada. The mountain is full of veins of quartz which are in turn full of gold.

Carson has a boom. It is a baseball boom. The population has been divided up into six clubs: The Amateurs, Zephyrs, Box Factory, Gamboliers, Clerks and Variety Nines.

A duel was recently decided in Mexico by the two combatants going into a darkened room in which was placed 100 tarantulas. When the door was opened both men were found dead.

A special premium of $50 will be given for the best display of fruit at the Nevada State Fair at Reno. A display of fruit from Owens Valley could be sent that could not be beaten anywhere.

We have received a copy of the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Boys and Girls Aid Society of San Francisco. This Society has done and is doing excellent work and should receive the cordial support of every parent.

A new paper called the *College Journal* has been received at this office. Every school teacher should be a subscriber. It is published quarterly at Colusa, Cal., the price being 25 cents per annum.

The case of Aaron Hood has been dismissed. The Dist. Attorney made the motion on the ground of lack of evidence for conviction. Hickey has been released from custody and is now around town.

John McLean, who was cut by Robert Climo, has improved very much during the past few days. He is now able to be out upon the street. His wound hurts him less when walking about than while seated or lying on his bed.

Mr. S. A. Densmore has been elected Director for Divison No. 2 of the Irrigation District. The vote will not be canvassed until the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors here. Active meosures will be delayed for some time yet.

A party consisting of the following persons are camping in the Bubbs creek country; Mr. and Mrs. Houle, Miss Sophia Rhine, Miss Maud Cook, Miss Ana Thomson, Henry Rhine, Chas. Robinson, Harry Cook, W. F. Matlack and Pierce Johnson.

Doctor Anderson, formerly of Candelaria, Nevada, now a resident of Parkfield, Monterey county, this State, recently had a stroke of paralysis. It will be highly gratifying to his many warm friends east of the mountains to know that he has almost entirely recovered his health.

Joseph Haggerty, a carpenter, fell from a building at the Defiance mine, at Darwin, about the first of this month. At first he thought his hurts were slight, but proved to be serious, and a few days ago he was brought to Independence and placed under the care of Doctor Woodin.

One or two families have recently located at Fish Spring and now there are children enough there to entitle the settlers to a new school district. A petition for the creation of a new district will be presented at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors; at present the nearest school is at Big Pine, six miles distant,

Rev. Sissons will come to Independence next week, and will preach for the first time at the M. E. Church on the following Sunday. Mr. Sissons has the reputation of being a good preacher, who cares more about leading people to love and serve God than to amuse them.

Hon. A. J. Gould, our representative at the last session of the Legislature, is in town on a visit for his health which for some time has been quite poor. Judge Gould has always had the interests of the county deeply at heart, and at the last Legislature worked earnestly and faithfully. We hope he will soon be completely recovered.

Death valley is to be turned into an ostrich ranch. A Mexican has fourteen well grown chicks that he hatched out there at his little ranch near the borax works from eggs brought from Los Angeles. The eggs were buried in the hot sand, and of nights the ground was covered with blankets to retain the heat it absorbed during the day. The ranch is about 220 feet below the level of the sea.

Mr. Frank Vinson came up from Keeler on Thursday morning. He and his partner Bob Wimberly have about fifteen tons of ore ready for shipment that will average about $300 per ton taken from the Indiana mine. The boys have been at work about three and a half months. Frank reports the chief pleasure of Keeler to be boat riding which is participated in by the Keelers with great zest.

Correspondence.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—Dear Sir; After leaving Independence on Thursday we traveled all day and camped at Lake Rhoda. Next morning we were on the road bright and early, and traveled until after dark. When we reached the camp where we had left our companions, we found the entire outfit piled up by a tree, and a notice posted up stating that they had run short of provisions and started for Big Meadows afoot and alone, packing their blankets in the bargain. We unpacked and stayed about two hours and then pulled out for Big Meadows about 10 o'clock at night. As we had a very steep hill to climb we traveled very slowly for eight miles. Here we struck a rolling country where we thought they might have camped, so we fired our guns and whooped and yelled all along until we reached Horse Corral Meadows a distance of ten miles from the river where we were answered. We found them just at break of day with but little to eat. They cheered us as we rode into camp and the day was pleasantly spent together. Sunday we journied on to Big Meadows where we stopped off a day. Tuesday we reached a meadow three miles from Comstock's mill and Wednesday we reached home. Here we learned that the man who stole the horse was wanted in Tulare county for stealing a double barrelled shotgun and a valuable dog from one Henry Miller, who lives on Kaweat river. The gun we sold to Mr. Levy and I have the dog. Mr. Miller is a friend of mine, so will take care of the dog and would like to recover his gun. I hope the scoundrel has been caught.

Yours truly,
J. W. Biedsoe.

Dried Nectarines.

Fresno fruit-packers are this year drying thousands of pounds of nectarines. This fruit has not yet appeared in the markets in sufficient quantities to attract attention, although enough was offered for sale last year to create a fair demand for this season's pack among those who were fortunate enough to secure a portion last year's crop. The nectarine has not been extensively planted in California yet, and certainly merits much more attention than it has received from our orchardists. As a dried fruit, when prepared for table use, the nectarine is superior to either the peach or apricot, and its excellent qualities only need to be more generally known to be recognized as such. Special pains should and doubtless will be exercised by our fruit-packers to place this season's crop upon the market in the most attractive shape, and thus encourage a more general demand for the crop of succeeding seasons. Nowhere does the nectarine thrive better than in the sandy loam of Inyo county, and here are tens of thousands of acres of good land not yet brought under cultivation, with an abundant supply of water easily obtainable, and which if devoted to the growth of nectarines, apricots or peaches, would yield a net profit of at least $100 per acre each year. Let our fruit-growers extend the area devoted to nectarines. We believe this to be the coming fruit, and we do not hesitate to encourage others to engage in its production. It cannot be grown with any success in any of the Eastern States, and as the demand increases for it, California orchards will have to be greatly enlarged to meet it.

Dangerously Hurt

On Friday a week ago word came to Independence that Mr. C. W. Ober had been dangerously injured by an explosion, the nature of which could not be definitely learned. Dr. J. D. Blair immediately started for Darwin and has since been in constant attendance. From Mr. Fitzgerald we learn as follows: Mr. Ober was at work in the mill; toward noon he walked about two hundred yards away to a place where a considerable quantity of black and giant powder had been thrown away as condemned. A spark from his pipe ignited the black powder causing an explosion which threw him a considerable distance down the hill, burning and lacerating him in a terrible manner. Fortunately, however, he was too far away to be injured by the explosion of giant powder which followed. His clothing caught fire and had not instant help arrived he would undoubtedly have been burned to death. The injured man was quickly removed to a house near at hand and every thing done to alleviate his sufferings until the arrival of a physician. Though serious y hurt he is out of danger and will eventually recover.

Medical Value of Lemons

"While you are giving people simple rules for preserving their health, why don't you tell them about the use of lemons," an intelligent professional man asked me the other day. He went on to say that he had long been troubled with an inactive liver, which gave him a world of pain and trouble, until recently he was advised to take a glass of hot water with the juice of half a lemon squeezed into it, but no sugar, night and morning and see what the effect would be. He tried it, and found himself better almost immediately. His daily headaches, which medicine had failed to cure, left him; his appetite improved and he gained several pounds in weight within a few weeks. After awhile he omitted the drink, either at night or in the morning, and now at times does without either of them. "I am satisfied from the experiment," said he, "that there is no better medicine for persons who are troubled with billious and liver complaints than the simple remedy I have given, which is far more efficacious than quinine or any other drug, while it is devoid of their injurious consequences. It excites the liver, stimulates the digestive organs, and tones up the system generally. It is not unpleasant to take, either; indeed one soon gets to liking it.

For Eastern Farmers

Mr. Sam. McMurry, at Big Pine, has a twelve acre patch of alfalfa. Last year the hay crop gathered from this patch fed sixty-five head of cattle and seven head of horses; all the animals were kept in fine condition till new feed came last spring. Only two crops were cut; instead of cutting a third crop the animals were turned in on the pasture. This year the crop on the same ground was better than last year. The land is of the same kind, neither better nor worse than thousands of acres in the same locality now covered with sage brush. Last winter was an average season for Owens valley. Mr. McMurry has peach and other young fruit trees now coming into bearing. The land is evidently well suited to fruit raising, the soil being a sandy loam.

Mrs. G. Sanger, of Alvord, Mrs. Collins and Miss Collins, of Warm Springs: Miss Laura McMurray and her cousin Miss Jennie McGinnis, of Big Pine, are all on a camping trip in the mountains at the head waters of Big Pine Creek. Messrs. Perry McMurry and Ed. Smith are the cavaliers in escort.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

To those who wish to order by mail we say:

Look Out for Our Fall & Winter Catalogue, to Be Issued the First Part of September.

It comprises the latest styles and ideas; is the most complete ever issued and we expect extraordinary results.

We are the largest Consumers of Goods on the Coast, and buy direct from the Manufacturers, thus ennabling us to give Most Advartageous Prices to you.

In 1880 we started in an unpretending way at 812 K street; we did not doubt the future since our stores increased with a rapidity that astonished us, necessitating improvement after improvement, all aimed toward having a splendid structure in Sacramento at some future time That time has come. To-day we are adding 20x80 feet to the rear of our present large establishment, and building two more stories over the 80x100 feet. The carpenter's busy hammers are heard from morn till night, sending forth a tune of enterprise from one end of Sacramento to the other, in encouraging tones of comendation; when completed we will have the largest and most magnificent store in Sacramento.

We are ready for a large order trade.

We are going to have it.

We will give prompt attention to all orders.

We will not be undersold.

Send for our new Illustrated Catalgue.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

Open Air Workers

It is very unusual for bees to build their combs in the open air and without some sort of enclosure; yet this unusual sight may be seen at the residence of Mr. T. G. Goodale, at Fish Springs. On the gable end of the house where the cornice makes a return forming a sheet, a colony of bees have built their combs, running them up against the building without any other covering than the eve projecting above. The colony is a large one and a great amount of honey has already been stored.

Suicide.

Cap. Smith, who accidentally shot himself in the leg at Benton some time ago, committed suicide at his home at West Bishop last Sunday. He had been drinking considerably of late and felt gloomy and depressed. He had been in town during the day, returning home in the evening. About dusk a pistol shot was heard but it caused no apprehension among those in the house. About bedtime Mrs. Smith went to her son's room and found him absent. A search revealed the fact that he had gone outside the house and shot himself through the head, resulting in instant death. The weapon used was the same with which he was shot at Benton. He was buried on Tuesday at Bishop Creek.

Ranch for Sale.

At Black Rock, twelve miles north from Independence, 520 acres of land for sale. Black Rock is one of the very best parts of Owens Valley. Four hundred acres of this land is held under U. S. patent; the remainder is located under the timber culture Act. One hundred and eighty acres are enclosed by a fence of cedar posts and barb wire Sixty acres are now under cultivation, mostly wheat, oats and barley. A large amount of hay can be cut; blue joint, red clover etc. Several large springs of pure water on the place and good water rights additional. House, outbuildings and corrals. C. & C. railroad half mile distant from east line of land. Owens river eighty rods distant. This is a fine place for an energetic man to improve and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

C. MULHOLLAND,

The Southern Eureka mill, near Greenville was burned last Friday morning. The mill has been idle for some time. It was owned by Goodwin & Standart. There was no insurance and the loss was about $5,000. The fire is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

There was Sunday eve between dark and 11 o'clock, a wonderful and ominous upward bounding of the barometer. A little after that hour the mercury started down with such celerity that the top of the column was cup-shaped. This is pretty good earthquake weather, and these eccentricities in the barometer seem to indicate disturbances of some kind. For about a week the mercury has hardly moved till last night.—*Enterprise.*

Some months ago Mr. Jacob Keller and family came to Owens valley from Sonoma county. Mr. Keller was a victim of Martin, the so-called "manager" of the fictitious International Immigrant Union, of San Francisco. Mrtin lied to Mr. Keller, cheated him out of his money, and when the poor man came here instead of finding a nice tract of good land with plenty of water he found a bare, dry tract of gravel. Mr. Keller went to work for wages for a while but has lately located a fine tract of 160 acres at Fish Springs and now is improving the place and will soon have a nice home.

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HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING. GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING.

FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING.

FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH,
Independence.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 11609.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on September 27, 1887, viz.: August Stecker, for the W ½ of S E ¼ and W ½ of N E ¼ Sec 22 Twp 13 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said claim, viz: John C. Irwin, John A. Lank, Arthur Tanner and Alexander Clark, all Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-m14 Register.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

Office of Board of Supervisors, Inyo county State of California.

WHEREAS, At a special election held in Division No. 2, of Irrigation District No. 1, of Inyo county, on July 2, 1887, it appears from the returns of said election that the vote cast for Director of said Division resulted in a tie vote between S. A. Densmore and J. S. Gorman and no Director was elected therein.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in such Division on Saturday, August 20, 1887, for the purpose of electing one Director for said Division.

For the purpose of holding and conducting such election the following voting place and the following officers are hereby appointed, to wit: At the residence of S. A. Densmore. Inspector S. A. Densmore; Judges, L. A. Anger and B. Aguirre. Polls will be open from one hour after sunrise till sunset. J. D. HARGER

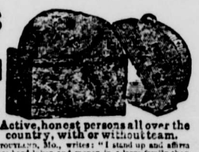
Attest: P. H. MACK. Chairman.
Clerk.

Dated August 5, 1887.

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.
P. W. Forbes. Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer



Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, SHOWLAND, MO., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, ILL., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $100."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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NEVADA

STATE FAIR

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AT RENO, AT RENO,
AT RENO, AT RENO,

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And Ending October 1st.

35 Races, $10,000.

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Indian Pony Races, Baloon Ascensions, Bicycle Races, Stock Parades.

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Friday, Sept. 23, Wednesday, Sept. 28, and Friday, Sept. 30.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL

President Powning offers as a Special Premium a $100 GOLD MEDAL for the Best Exhibit in any Department.

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$100 For The Best, $50 For The Second

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the Auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WAS ESTABLISHED IN Accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the Agricultural Society of the State," Approved March 7, 1885.

Members of State Board of Agriculture.

L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County.
B. F. LEETE, of Washoe County.
P. H. MULCAHY of Washoe County.
AL. WHITE, of Washoe County.
JOHN SWEENY, of Ormsby County.
T. B. RICKY, of Douglas County.
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ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County.
THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County.
F. DANGBERG, of Douglas County.
W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County.
JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt County.

Officers of Society.

C. C. POWNING.....President.
C. H. STODDARD.....Secretary
C. T. BENDER.....Treasurer

☞ For Speed Programme, Premium List and other information, address
C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada. C. C. POWNING,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
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IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

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MISCELLANEOUS

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc
AT
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CASH STORE
A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.
CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
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EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of
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GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
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Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
☞ Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n4761f

TOM BOLAND,
KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

PROVISIONS,
&c., &c., &c.
LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE.
PROF. HARRIS' Pastille
A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.
TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY US IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.
TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00
HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS
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RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.
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NERVOUSNESS, LOST VITALITY, OR ANY WEAKNESS Decay, and numerous troublesome diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The alienating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and normal vigor.

BEES & HONEY

I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN.
Bee Keeper.

BEN: PERLEY POORE.

A Merited Tribute to the Memory of a Useful Author and Journalist.

The death of this distinguished journalist rightly evokes an unusual tribute of respect from the American press. He passes away, nearly the last of a brilliant line of newspaper men whose individual fame was made before the telegraph fused all mental effort into that inchoate mass now looked for and known as "the daily dispatches." Aside from his work as a newsgatherer and political spectator, Ben: Perley Poore earned the gratitude of every writer in the land through the great number of reference works which he published. He taught the teachers of men. The book of Webster in the proof-rooms and the manuals and directories of Ben: Perley Poore in the editorial-rooms have been for the last quarter of a century the volumes most often open to consultation. If a young man write a book nowadays, of which 100,000 copies are distributed, the papers begin drafting his grandfather's history; but 800,000 copies of Major Poore's "Life of General Taylor" were sold over thirty years ago. He was in every social way highly distinguished; all the societies of the East claim a share in his obsequies. He wore a colon instead of a period in his name, and why he did it God only knows; but, because the man was really illustrious, there was not a printer in the land who would not go borrowing sorts all over the office rather than fail to humor this typographical whim.—*Chicago Herald.*

—A contemporary suggests that a cow can be easily led by a halter which commands her nose, but with difficulty by a rope around her horns.

BAKING POWDERS.

Interesting Tests Made by the Government Chemists.

Dr. Edward G. Love, the Analytical Chemist for the Government, has made some interesting experiments as to the comparative value of baking powders. Dr. Love's tests were made to determine what brands are the most economical to use, and as their capacity lies in their leavening power, tests were directed solely to ascertain the available gas of each powder. Dr. Love's report gives the following:

Name of the Baking Powders.	Strength Cubic inches Gas per each ounce of Powder.
"Royal"(absolutely pure)	127.4
"Patapsco" (alum powder	125.2*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) fresh	122.5*
"Rumford's" (phosphate) old	32.7*
"Hanford's None Such," fresh	121.6
"Hanford's None Such," old	84.35
"Redhead's"	117.0
"Charm" (alum powder)	116.9
"Amazon" (alum powder)	111.9*
"Cleveland's" (contains lime)	110.8
"Sea Foam"	107.9
"Czar"	106.8
"Dr. Price's" (contains lime)	102.6
"Snow Flake" (Groff's, St. Paul)	101.88
"Lewis's" Condensed	98.2
"Congress" yeast	97.5
"C. E. Andrews & Co's" (contains alum)	78.17*
"Hecker's"	92.5
"Gillets"	84.2
"Bulk"	80.5

*In his report the Government Chemist says:

"I regard all alum powders as very unwholesome. Phosphate and Tartaric Acid powders liberate their gas too freely in process of baking, or under varying climatic changes suffer deterioration."

Dr. H. A. Mott, the former Government Chemist, after a careful and elaborate examination of the various Baking Powders of commerce, reported to the Government in favor of the Royal brand.

Prof. McMurtrie, late chief chemist for the U. S. Government at Washington, says: "The chemical tests to which I have submitted the Royal Baking Powder, prove it perfectly healthful, and free from every deleterious substance."

THE KAISER'S ESCAPES.

Reminiscences of Two Attacks on the Life of the German Emperor.

I had myself been in Berlin when both attacks were made upon the life of the Emperor—when Hoedle shot at him from the crowd, and Nobling from a window overlooking the celebrated street, Unter den Linden. A curious little incident occurred upon the latter occasion. As the Emperor was going to his afternoon drive in the Thiergarten, he asked an attendant standing in the hall of the palace why such an unusual and gayly-dressed crowd thronged the streets.

"They go to see the Shah of Persia, your Majesty," was the answer.

"Ah, then I also must put on gala attire," the Emperor remarked, smiling, and forthwith took from a table his Prussian helmet, replacing with its steel plating the military cloth cap which he had before placed on his head. When a few hours later he was brought back to the palace wounded and bleeding, the helmet was dented in several places where the mixed shot used by Nobling had struck against the metal. Had the unresisting cloth been there instead, who can tell how different the ending of the tragedy might have been?

Two or three days after the attempted assassination, the old monarch asked to see the clothes he had worn on that fatal day. Looking at the military cape, riddled with shot, and the dents in the eagle-capped helmet, he turned to those standing by his bedside, and with tears in his eyes, said, pointing to the marks of the bullets: "Thank God it was not one of my own Berlin men who did that!"—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

She Knew What He Needed.

It was one of the genus tramps. He knocked at the door of a house, and when a kindly looking woman opened it he said:

"Madam, I am very hungry. I have had nothing for a week back."

"Why, my poor soul," said the good woman, "wait a moment, and I'll find something for you."

And she gave him a porous plaster, and closed the door before he had finished thanking her.—Chicago Sunday National.

LADY AND WOMAN.

The Inconceivable Prejudice Existing Against the Latter Term.

It is quite possible that a cook, or a chambermaid, or a laundress may be a lady at heart. It is also possible that the mistress of the house may be in no sense a lady. And this brings us to the query: "What does the word 'lady' signify?" To most of us, if we think about it, it means a human being of the female sex, gifted with culture, refinement and breeding. We understand it in some way as descriptive of the kind of woman under consideration. It does not mean the costume she wears. The number of dollars to her credit has nothing to do with it, and it certainly does not apply to every person who wears a petticoat. But, notwithstanding the general conviction that "lady" conveys a peculiar meaning, there has long been a tendency, even among well-bred people, to refer to every woman, except the lowest working class, as a lady.

The custom among domestics of dubbing the entire part of female creation as ladies I have sometimes attributed to our democratic form of government. The peasants of the old world never dream of being "ladies" in their own country. They come here, where their chance is as good as any one's one day to ride in their own coach-and-four; they find others no better than they called ladies; the word has a pleasant sound in their untutored and unreasoning ears, and they cling to it, as if by keeping a tight grip they would the sooner reach the coveted position. This is a notion of my own, in which I may be mistaken. At all events the practice prevails, particularly among the class I have mentioned, and no amount of reasoning will be likely to uproot it.

But why is there a prejudice against the term woman? It is a good Anglo-Saxon word, comprehensive and intelligent, and, as I understand it, carries no reproach with it. No greater praise can be paid to the human female than to call her a "womanly woman." It gives an impression of a combination of virtues and graces of mind and heart that can be conveyed by no other words. "A fine woman," "a good woman," or "a plain woman" is quite sufficient for ordinary usage. The only time and season when there seems to be any real demand for the word lady is in describing a woman of rare accomplishments, elegant manners and high birth. And, after all, it seems to me that the terms gentlewoman and lady are synonymous. The one is defined as gentle and well-bred. Does the other mean more or less? It does not follow that "well-bred" means elegance of manners. The most suave and polished exterior may be rotten at the core, and an unpretentious surface may conceal the kindness and gentleness of nature without which no man or woman can deserve the appellation of gentleman or lady. But in spite of the foregone conclusion that woman is a proper and sensible title for all female humankind, there is a tremendous prejudice against it, especially among working-women of the intermediate class. The saleswomen in stores are among the greatest sticklers for their rights in this matter. Has any one ever known a "saleswoman" to advertise for a place? Every paper, however, sets forth the wants of more or less "saleladies." They may every one of them be ladies. Are they any the less women?—*Philadelphia Record.*

HUMOROUS.

—A Warning.—

Full many a man, both young and old
Is sent to his sarcophagus,
By pouring water icy cold
Adown his warm œsophagus.
—*Journal of Reconstructives.*

—"Yes," said Jenkinson, "I used to believe every thing I heard—in fact, was the most credulous fellow alive; but since I've had this miserable sore throat I find it hard to swallow anything."

—According to the Scriptures "the way of the transgressor is hard," but the next revised version will no doubt put it, "The way of the transgressor is Canada-wards." And goodness knows, that is hard enough!—*Norristown Herald.*

—Magistrate—"A little difficulty between ladies, eh? Has the complainant been sworn?" Plaintiff's Lawyer—"Not yet." Magistrate—"What is your age, madam?" The Complainant—"Nineteen." Magistrate—"You will now swear to tell the truth, the whole truth, etc."—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Young Husband—"Isn't there something peculiar about the taste of these onions, my dear?" Young Wife (anxiously) 'Oh, I hope not, my dear. I took such pains with them. I even sprinkled them with Jockey Club before I put them to boil, to take away the unpleasant odor.—*N. S. Sun.*

—Tommy—"Does your mother allow you to kiss the nurse girl?" Johnny—"O, I guess she don't care. Does yours?" Tommy—"I don't think she does. I never asked her, but you'd a died to hear her lay down the law to pa when she saw him do it one day, an' she lets him do lots o' things she wouldn't let me."—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

—"I hear that Smith is contesting his wife's will," said one Dakota man to another a day or two ago. "I don't know how that may be," replied the other, "but I am quite sure of one thing." "What's that?" "Smith never contested his wife's will while she was alive. He seems to be getting courageous under his sad affliction."—*Dakota Bell.*

—Janey, attaining to the delightful promotion of an evening's "hair-brushing" with her grownup young aunties and their visitor, grew expansive in the relaxing spirit of the hour, and in a benevolent burst of confidence imparted the intelligence that "my mamma puts chalk on her face, too!" then, grown prudent, added, "well, just to keep her face warm, you know, when it is cold."—*Harper's Bazar.*

Snowfall in Germany.

A German mathematician has calculated that the snowfall of central Germany from Dec. 19 to 23 weighed no less than 10,000,000 tons in the area between 50 degs. and 52.5 degs. north latitude and between 7 degs. and 18 degs. east longitude—Arkansaw Traveler.

INGENIOUS MECHANICAL TOYS.

Puppets That Were Almost Human—Wonderful Contrivances.

Puppets or marionettes were patronized by both the Greeks and Romans, and automata, which are the inventions that are now principally dealt in, also go back to a remote period. Vulcan's tripod on wheels has the authority of Homer; Dædalus made moving statues; Archytas of Tarentum, 400 B. C., invented a wooden pigeon that could fly in the air. In the Fifteenth century Regiomantanus made an iron fly that moved through the atmosphere, and afterward an automatic eagle, which, on the arrival of the Emperor Maximilian at Nuremberg, flew forth to meet him. Albertus Magnus is credited with constructing a head that moved and talked, and which so frightened Thomas Aquinas that he smashed it into pieces, Albertus exclaiming when he saw his achievement destroyed, "So perishes the work of thirty years!" Roger Bacon made a speaking head of brass, which excited awe among all who heard it. Speaking automata have been frequently attempted of late years, but the great difficulty lies in simulating the human voice. The most successful of these efforts was perhaps that of Professor Faber, of Vienna, exhibited in London forty years ago under the name of Euphonia. Faber worked twenty-five years at the automaton. The figure enunciated words and also sang. There was an arrangement of hollow pipes, pedals and keys, which the inventor played to "prompt the discourse."

Willars de Hanecort, in the Thirteenth century, constructed an angel that "would always point with his finger to the sun." The Marquis of Worcester made an artificial horse that would carry a rider as swiftly as if he were a genuine barb. Philip Camuz invented a wonderful group of automata for Louis XIV—a coach and four horses, that started off with a crack of a whip, the horses prancing, trotting and galloping in turn; it ran along until it got in front of the king, when it stopped, when a toy footman descended and opening the carriage door handed out a lady "with born grace." The lady made a courtesy, presented a petition to his majesty, and re-entering her carriage was driven away. Gen. De Gennes, a Frenchman, who defended the colony of St. Christopher against the English about 1688, amused himself by making an automaton peacock, which walked about in all its pride of extended feathers, and picking up corn from the ground swallowed it.

The king of automata constructors was Jaques Vaucanson, born at Grenoble in 1709. While quite a boy he made several self moving figures. The bent of his mind was determined by a rather peculiar circumstance. Being left to himself in the house of a friend to which he went with his mother, he perceived through the crack of a partition an old clock with slowly swinging pendulum, which excited his attention. Next time he visited this house he had a pencil and paper with him, and made a rough sketch of the clock. By earnest study and investigation he succeeded in making a clock of his own out of pieces of wood, and his wooden clock kept time fairly well. Then began his experiments with automata. He made a wooden chapel, with moving figures of priests. He invented a hydraulic machine for the city of Lyons, and later, in the same place, perfected a machine for silk weaving that caused the work people to rise against him in arms. His first great achievement in automata was his flute player, which was one of the wonders of his time. He had been ill, and made it during his convalescence. The several parts of it were made by different workmen to prevent its discovery. Only a faithful servant aided him in his secret. According to D'Alembert, the remarkable figure stood on a pedestal, in which a portion of the mechanism was concealed, and the player not only blew into the instrument, but with its lips increased or diminished the sound, performing the legato and staccato passages with perfection, and fingering with complete accuracy. It was exhibited in Paris in 1738, and made a great sensation. Vaucanson next made a flageolet player, and later a mechanical duck, which waddled, swam, dived and quacked, and, like De Gennes' peacock, picking up and swallowing its food. He was engaged on an endless chain when he died. He willed all his automata to the king.

Maetzel, the inventor of the metronome and of several musical automata, opened an exhibition in Vienna in 1809, with a life size automaton trumpeter as the chief attraction. When the audience entered all they saw was a tent. After a time the curtain parted, and Maetzel appeared leading forward a trumpeter in the full regimentals of an Austrian dragoon. By pressing the left epaulet of the figure he made it play cavalry calls and a march, and an allegro by Weigl, accompanied by a full band of living musicians. Nor was this all. The figure retired and reappeared as a trumpeter of the French guard. Maetzel wound it up on the left hip, pressed once more on the left epaulet, and it played the French cavalry calls, a French cavalry march, a march by Dussek and one of Pleyel's allegros, the full band again accompanying.

Knauss again exhibited at Vienna an automaton that wrote, and the Drozes, father and son, constructed several mechanical figures that both wrote and played musical instruments. A pantomime in five acts was performed by a troupe of puppets in Paris in 1729, and Blenfalt, in 1746, got up a representation of "The Bombardment of Antwerp," by automata. Another piece performed by Blenfalt's automata, which he called comediens practiciens, was "The Grand Assault of Berg-op-Zoom."—"Romance of Invention."

Total Loss of Memory.

There are a few cases recorded of total loss of memory, usually following a deep and prolonged (unnatural) sleep or severe accident, such as concussion of the brain, almost drowning, etc. In one or two of these the personal identity has been completely lost, so that on recovery the victim lost all remembrance of name, family, friends, localities and mental acquisitions. They were in the condition, so far as knowledge of any kind was concerned, of the new born child. In some of these re-education was successfully attempted and a new memory formed, but the old was never regained. In others, a larger number than of those just mentioned, the forgetfulness was of only temporary duration. After a few weeks or months all that was before known was regained in an instant and the process of re-education was no longer needed. There are numerous instances of the memory being lost of all that had occurred for hours, days, weeks, or even months, immediately preceding a serious accident in which the brain had suffered concussion. In these the memory relative to everything up to a certain date before the accident remains intact on recovering consciousness.—Globe-Democrat.

Cocoanuts and Pineapples.

Cocoanut-raising is a growing industry in Southern Florida. Pineapples and cocoanuts pay very well. Ten thousand pineapples can be raised, it is said, to an acre, and the same amount of space will support fifty cocoanut trees. The latter require very little cultivation. They begin to bear at from nine to twelve years of age and produce from eighty to one hundred and fifty nuts to the tree. They bring about five cents apiece to the grower. Many groves have been planted within a few years. One New Jersey gentleman has 330 000 trees.

A VICTIM TO FORTUNE'S FAVORS.

A reporter of the *Appeal*, hearing that Mr. J. C. Curry, of the Tivoli garden, 181 Main street, had "struck" The Louisiana State Lottery in the drawing of the 14th inst., dropped into his place of business yesterday afternoon and found him quietly serving his customers, as though the "pick up" was no new thing to him. The reporter stared in amazement, wondering at the serenity of this favorite of fortune. Finding speech, he congratulated Mr. Curry upon his good fortune. "Oh," said the winder, with a waive of his hand, "it is a small matter—only $5,000—and my hand has been shaken and my health drank until I am dizzy." "You treat the matter coolly," the reporter ventured, more amazed than ever. "Yes," said Mr. Curry. "I got $5,000 and placed it in the bank to my credit. I did not particularly need it. It is just a lucky hit that is liable to strike any man that plays against a square game, and the Louisiana is fair, you know," and with this the proprietor of the one-twentieth of ticket No. 21,658 turned to receive new congratulations and to set up the drinks, while the reporter slowly returned to his wigwam, contemplating the wonderful nerve required to stand up under such a stroke of fortune.—*Memphis* (Tenn.) *Appeal*, June 28.

G. A. R.

The twenty-first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at St. Louis, Mo., the last week in September next. Arrangements have been made for a grand excursion of G. A. R. Comrades, their families and friends—open to all—to leave San Francisco on Tuesday, September 19, 1887.

The rate of this excursion will be $67.50 for the round trip from San Francisco to St. Louis and return, and the limit of the tickets will be such as to afford excursionists ample time to visit all the principal points in the East before returning.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from San Francisco to St. Louis, without change, at regular berth rates. Union Pacific Tourist Cars fully equipped at $5.00 extra per passenger.

For information apply to or address

GEO. WATTS,
8 New Montgomery Street,
Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

We never fully appreciate how much subdued humility there can be found in a man until we see him playing dominoes with his mother-in-law.

THE BRAND ON CAIN

was not more fearful than are the marks of skin diseases, and yet Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain cure for all of them. Blotches, pimples, eruptions, pustules, scaly incrustations, lumps, inflamed patches, salt-rheum, tetter, boils, carbuncles, ulcers, old sores, are by its use healed quickly and permanently.

Green—Since he had that slander suit Pryor has gone out of business. Brown—Why, what was his business? Green—Other people's.

PENALTIES OF IMPRUDENCE.

Summer is at hand—the time of year when old heads and young become imprudent, get over-heated, cool off suddenly, catch cold, headache, nervous disorders, and a thousand and one other troubles. Preaching prudence is played out. The only thing to do is—after you have contracted one or more of these pains—to cure yourself as quickly as possible. Small pains are not to be neglected except at the risk of serious consequences. Remove them at once. It can be done by an application of one or more of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, recognized the world over as the best external remedy ever made. Mind you, don't neglect your little ills. They outgrow everything else and if let alone cost you more than you can ever know. Remember ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS.

Captain Nutt, who was so prompt in pursuing the revolted Apaches of Arizona, probably has the elements of a kernel in him.

Young and middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should enclose 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting sure means of cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

A Wisconsin man drank a quart of ice-water to get cool, and has been growing colder ever since.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

BABY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSED PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great SKIN CURE, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND WILL HELP ANY WOMAN Suffering from Kidney Disease or from troubles peculiar to her sex.

Its purpose is solely for the legitimate healing of the disease and the relief of pain, and that it does all it claims to do, thousands of ladies can gladly testify.

It has stood the test of twenty years in relieving periodical pain, promoting regularity of seasons, and banishing weakness, backache and consequent nervous distress.

Probably no other woman in the world receives so many "letters of thanks" as Lydia E. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass. Mrs. P—— of Enfield, N. H., says: "I will simply say that your Vegetable Compound is all you recommend it to be. *It has done me Worlds of good.*" Another lady writes from Ottawa as follows: "I have just to-day bought the seventh bottle of your Vegetable Compound, have used two boxes of Pills and several packages of your Sanative Wash, and think it but right to tell you how much good I derived from your medicines. *They are a regular God-send.* All the pains and aches have almost disappeared, my stomach is much stronger too and I feel myself improved every way."

Price $1. Sold by all Druggists.

S. F. N. U. Series, No. 266.

3 months treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

A Note of Alarm—"Don't come to-night. Pa is huffy about that gas bill."

If you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," the original "Little Liver Pills." Of all druggists.

"Say, ma, do men wear top coats to take a spin in?" is one of Tommy's recent conundrums.

Throat Diseases commence with a Cold, Cough, or over-fatiguing the voice. These symptoms (which, if neglected, often result in a chronic trouble of the Throat) are allayed by the use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*"

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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BAKING POWDER

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Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

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Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

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For Adults, For Children, For Both Sexes.

When on the sultry summer's day
The sun seems scarce a mile away,
When comes SICK HEADACHE to oppress
And every moment brings distress,
Then TARRANT'S SELTZER proves a friend
That Druggists all can recommend.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

Your last invoice of "Tansill's Punch" 5c. cigars came in yesterday. I was out of them for half a day, and had to call on the Governor for a company of militia to prevent a riot. Have already retailed over 200,000.
R. C. MANLEY, Lincoln, Neb.

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This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. The continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose.

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The Original and Only Genuine.

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Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

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"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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DUJARDIN'S LIFE ESSENCE

is a combination of Phosphorus, Albumen, Protogon, Lime, Soda and Iron, which act on the Brain, Nerves and Stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting Digestion, Curing Dyspepsia, in every form, Headache, Neuralgia, Insomnia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration and Impotence. In Hysteria and Epilepsy its effects are magical. In Consumption its nutritive qualities are beyond comparison with other preparations. Its action is shown by the increasing strength and weight of the patient, and the loss of cough and night sweats. It is a brain, nerve, and life giving tonic. Price, $1.50 per bottle.

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FREDERICKSBURG Brewing Company,
OF SAN JOSE,
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EXPORT AND DRAUGHT
LAGER BEERS
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BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mfd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oildom. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa.

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

LIVER, BLOOD AND LUNG DISEASES.

LIVER DISEASE AND HEART TROUBLE.

MRS. MARY A. MCCLURE, *Columbus, Kans.*, writes: "I addressed you in November, 1884, in regard to my health, being afflicted with liver disease, heart trouble, and female weakness. I was advised to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Favorite Prescription and Pellets. I used one bottle of the 'Prescription,' five of the 'Discovery,' and four of the 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' My health began to improve under the use of your medicine, and my strength came back. My difficulties have all disappeared. I can work hard all day, or walk four or five miles a day, and stand it well; and when I began using the medicine I could scarcely walk across the room, most of the time, and I did not think I could ever feel well again. I have a little baby girl eight months old. Although she is a little delicate in size and appearance, she is healthy. I give your remedies all the credit for curing me, as I took no other treatment after beginning their use. I am very grateful for your kindness, and thank God and thank you that I am as well as I am after years of suffering."

LIVER DISEASE.

MRS. I. V. WEBBER, of *Yorkshire, Cattaraugus Co., N. Y.*, writes: "I wish to say a few words in praise of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets.' For five years previous to taking them I was a great sufferer; I had a severe pain in my right side continually; was unable to do my own work. I am happy to say I am now well and strong, thanks to your medicines."

Chronic Diarrhea Cured.—D. LAZARUS, Esq., *275 and 277 Decatur Street, New Orleans, La.*, writes: "I used three bottles of the 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and it has cured me of chronic diarrhea. My bowels are now regular."

GENERAL DEBILITY.

MRS. PARMELIA BRUNDAGE, of *161 Lock Street, Lockport, N. Y.* writes: "I was troubled with chills, nervous and general debility, with frequent sore throat, and my mouth was badly cankered. My liver was inactive, and I suffered much from dyspepsia. I am pleased to say that your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets' have cured me of all these ailments and I cannot say enough in their praise. I must also say a word in reference to your 'Favorite Prescription,' as it has proven itself a most excellent medicine for weak females. It has been used in my family with excellent results."

Dyspepsia.—JAMES L. COLBY, Esq., of *Yucatan, Houston Co., Minn.*, writes: "I was troubled with indigestion, and would eat heartily and grow poor at the same time. I experienced heartburn, sour stomach, and many other disagreeable symptoms common to that disorder. I commenced taking your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' and I am now entirely free from the dyspepsia, and am, in fact, healthier than I have been for five years. I weigh one hundred and seventy-one and one-half pounds, and have done as much work the past summer as I have ever done in the same length of time in my life. I never took a medicine that seemed to tone up the muscles and invigorate the whole system equal to your 'Discovery' and 'Pellets.'"

INVIGORATES THE SYSTEM.

Dyspepsia.—THERESA A. CASS, of *Springfield, Mo.*, writes: "I was troubled one year with liver complaint, dyspepsia, and sleeplessness, but your 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured me."

Chills and Fever.—Rev. H. E. MOSLEY, *Montmorenci, S. C.*, writes: "Last August I thought I would die with chills and fever. I took your 'Discovery' and it stopped them in a very short time."

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Thoroughly cleanse the blood, which is the fountain of health, by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and bodily health and vigor will be established.

Golden Medical Discovery cures all humors, from the common pimple, blotch, or eruption, to the worst Scrofula, or blood-poison. Especially has it proven its efficacy in curing Salt-rheum or Tetter, Fever-sores, Hip-joint Disease, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Enlarged Glands, and Eating Ulcers.

INDIGESTION BOILS, BLOTCHES.

REV. F. ASBURY HOWELL, *Pastor of the M. E. Church, of Silverton, N. J.*, says: "I was afflicted with catarrh and indigestion. Boils and blotches began to arise on the surface of the skin, and I experienced a tired feeling and dullness. I began the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery as directed by him for such complaints, and in one week's time I began to feel like a new man, and am now sound and well. The 'Pleasant Purgative Pellets' are the best remedy for bilious or sick headache, or tightness about the chest, and bad taste in the mouth, that I have ever used. My wife could not walk across the floor when she began to take your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' Now she can walk quite a little ways, and do some light work."

HIP-JOINT DISEASE.

MRS. IDA M. STRONG, of *Ainsworth, Ind.*, writes: "My little boy had been troubled with hip-joint disease for two years. When he commenced the use of your 'Golden Medical Discovery' and 'Pellets,' he was confined to his bed, and could not be moved without suffering great pain. But now, thanks to your 'Discovery,' he is able to be up all the time, and can walk with the help of crutches. He does not suffer any pain, and can eat and sleep as well as any one. It has only been about three months since he commenced using your medicine. I cannot find words with which to express my gratitude for the benefit he has received through you."

A TERRIBLE AFFLICTION.

Skin Disease.—The "Democrat and News," of *Cambridge, Maryland*, says: "MRS. ELIZA ANN POOLE, wife of Leonard Poole, of *Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md.*, has been cured of a bad case of Eczema by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. The disease appeared first in her feet, extended to the knees, covering the whole of the lower limbs from feet to knees, then attacked the elbows and became so severe as to prostrate her. After being treated by several physicians for a year or two she commenced the use of the medicine named above. She soon began to mend and is now well and hearty. Mrs. Poole thinks the medicine has saved her life and prolonged her days."

MR. T. A. AYRES, of *East New Market, Dorchester County, Md.*, vouches for the above facts.

CONSUMPTION, WEAK LUNGS, SPITTING OF BLOOD.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY cures Consumption (which is Scrofula of the Lungs), by its wonderful blood-purifying, invigorating and nutritive properties. For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Severe Coughs, Asthma, and kindred affections, it is a sovereign remedy. While it promptly cures the severest Cough it strengthens the system and purifies the blood.

It rapidly builds up the system, and increases the flesh and weight of those reduced below the usual standard of health by "wasting diseases."

Consumption.—MRS. EDWARD NEWTON, of *Harrowsmith, Ont.*, writes: "You will ever be praised by me for the remarkable cure in my case. I was so reduced that my friends had all given me up, and I had also been given up by two doctors. I then went to the best doctor in these parts. He told me that medicine was only a punishment in my case, and would not undertake to treat me. He said I might try Cod liver oil if I liked, as that was the only thing that could possibly have any curative power over consumption so far advanced. I tried the Cod liver oil as a last treatment, but I was so weak I could not keep it on my stomach. My husband, not feeling satisfied to give me up yet, though he had bought for me everything he saw advertised for my complaint, procured a quantity of your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' I took only four bottles, and, to the surprise of everybody, am to-day doing my own work, and am entirely free from that terrible cough which harrassed me night and day. I have been afflicted with rheumatism for a number of years, and now feel so much better that I believe, with a continuation of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' I will be restored to perfect health. I would say to those who are falling a prey to that terrible disease consumption, do not do as I did, take everything else first; but take the 'Golden Medical Discovery' in the early stages of the disease, and thereby save a great deal of suffering and be restored to health at once. Any person who is still in doubt, need but write me, inclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply, when the foregoing statement will be fully substantiated by me."

GIVEN UP TO DIE.

Ulcer Cured.—ISAAC E. DOWNS, Esq., of *Spring Valley, Rockland Co., N. Y.* (P. O. Box 28), writes: "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' has cured my daughter of a very bad ulcer located on the thigh. After trying almost everything without success, we procured three bottles of your 'Discovery,' which healed it up perfectly." Mr. Downs continues:

Consumption and Heart Disease.—"I also wish to thank you for the remarkable cure you have effected in my case. For three years I had suffered from that terrible disease, consumption, and heart disease. Before consulting you I had wasted away to a skeleton; could not sleep nor rest, and many times wished to die to be out of my misery. I then consulted you, and you told me you had hopes of curing me, but it would take time. I took five months' treatment in all. The first two months I was almost discouraged; could not perceive any favorable symptoms, but the third month I began to pick up in flesh and strength. I cannot now recite how, step by step, the signs and realities of returning health gradually but surely developed themselves. To-day I tip the scales at one hundred and sixty, and am well and strong."

WASTED TO A SKELETON.

Our principal reliance in curing Mr. Downs' terrible disease was the "Golden Medical Discovery."

BLEEDING FROM LUNGS.

JOSEPH F. MCFARLAND, Esq., *Athens, Ga.*, writes: "My wife had frequent bleeding from the lungs before she commenced using your 'Golden Medical Discovery.' She has not had any since its use. For some six months she has been feeling so well that she has discontinued it."

Golden Medical Discovery is Sold by Druggists. Price $1.00 per Bottle, or Six Bottles for $5.00.

WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Proprietors,
No

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY... ... SEPTEMBER 3, 1887.

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WHOLESOME BREAD.

Elementary Principles and Important Points in Bread-Making.

Bread of some kind forms an article of diet for all nations, and that it should be of the best quality is of the greatest importance, the health and welfare of the family depending so largely upon it.

In making bread, as in every other branch of cooking, the main thing is to become acquainted with the elementary principles. Few things that belong to the department of housekeeping have been so much discussed as bread-baking, and possibly it is because there has been so many different theories advanced upon the subject that housekeepers are bewildered and uncertain as to the best made.

Of course perfect bread can be made only from the best material, combined with the most scrupulous care and attention throughout the process. There should be no delay when the sponge is well mixed, and obtains the proper degree of lightness, or placing the loaves in a hot oven when ready to bake.

Certain chemical changes must take place in some of the components of the mixture, and as it is very important that all the necessary conditions for aiding these changes should be perfect, it is of course plain to every housekeeper that both knowledge and skill are required to become successful in the art of bread making.

After the quality of flour, indeed some cooks say in advance of it, the first thing to be considered in bread making is the yeast. Without good yeast it is impossible to make good bread, and it should be the ambition of every housekeeper to acquire the art of making good home-made yeast.

When ready to make bread the first step is mixing the ingredients. Atmospheric changes affect the sponge, and it is, therefore, best to mix it in a stone vessel and keep it excluded from the air. In summer no artificial heat is needed, but in winter it should be kept warm.

The length of time required for kneading is materially affected by the quality of the flour and the kind of yeast used, the better the quality of both the less time for working the bread will be requisite.

The most important point in bread-making is reached when the loaves are put in the pans for the last time. To decide when dough is sufficiently light to bake is a matter of great consideration to the cook, as it varies in different temperatures and at different seasons of the year, but practice will soon teach the length of time required. It is seldom less than half an hour, or more than two hours. A loaf of bread should be nearly double in size after it is put in the pan. The heat of the oven should be moderate when the bread is put in to bake, and should be gradually increased in intensity.

There are various methods of testing bread to ascertain when done. A loaf of hot bread when well baked will not burn the hand; if it does, there is more hot steam within than is consistent with perfect baking, and the bread should be replaced in the oven. The crust of a well baked loaf of bread is a rich brown. If any doubt is entertained of the bread being well done, it is better to leave it in the oven a little too long than not long enough.

Bread, as soon as baked, should be taken from the pans and placed uncovered in such a position as will expose the greatest possible amount of surface to the air. This prevents the crusts from being hard, as well as permits the rapid escape of gas involved in the process of fermentation.—*Eliza R. Parker, in Louisville Courier-Journal.*

GOOD COUNTRY ROADS.

Why Every Farmer Should Take an Interest in Their Maintenance.

I have been driving through a fine section of country to-day, but I was not favorably impressed with the character of its settlers, though I saw but few of them, and spoke to only one. I formed my idea of them from the condition of the roads. They were in very bad shape. It was impossible to drive off a walk in many places. In some places, it would be unsafe for a stranger to attempt to drive in a dark night.

This is not as it should be. Every farmer should take pride in having good roads along his land. If the assessed amount of road work is not sufficient to put them in good shape, let the property owners turn out with teams, and picks, and shovels, and make them good. It is for the interest of every man living in the neighborhood to have a good road and keep it so. When it is once made as it ought to be, but little labor will be required in keeping it so. If there is a swampy spot, drain it, and raise the roadbed. If there is a big stone or stump in the road, or near it, dig it out. Never crook about to avoid such obstacles, but get rid of them, once for all. Cut down the bushes along the fences, and see that the fences are in good condition, if cattle are allowed to run in the road. This may not be part of a road-master's duty, but it ought to be, so far as road fences are concerned.

It is for the interest of every farmer in the road district to elect to the office of road-master the man who will do the work best. Too often, qualification for the work is left out of consideration altogether in electing a man to the position.

This is a mistake. Select the man who keeps things as they should be about his farm, and the probability is that he will want to put the roads in the same condition. If so, give him your hearty co-operation, instead of trying to shirk out of "working on the road," as some men do.—*Cor. Our Country Home.*

THE WORLD'S WHEAT CROP.

America Leading the World in the Production of the Precious Grain.

The Department of Agriculture at Washington has been at some pains to gather from all available sources the figures showing the wheat crop of the world for 1886. The table contains no reports from China or Japan, but as the wheat crop of these two countries is comparatively small and never figures in the general wheat trade of the world, the omission is insignificant. The total crop is placed at 2,031,322,285 bushels. As this estimate covers the total wheat supply of not less than 1,000,000,000 of people it will be seen that the average per capita consumption of wheat allowed for does not exceed two bushels. In several countries the wheat production falls far below that amount, as in India, for instance, which has become a prominent country its 200,000,000 of population are credited with only 258,000,000 bushels of wheat, or about one and a quarter bushels per capita.

Of the wheat-growing countries our own is far and away in advance of all others. With less than 60,000,000 of population, our wheat crop for last year was 457,000,000, or about eight bushels per capita. The average per capita consumption in the United States for a number of years has been four and a half bushels, or the equivalent of one barrel of flour, thus leaving of last year's production three and a half bushels per capita for seed and export. The yield for 1886 was by no means exceptionally large, scarcely an average, perhaps, the yield once during the present decade having risen to 520,000,000 bushels. While in the aggregate, our wheat yield is at least a good third greater than that of any other country in the world, when we come to compare the yield per acre with some other countries we haven't much to be proud of. The average yield per acre in 1886 was not far from twelve bushels, while in Great Britain for the same year it was a trifle under twenty-seven bushels, and in 1885 upward of thirty-one bushels. Had our wheat acreage been as prolific as that of Great Britain last year, the yield would have exceeded 1,000,000,000 bushels or one half the total product of the world, instead of a little more than one-quarter, as at present. This comparison shows the capabilities of the United States as a wheat-growing country, when our farmers shall arrive at the conclusion that it will be more profitable to make two bushels of wheat grow where only one grew before, than to double the yield by doubling the acreage. Although positive statistics are not at hand to substantiate the assertion, it is probable that the consumption per capita of wheat is as high in the United States as in any country except France and Great Britain. It has not reached its highest point yet by any means, as in the South and Southwest Indian corn forms a much large proportion of the daily food of the people than it will when the farmers of those sections increase the fertility of their soils and give more attention to wheat growing, as they are certain to do in the future.

Next to the United States France produces the largest wheat crop, both in number of bushels and per capita. The French wheat crop for 1886 was 299,107,620 bushels, or about eight and one-third bushels per capita. As the wheat crop of France leads that of all other grains it follows that wheat is the common food of the entire people and that necessarily the per capita consumption is very high. Third on the list of wheat producing countries comes India, with 258,317,632 bushels. The per capita production in this country is very low, notwithstanding the very respectable proportions of the crop as a whole. The Indian ryot merely scratches his soil with the same rude wooden plow in use by his ancestors two thousand and, perhaps, five thousand years ago. The yield is necessarily small, and does not increase per acre, although the extension of the railway system of India has led to an important extension of the wheat-producing area, and it is thus made accessible to a market and becomes a chief article of export. Of the 258,000,000 bushels of wheat grown in India last year not more than 200,000,000 bushels, or one bushel per capita, was consumed at home. The balance was exported and formed an important item in the wheat supply of Great Britain. The ryot who grew the wheat ate very little of it, subsisting chiefly upon other products less salable.

Fourth in the list of wheat-growing countries comes Russia, with a crop for 1886 amounting to 213,907,084 bushels. Unlike France and the United States, Russia does not grow wheat as its leading staple. Rye is the principal Russian crop, the production in 1886 reaching 737,800,000 bushels. The wheat crop of Russia amounts to but little over two bushels per capita, and of this small amount a large share is exported. Like the India ryot, the Russian farmer sells his wheat and lives on his rye and other less salable grains. The taxes in the Czar's dominions are something enormous, and the wheat crop is the most available article upon which to raise money for the tax-gatherer. Austria-Hungary comes fifth in the list of wheat growing countries, with a crop for 1886 of 143,001,488 bushels, or a trifle more than three bushels per capita. This is mostly consumed at home. Spain, with a population of about 18,000,000, raised 131,660,000 bushels of wheat last year, or between seven and eight bushels per capita. Italy comes next, with a crop amounting to 129,412,133 bushels, or about five bushels per capita.—*Philadelphia Telegraph.*

—A one-winged chicken is on exhibition at Charleston, S. C.

CO-OPERATIVE PASTRY POETRY.

Fair Phyllis made a pretty cake,
To please her papa's palate;
Her parent put it on a stake,
And used it for a mallet.
—Philadelphia News.

And then she made a big mince pie,
In manner new and novel;
Her father seized it with a sigh,
And used it for a shovel.
—New York Morning Journal.

And then she stirred a pan of dough,
And made a mess of biscuit;
And passed them to her sweetheart, though
He thought he wouldn't risk it.
—Marblehead Folio.

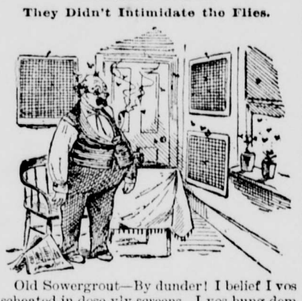
She took some yeast, some flour and lard,
And, true to duty's call,
She baked them in a lump so hard
It made a good baseball.
—Richmond Baton.

Some cookies next day she deftly made,
All sugared round the edges;
Her pa, in the wood splitting trade,
Found they made stunning wedges.
—Fall River Advance.

Sweet Phyllis made a loaf next night,
With wonder working skill;
Her pa filled it with dynamite
And fired!—the loaf's there still.
—St. Paul Herald.

Not yet content that she'd done enough,
Some beefsteak next she fried.
It came from Henderson, of course 'twas tough,
She tackled a piece and—died.
—Henderson Gold Leaf.

They Didn't Intimidate the Flies.



Old Sowergrout—By dunder! I belief I vos scheated in dose vly screens. I vos hung dem in de most gonspicuous part of de room, but dose fly schoost gome in as bad as never.—Judge.

Able Bodied Chicago Liars.

Said Col. Phil Hoyne yesterday: "The hottest day in the history of Chicago was July 4, 1837. At noon that day the thermometer registered 123 in the shade. The lake stewed and steamed like a tea kettle and fish floated ashore already boiled and cream gravy on them."

"June 28, 1842, was the hottest day I ever knew of," said Long John Wentworth. "I was living on a farm then—the Cooley farm, near where Kinsley's restaurant stands now. It was so hot that we had to hang the thermometer in the well and keep fanning it to prevent it from bursting."

"On Aug. 6, 1846," said Amos Tucker, "we caught a blazer. Along about sunset I went out to the barnyard to see how the stock was getting along. We had twelve fine hogs just ready for the market. Well, when I got to the barnyard all I could find of them hogs was twelve buckets of leaf lard."

"The hottest day I ever knew of was July 15, 1853," said Jonathan Young Scammon. "I remember the exact date, because on the morning of that day our hens all laid hard boiled eggs."—Chicago News.

Society Notes.

The engagement of Miss Erminie Botts, daughter of the wealthy livery stable proprietor, to Lord Ernest Algernon Sykes-Nyms of Cove-upon-Avon is announced. This wedding will take place next September at the bride's palatial home at Bottsden-on-Goose Island.

A gloom has been precipitated upon the community by the rumor that Miss Birdie McPace's vaccination did not take.

Mr. Swinburne J. Terhune is still confined to his bed owing to his having eaten a slice of fruit cake at a fashionable german last Thursday evening.

The highest social circles have received with open arms Mr. and Mrs. Elmer K. Muzzlewhite, the wealthy and cultured New Yorkers, who have taken up a temporary residence in Chicago for the purpose of getting a divorce.—Chicago News.

The Sabbath Not Broken.

Eastern Stranger—My, my! I didn't suppose you allowed baseball playing here on Sunday.

Omaha Man—The playing is being done by an out of town club and we don't feel responsible for them, you know.

"But isn't that the Omaha club they are playing against?"

"Yes, but the Omaha club is composed of very conscientious young men who wouldn't think of breaking the Sabbath."

"But there they are right in the field and on this hallowed day of rest."

"If you look at the score you will see that they are not playing; they are resting."—Omaha World.

Value of an Education.

Little Dot—Oh, dear, I don't see why mamma gives me such lessons as this to learn, nothin' but great big words.

Little Dick—Well, folks use big words sometimes.

"But these are awful long things, ever so many syllables; why, some stretch 'most clear across the page. There isn't any use in learning them."

"Indeed there is, Dot. If you don't learn all them big words you'll grow up in ignorance an' never be able to read circus posters."—Omaha World.

Economy.

Pater—Tom, Tom! This'll never do! Past 11 o'clock, and you've been in bed fifteen hours out o' the twenty-four.

Tom—But it's cheap, gov'nor; costs nothing; wh'r'as directly a fellow's up and dressed expenses begin.—London Punch.

Hereditary gout is a most unjust disease. The father has had all the fun and the son catches most of the pain.—New Orleans Picayune.

SULTANIC WHIMS.

How Some of the Turkish Autocrats Used to Pass Away Their Time.

The amusements of the Sultans vary much according to the age in which they live, and according to their temperament and their particular tastes. Murad IV. took pleasure in cutting off the head of a slave every morning, in order to give him an appetite; and the most moderate historians place the number of murders that he ordered or committed with his own hand at more than a hundred thousand. One of his favorite distractions was to have men and women stripped before him, thrown upon iron hooks fastened in a high wall These unfortunates remained hanging by their flesh, suffered frightfully for a long time in this horrible position, and were delivered only by death. One day he had a dozen children disemboweled in order to find in their stomachs an apple that had just been stolen in his garden.

Murad united drunkenness to these amiable tastes. His excesses having finally brought upon him a serious malady, he succeeded, contrary to all hope, in escaping death. When he felt himself beyond danger, he celebrated his good fortune by a nocturnal orgy, drinking with his wives more deeply than ever. A Turkish poet of the time celebrated this exploit in a song, the hyperboles of which are almost untranslatable: "Murad, that sublime emanation from Heaven, was torn from the arms of the maiden of the vine, whom he loved distractedly, and his divine image was no longer reflected in the matutinal cup, which for so many years had gleamed for him upon the voluptuous couch. At the dawn of Beiram the master of the universe permitted the delicious fluid to sparkle under his eyes in the intoxicating cup, and he began again to touch with his divine and ruby lips the crystal in which smiled the golden draught."

What the poet does not say is that when Murad had dipped his divine and ruby lips in the enchanting cup he also dipped his divine and ruby hands in the blood of his subjects. After his supper, which almost always ended in an ogry, he ran into the street, crazed with drink, saber in hand, and killed those that he met. During the day he posted himself behind a window of the seraglio and hurled poisoned arrows at the passers-by. When he went out he had some Janissaries, armed with clubs, accompany him, and they beat to death the unfortunate ones they encountered upon their way.

Other times bring other manners and other tastes. The soul of Sultan Abdul Aziz has no occasion to reproach itself with any murder during its sojourn upon earth; and he could discount M. Grevy himself in his cagerness to save the lives of those condemned to death. His lips never knew the taste of spirits, wine nor tobacco; but he loved cock-fighting passionately, and he busied himself more with these turbulent winged creatures than with his wives and ministers. He invited Pashas, Chamberlains and Generals to these tournaments, for which he had a kind of arena, or inclosed space, constructed within the inclosure of the seraglio. He cheered on the one that seemed to be weakening, and those about him, all belaced, naturally mingled their voices with that of their master. A jury, selected by his Highness from the dignitaries of the empire, had to announce the victor and bestow the prize upon him.

One day one of these cocks distinguished himself so much that Abdul Aziz directed that he be treated with special consideration. He called him the Grand Vizier in the presence of that veritable official himself.

The thing next to cocks that Abdul Aziz loved most was his menagerie, a splendid collection of animals, especially rich in ferocious beasts. For a time he was possessed with a passion for parrots; but he soon withdrew from this brilliant society, and one day he opened their prison and drove them away. The birds took flight to Pera, and what was the surprise of the inhabitants of that Christian suburb when they saw beat down upon their roofs and against their windows a swarm of paroquets, macaws and cockatoos, which seemed to have fallen from heaven.—*Cosmopolitan.*

—An old cavalryman says that a horse will never step on a man intentionally. It is a standing order with cavalry that should a man become dismounted he must lie down and be perfectly still. If he does so, the entire company will pass over him, and he will not be injured. A horse notices where he is going, and is on the lookout for a firm foundation to put his foot on. It is an instinct with him, therefore, to step over a prostrate man. The injuries caused by a runaway horse are nearly always inflicted by the animal knocking people down and not by his stepping on them.—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Near Oakville, W. T., is the burnt stump of a cedar tree, probably the largest on record. It is a hollow shell, fifty feet high, eighty-seven feet in circumference, one foot from the ground; seventy-three, two feet and a half from the ground, and fifty-four feet eight inches, six feet from the ground. The cavity is twenty-three feet at its largest diameter.

—A new composition of building material for architectural purposes consists of glue, water, boiled linseed oil and the muriatic and sulphuric acids, to be used with calcined sulphate of lime and calcined carbonate of lime, the compounding and use to be in a specially prescribed way.—*Boston Budget*

THE GERMAN CAPITAL.

What an American Saw and Heard in and Around Berlin.

The endeavor to find some good reason for the location of Berlin has well-nigh wrecked my Yankee guessing powers. On the practical side of the Atlantic we think every large city must be evolved from some aggregation of natural advantages, but with the exception of the stream whose name exposes the capital to the accusation of always being on a Spree, Berlin has none of these. From north, south, east or west, you approach it over a vast plain, and when at last you begin to suspect that the Government is abducting you to the wastes of some German Sahara, the usual uninviting suburbs of a great city come into view, and you alight in a town of nearly 1,500,000 inhabitants. Coming from the West, the Harz is the last hilly country from which a New Englander can derive even a crumb of comfort. Beyond is a region of low, wave-like hills, a mining country where every depression has its chimney stacks and every elevation a windmill, and where one is never out of sight of one or more of the little red-roofed mining villages.

There are phenomena to be seen in Berlin; for instance, a restaurant where waiters refuse fees, and horse-cars which have room "for one more" according to American ideas, but which will not carry one passenger, great or small, more than the number prescribed by law. It was very gratifying to meet such a regulation; it may prevent many abuses; at least it compelled me to walk a weary distance one rainy evening, and taught me the difference between the application of a rule in general and in particular. It also introduced me to another interesting German custom, for, reaching my lodging at a late hour, I found the street-door locked. Door-bells are unknown here, and I had no key. A kick at the door echoed up and down the quiet street so ominously that a descent of the vigilant police seemed inevitable, but it aroused no response from within, and a repetition was out of the question. I thought tremendously, then sought a neighboring restaurant, confided in a waiter and learned that after a certain hour of the night the citizens resign themselves to the guardianship of the "wachter," who locks all the street doors in his district and pockets the keys. He who arrives later, without a key and would enjoy the shelter of his own roof, goes up and down the street several times in search of this functionary, finds him probably at last drinking beer within a stone's throw of the starting place, and in consideration of a small fee induces him to give his key the double turn which the mechanism of German locks requires and admit him to his own dwelling.

Berlin is a well-paved town, especially on its principal streets, which are laid with asphalt. The comfort of this can hardly be appreciated without experience; it deadens the noise of the tremendous traffic, lessens draft and allows an unusual degree of cleanliness. A dozen strong boys armed with "pushers" following one another down Friederich strasse are able to clean its entire length of nearly two miles, and leave it perfectly dry in two hours after the cessation of a heavy rain. But even the ordinary pavements are kept in good order, and in general one can find few cleaner cities than this.

The police system is very efficient. The general law throughout Germany requiring registration at the police bureaus of not only citizens, but strangers as well, and even travelers, is here most rigidly enforced. Every newcomer must personally appear before the police and account for himself, and also notify them of intended departure. Suspicious people are summarily investigated, as a friend of mine experienced during the winter. The fact that he hails from the American Athens may have lent something to the mysterious air with which he promenaded the "Linden" in the neighborhood of the palace at a late hour while waiting for a friend. At any rate, he soon attracted the attention of the police, was scrutinized, followed and finally arrested and brought before an interrogator. In spite of protestations and the evidence of student papers he was subjected to some hours' detention, a most searching examination, and was finally sent to his lodging under police escort, with an injunction to be more prudent in the future. But in general one need not complain of his treatment by the public servants. In all Germany they are polite, attentive and efficient to a degree which prompts not wholly favorable comparisons with our own country.—*Cor. Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

The Best Form of Locomotive.

The same diversity of opinion as to the best form of locomotive for general use appears to prevail in England as in America. While coupled wheels are mostly preferred for passenger engines, five feet to six feet six inches diameter, a few leading American engineers prefer single drivers, and are disposed to revert to even seven feet, a diameter which has been tried and abandoned in the past as not meeting the expectations entertained of it. About fifteen years is the estimated average life of an American locomotive. It is generally admitted that railway trains in England are driven at a faster rate of speed than in the United States—say about twenty per cent. in excess of the latter. There are express trains, however, between some of our principal cities, that compare favorably with those in England.—*N. Y. Sun.*

NOTES ON MILKING.

Always Milk in the Same Order and Be Kind to the Cows.

Drawing the milk from the cow is an every-day job—we might say, a twice-a-day job. The operation looks simple enough, and is quite easy for one who understands it. None others should ever milk a cow, for it is important that the milking should be done rightly, rapidly and without hurting the cow or producing any sense of uneasiness. Many good milkers could not tell you, if asked, how they milk. They do it from habit acquired by early and long practice, and without thought as to how they do it. But a good milker opens his hand and grasps a portion of the udder, pressing the milk down into the teat, and when his thumb and forefinger come to where the teat begins, they are tightly clasped, so as to prevent a return of the milk to the udder. Then quickly follow the second, third and fourth fingers, each pressing the milk downward, until the whole hand is closed and the milk is expeled. This is the proper way to grasp and squeeze the teat. Some milk with the thumb and finger, stripping the milk out by letting the teat draw through between them. This may be done with easy-milking, short-teated cows, but is by no means a method to be commended. It pulls too much on the teat, and is liable to hurt a sensitive cow. There no need of pulling the teat at all, as many do, the gentle, rubbing pressure at first made on the udder being sufficient to fill the teat, which should be emptied by a gentle squeeze, as just described. This does not hurt the cow, unless the nails may be driven into the skin—which should by all means be avoided—or the teat is sore, in which case it should be carefully moistened and limbered with ointment before beginning to milk. A good, careful, kind, rapid and thorough milker is a valuable hand in a dairyman's service. Always milk in the same order. Let the same milker milk the same cow, following up in the same order every day. The habit of expectancy on the part of the cow is thus soon established, and she is ready for the milker when he comes to her, and is not disappointed. This regularity assures quiet satisfaction, and the largest flow of milk. Any change of milkers or break in the order will be found to lessen the yield, so readily does the cow fall into a habit. The hour for milking should always be the same.

Be kind to the cow. She is by nature a very gentle and docile animal, and we might add, an affectionate one. She soon learns to like those who treat her kindly and care for her. She is inclined to bestow upon her milker the love she would have bestowed upon her calf, had it been permitted to run with her. It is necessary that he should gain her confidence, at least, that she may not stand in fear of him. Some one has said, "Speak to a cow as you would to a lady." Certainly she should be kindly spoken to, and treated in a way to make her glad to see her milker when he presents himself. Then she will at once "hoist," commence chewing her cud, and with a dreamy look of enjoyment in her eyes, pour out the lacteal treasure at your touch.—*Prairie Farmer.*

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Useful Suggestions on a Variety of Important Domestic Matters.

Hot sunshine will remove scorch.

The best liquid for cleaning old brass is a solution of oxalic acid.

Kerosene applied to unused stoves will keep them from rusting.

A damp cloth dipped in common soda will brighten tin ware easily.

To clean knives:—Cut a small potato, dip it in brickdust and rub them.

Grease may be removed from silk by applying magnesia to the wrong side.

New iron should be gradually heated at first, it will not be so likely to crack.

Paint splashes may be removed from window pains by a very hot solution of soda, using a soft flannel.

Mildewed linen may be restored by soaping the spots, and while wet covering them with powdered chalk.

To extract paint from clothing:—Saturate the spots with spirits of turpentine, let it remain several hours, then rub it and it will drop off.

Javalle water is indispensable in laundry work; dip any stains in it for a moment, then in boiling water, and they will disappear. If any yellowness remains, bleach.

Boiling water made strong with ammonia and applied with a whisk broom, cleans willow chairs admirably. Soap should never be used, as it turns them yellow.

Ammonia greatly lessens the work of cleaning kitchen utensils, and of washing windows. Rubbing a Brussels carpet with strong ammonia water brightens it and removes stains.

Lamp burners that have become dim and sticky, can be renovated by boiling them in strong soda water, using a tin tomato can for this purpose; then scour the burners with sapolio and they will be as good as new.

Copperas dissolved in boiling water will instantly cleanse iron sinks and drains. A few drops of spirits of turpentine mixed with stove blacking lessens labor and adds polish. Kerosene in cooked starch (a teaspoonful to a quart), will prevent clothes sticking to the irons, and gives a gloss; the scent evaporates in the drying. (Powdered borax is good if one decidedly objects to the smell of kerosene.)—*Good Housekeeping.*

—The ostrich feathers which were sold during March at Port Elizabeth, in South Africa, realized £26,245.

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Analyzes the Disease Commonly Known as Swell-Head.

"If Lord John Buckhorn ar' in de hall to-night I should like to hev him come for'd," said Brother Gardner, as the dust settled down and the members got their feet drawn in.

Lord John, who is a young man and a young member, made his way up the center aisle and as he reached the president's desk the latter continued:

"Brudder Buckhorn, I h'ar dat you ar' talkin' 'bout a tower to Yurup, an' you is sayin' you is gwine to rent a box in de pos'offis, an' you has bin talkin' considerable 'bout ownin' some pine lands down in Alabama."

"Yes, sah."

"Ar' you gwine to tower to Yurup?"

"N-no, sah."

"Got yer box in de pos'offis picked out?"

"Not yit, sah."

"An' I spose dem pine lands in Alabama ar' all in your eye?"

"Y-yes, sah?"

"I reckoned so. You ar' a young man, an' you has de swell-head an' want to swell out. You want to be tooken fur a millyonaire, when you doan' ai'rn but seben dollars a week and you am wearin' a hat of de style of three y'ars ago. Brudder Buckhorn, I want to spoke a few plain words to you.

"When dat disease called de swell-head keeps a grip on a young man arter he has passed his twenty-fo'th birthday he am purty sartin to eventooally bring up in de lunatic asylum or de poo' house.

"De pusson who goes aroun' purtendin' to be what he ain't, he's laid out to hoe de hardest kind of a row. He may fool a few ole women an' young chill'en, but de rest of de world will tumble to him fur what he is. Not only dat, but dey will dispise him fur his hypocrisy. Samuel Shin, who airns about fo' dollars a week, could circulate aroun' an' tell de people dat he was gwine to open a nashunal bank or build an elevator or organize a steamboat line. He might git a dollar's worf of credit at some co'ner grocery, an' some shoemaker might put a lift on one of his heels an' chalk it down, but in a few weeks Samuel would take a powerful drop, an' when he came down de concussion would jar de buttons off his shirt.

"'Spose'n, Brudder Buckhorn, dat Jay Gould should go aroun' claimin' dat he writ de works of Shakspeare, or dat de mayor of Buffalo should bob up an' declar dat he writ Paradise Lost! Can't you h'ar de dull thud with which they would strike the airth in about ten days?

"Jist sot yerself down some day an' emagine what would hev happened had Horace Greeley claimed dat he was George de Fourth, or had John Jacob Astor asserted dat he was Captain Kidd!

"I say to you, Brudder Buckhorn, drap it! Be who you ar' an' what you ar'. If you git up to eight dollars a week, let de world know it. If you drap back to five dollars doan' lie about it. An' about your disease. It doan' kerry a person off, like gallopin' consumpshun or typhoid fever, but it holds him up to the ridicule an' contempt of all sensible men. It might help you to soak your head in a pail of warm water. If it doan', you'd better put yer head between two freight kyars an' let 'em come together on ye. You may now resoome yer seat, an' if de ailment continers to grow on ye I'll look about for some remedy which de club kin apply."—*Detroit Free Press.*

BANGS AND BRAIDS.

The Latest Styles in Hair-Dressing for Ladies, Misses and Girls.

The back hair is now worn only medium high in a small soft coil or braided round and round. Very young ladies wear a very small Greek knot or braid extending out from the head, but this is a severe style, and is becoming only to well-shaped heads; the larger round braided coil close to the head is more generally becoming, and is used by young and elderly women. The French twist is less fashionable than formerly; instead the back hair is waved across and carried up easily—not too tightly—from the nape of the neck to the coil. The straight bang is convenient in warm weather, and will be worn again quite short, not covering more than half the forehead, as all dressing for the front hair now shows more of the forehead than formerly. The pointed or curved Russian bang is still popular. The newest fancy is to brush the short front hair up from the forehead, curving it slightly and letting it rest against the long hair back, which is puffed upward slightly but without a roll or cushion underneath, and is drawn back to the coil without parting. Elderly ladies wear soft chatelain braids in two loops that are both high and low without being extreme either way. Children are again wearing their hair short, shingled closely, and with a small bang just in front, not beginning far back on the top of the head. If large girls of twelve years wear long hair, it hangs straight without being waved; it is better, however, to have their hair shingled, as it will then thicken and grow to a good length before they are grown. Misses wear braids tied and hanging or in loops or coils. The straight bang is liked for school girls, as it is easily kept in order.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—"I want a bow," said a lady to a clerk in a dry goods store. The clerk, wishing to do something smart, drew himself up and said: "I'm at your service, ma'am." "Yes," said the lady, eyeing him deploringly, "but I want a white, not a green one." The clerk went to measuring the tape immediately.—*Philadelphia Call.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 3 .....1887.

A Camping Place.

Through the whole length of Owens valley the eastern side of the Sierra springs up so abruptly from the plain, that access to the fishing and hunting grounds among the higher summits can only be had by going on foot, or on the backs of sure footed saddle animals. There is but one exception to this rule, and that is up Big Pine canyon. The mouth of the canyon is twenty six miles north from Independence, A fairly good wagon road extends up the canyon to within a short distance of the everlasting snowfields in which the stream has its source. A short distance above its mouth the canyon becomes a narrow gorge, the mountains on either side greatly increasing in elevation. The stream is of great volume, and descends in a continued succession of cataracts, so that looking up the canyon the bottom of the gorge appears to be full of snow. At the bottom of each cataract is a deep blue pool where the water appears to rest an instant before plunging over the next fall. Ten miles up the canyon is the

CAMPING PLACE.

Here the gorge opens out to a width of about a quarter of a mile making a grassy plain extending nearly a mile. Little groves of birch and poplar dot the surface, and there is good grazing. Here the stream is divided into two branches nearly equal in volume. There is a break in the chain on the north side of the canyon, down which the water rushes fully three hundred feet. The descent is not perpendicular, but so nearly so that the water after making the first plunge at once becomes a mass of snow-white foam, so light and fleecy in appearance that the spectator would not be surprised to see it float away on the air like a cloud, A safe but very steep trail leads up beyond this water fall; and here another little valley is found extending about a mile and a half. This valley curves around towards the South about one and a half miles, and is then crossed by a wall of rock, down which the stream rushes in a cataract very like the first one. The climb up this ridge is toilsome but quite safe; beyond it the canyon keeps curving towards the south. The mountains on either side are steeper than below; in places they are verticle for heights of two to three thousand feet. Enormous masses of rock have fallen from the hights comptetely filling the narrow gorge and forming a succession of water falls. Clambering over these wrecks of mountain tops is a work of no small labor, and suggests that any moment the peaks that now tower up to such awful hights may come crashing down and bury the intruder who ventures among them. In a few places the tops of dead pine trees are seen sticking up among the masses of fallen rock, showing that those masses were hurled down in comparatively recent times In the spaces between these piles of rock the little valley has nice groves of pine, with pretty little meadows gemmed with wild flowers. This is the character of the valley for a distance of three miles; then it is crossed by a ledge or rocks between three and four hundred feet high, down which the stream rushes. A fissure in this ledge a short distance south from the stream affords a steep but safe way to the plateau above; and having climbed this, the traveler looks down about one hundred feet upon the

FIRST OF THE LAKES.

This is about half a mile across and nearly circular. The lake is as blue as the sky and evidently deep. A ledge of rocks about a quarter of a mile across separates this lake from another of about the same size and appearance. Through a fissure in the rock the stream rushes from the upper to the lower lake. These lakes are in a great basin of circular form and from twelve to fifteen miles in diameter. The rocks on the floor and sides of this basin have been polished smooth by glacial action. Away up among the peaks of the mountains the remains of the ancient glaciers yet linger; some of these patches of snow and ice are at least a thousand acres in extent, perhaps more. Several of the surrounding peaks are over fourteen thousand feet high. On the south of the basin, one of the grandest of the peaks shoots up, a sheer wall of rock, unbroken by a single shelf or bench, to a highth of at least five thousand feet above the floor of the basin. The whole is suggestive of a cathe dral, but of sucha cathedral as the Divine Architect of the universe alone could construct. Beside this all that man has ever done sinks into utter insignificance. Saint Peter's and Saint Paul's compared with this would be even less than the toys of children. Nor are other accessories wanting to deepen the impression of a temple dedicated to the worship of God. In every crevice of the rocks where a little soil has gathered, there a pine tree is growing, and through their branches the soft summer breeze makes low, sweet music, sweeter than the famed "Miserere," sung once a year in the Sistine church at Rome; the cataracts on the mountain sides, with their swelling and falling roar, make a deeper and richer accompaniment than was ever heard

"Where through the long drawn aisle and fretted vault
The pealing anthem swells the notes of praise."

Going back to the camp and following the other branch of the stream up the canyon about two miles, a pretty pool is reached, the water is quiet, deep and clear, and is bordered by a lovely green meadow. A wall of rock bars the way, down which the stream dashes in a nearly unbroken fall of between four and five hundred feet. Vertical walls of rock, hundreds of feet high, confine the stream on each side: the gorge is filled with immense masses of granite, and to climb up over these is a work of some difficulty: Just at the top of this gorge the evidences of glacial action are as plain as in the west canyon. To a higth of a thousand feet or more the cliffs on each side are polished smooth. Just at the top of the gorge on the west side stands a solid mass of rock about three hundred feet high, and completely detached from the mountain side. Appearances indicate that the glacier ground away the supporting rock from the base of this cliff, and when the ice itself melted away the whole mass slipped downward, leaving a narrow crack from summit to base through which a man could not pass. Beyond this the little valley extends about a mile, covered with grass and flowers; the stream rippling over a gravelly bed till it emerges from a deed lake. On all sides but one the rocks rise up nearly vertical from the lake to a hight of fifteen hundred to two thousand feet. Then a circular bench, ten or twelve miles in extent, sweeps around and upward to the base of the final summits of the mountains; this space is filled with the remains of the ancient glaciers, and the water from these, plunges down the rocks, making the lake and the stream. Want of space will not permit, nor are words available to convey any just conception of the grandeur of these scenes. The American who trots over the tame scenery of Europe without first having witnessed these inconparibly grander scenes of his own country, may well be regarded as a foolish snob; one who has no mind of his own, but slavishly follows where silly fashion leads.

FISH AND GAME.

Trout are plentiful in the streams near the camping place, and any one with patitience and a little practice may take a good string every day. At distances of three or four miles from camp, and over steep but good bridle paths, are springs where grouse and quail frequent, and where good marksmen may secure a bag of game any day. Women can safely visit all of these scenes, but to do so they should be provided with stout shoes and short petticoats; still better would be trousers of drilling lined with flannel, At the camp during the middle of August the thermometer ranged about 80 deg. at midday, just before sunrise the usual temperature was 56 deg. There are no bear or other dangerous animals in that region. When the railroad shall be extended to Los Angeles, that tourists from that city can reach these scenes in a few hours, hundreds of people will flock to the grandest scenery in the United States. Then will be duly appreciated the wines and the fruits of Owens valley; products that have no equal elsewhere.

1810 1887

PROGRAMA

DE LA

CELEBRACION

DE LA

INDEPENDENCIA DE MEXICO.

DIA 15.

1ro.—A Las 11 y 30 minutos de la noche del 15, el Señor Cristobal Carrasco, dara el "Grito de Independencia" y a la conclucion se tocara nuestro hermosa "Himno Nacional" por la Orquesta dirijida por el Prof. Ford, disparandose en seguida los 21 cañonazos de costumbre enarbolandose á la vez el Pabellón Nacional.

2o.—La tribuna quedará á disposcion del que desée ocuparla, arriandose en sequida el Pabellon Tricolor, y al hacerlo, la orquesta tocará alquena pieza Nacional.

DIA 16.

3o.—A las seis de la mañana se izará de nuevo el Pabellón Nacional y se dispararán 21 cañonazos tocando la Oquesta algunas piezas escojidas.

4o.—A las 12 del dia se dispararán otros 21 cañonazos.

5o.—A las 3 y 30 minutos de la tarde, la orquesta se instalara en el lugar designado a la Celebracion, y desde esa hora comenzará á tocar algunas piezas escojidas, y á las 4 y 30 minutos darán comienza los demás actos, ocupanda la tribuna el Senor Francisco Miranda, oradór del dia.

6o.—El Senor Cristobal Carrasco, recitará una hermosa poesia dedicada al "16 de Septembre," tocando la orquesta una pieza á la conclucion de cada orador.

7o.—Terminados los ejercicios literarios por los oradores nombrados, la tribuna quedará á disposicion del que desée ocuparla, sin distincion de nacionalidad.

8o.—A las seis de la tarda se hará una salva de 21 cañonazos y la orquesta tocará el "Himno Nacional Mexicano" arriandose en seguida nuestro hermoso Pabellón: disparandose algunos cañonazos en los intervalos del dia.

9o.—Durante el dia habrá carreras de caballos, de apié y varias otras diversiones.

10.—La celebracion dará fin con un

GRAN BAILE

el que dnará hasta el amanecér del dia 17.

Todas las comisiones quedan nombradas de antemano, y se suplica á cada una del ellas, cumplan su cometido debidamente, para que nuestra celebracion surta el efecto deseado: igualmente suplicamos á todos los mexicanos y amigos de mexico, iluminen el frente de sus casas las noches del 15, y 16.

F. Miranda
M. A. Montano } Comite
Eduardo Moreno

Lone Pine, Agosto 31 de 1887.

NOTICE.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT NUMBER 18.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are invited to send for exhibition at the Fair of Agricultural District No. 18, of California, all kinds of manufactured articles of American production; all products of the soil; mineral products; objects of a curious nature, or such as are of interest to science; collections of native insects; fossils, rare books, or other printed matter or manuscripts. The Directors desire to make an interesting display and will welcome everything that will be likely to instruct or entertain the public. Full guarantee will be given for the safe return to the consignor of any article sent for exhibition at the Fair, which will begin at Independence October 4th and continue through the week. Anything consigned for exhibition should reach Independence not later than Saturday, October 1st and should be addressed to the Secretary.

C. MULHOLLAND,
Secretary Agricultural Dist. No. 18.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex officio Auditor and Recorder.

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. Symmes.
On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

FIRST

ANNUAL FAIR

OF

Agricultural District

No. 18.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed Of the Counties of

ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

Independence,

Commencing Tuesday, September 27, and Continuing Five Days.

A. R. CONKLIN.....*President.*
C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN,	NATHAN RHINE,
WM. WALKER,	W. S. ENOS,
W. K. MILLER,	HARVEY BOONE,
T. J. GOODALE,	JOHN SHEPHERD.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a junior number of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward.....$20 00

CLASS II.
GRADED HORSES.

In this class none shall be awarded premiums but such as furnish proof of a cross, either of sire or dam with a thoroughbred.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward.....$15 00
Best stallion 1 year old..... 10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward..... 10 00
Best mare, 2 years old..... 5 00
Best mare 1 year old..... 5 00

CLASS III.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward.....$20 00
Best stallion, 1 year old..... 5 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward..... 15 00
Best mare, 2 years old..... 7 50
Best mare, 1 year old..... 5 00
Best stallion and family, not less than three... 20 00

CLASS IV.
TEAMS.

Best matched team.....$15 00
Best single gelding, 3 years old and upward.. 7 50

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward.....$15 00
Best matched team..... 15 00
Best single gelding..... 7 50

CLASS V.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age,
Association Silver Cup, Engraved.
Best mare, any breed or age,
Association Silver Cup, Engraved.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday

CLASS VII.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward.....$ 7 50
Best Jennet, 2 years old and upward..... 2 50
Best Jack and family, not less than three..... 10 00

CLASS VIII.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person.....$10 00

CLASS IX.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, 1 year old and upward.....$ 5 00
Second best bull, 1 year old and upward..... 5 00
Best bull calf..... 10 00

CLASS X.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward.....$10 00
Best cow, 2 years Old..... 5 00
Best heifer calf..... 5 00

CLASS XI.
SHEEP.

Best ram, 2 years old and upward.....$ 5 00
Best lot of ewes, not less than five..... 5 00
Best lot of ewe lambs, not less than five 2 50

CLASS XII
GOATS.

Best lot of goats, not less than three.....$ 5 00

CLASS XIII.
SWINE

Best boar, 2 years old and upward.....$ 2 50
Best boar under 2 years old..... 2 50
Best sow, 2 years old and upward..... 2 50
Best sow, 1 year old and under..... 2 50
Best pen of 5 pigs, any age or breed..... 2 50

CLASS XIV.
POULTRY ETC.

Best pair of fowls, any age or breed.....$ 2 00
Best hen and brood of chicks..... 2 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys..... 2 00

THIRD DAY—Thursday

Second Department.

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

Best 100 pounds of flour.....$ 5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat, any variety..... 3 00
Best 100 pounds of barley..... 3 00
Best 100 pounds of oats..... 3 00
Best 100 pounds of corn..... 2 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed..... 2 50
Best bale of timothy hay..... 2 50
Best bale of alfalfa hay..... 2 50

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes.....$ 1 00
50 pounds Early Rose potatoes..... 1 00
100 pounds any variety of potatoes..... 2 00
12 parsnips..... 1 00
12 carrots..... 1 00
12 pounds turnips..... 1 00
12 beets..... 1 00
10 pounds tomatoes, any variety..... 1 00
½ doz. cabbage..... 1 00
50 pounds any variety of onions..... 1 00
½ doz. squash..... 1 00
pumpkin..... 1 00
sample of red peppers..... 1 00
½ doz. watermelons..... 1 00
½ doz. cucumbers..... 1 00
½ doz. cantaloupes..... 1 00
10 pounds of white beans..... 1 00
10 pounds of pink beans..... 1 00
10 pounds garden peas..... 1 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls.....$ 2 50
jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old..... 2 50
10 pounds of cheese..... 2 00
10 pounds of lard..... 2 00
display of honey — Silver Pitcher
Apiary display..... 5 00
variety of fruit in jars..... 2 00
variety of jellies — Silver Butter Knife
variety of preserves — Set of Teaspoons
variety of pickles — Pickle Jar
Sample of hams and bacon, each..... 5 00

FOURTH DAY—Friday

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best ½ doz varieties apples — Glass Water Set
3 varieties apples — Fruit Knife
display pears.....$ 2 50
peaches..... 2 50
plums..... 2 50
quinces — Sugar Tongs
grapes, four varieties..... 2 00
grapes..... 1 50
5 pounds dried apples..... 1 50
5 pounds dried peaches..... 1 50
5 pounds dried plums..... 1 50
exhibition of dried fruits in varieties..... 2 00

Fourth Department.

CLASS I.

Best set harness manufactured in district.....$ 5 00
bridle made in district..... 2 50
pair boots made in district..... 2 00
pair lady's shoes made in district..... 2 00
½ doz. brooms made in district..... 2 00

Fifth Department.

CLASS I.

Best 4 bottles wine made in district.....$ 2 00
Best 4 bottles brandy made in district..... 2 00

Sixth Department.

Best patchwork quilt — Needle Case
Best crochet quilt — Toilet Set
Best silk embroidery — Glove Case
Handsomest crazy quilt — Lady's Fan
Handsomest pillow shams — Needle Case
Handsomest sofa cushion — Lady's Purse
Handsomest tidy — One dollar
Best specimen crochet work — Breast Pin
Best display of fancy articles, for which a suitable premium will be given.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday

Sevonth Department.

CLASS I

Best oil painting of any kind.....$ 5 00
crayon drawing, one color..... 2 50
specimen penmanship..... 1 00
Collection of paintings by the Artist..... 3 00

Eighth Department.

CLASS I

Best display gold, silver and lead ores, each..$ 5 00
Cabinet of minerals..... 5 00
display borax..... 2 50
display of salt..... 2 50

Ninth Department.

CLASS I.

Best 2 loaves of wheat bread.....$ 1 00
2 loaves corn bread..... 1 00
2 loaves graham bread..... 1 00
plate of raised biscuit..... 1 00
variities of bread..... 1 50
specimen of any kind of cake..... 1 00

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entires to be made not later than 8 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, free for all. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, two-year-olds, to wagon. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Half mile dash, saddle horses, free for all. Purse, $50.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, double team. Purse, $75.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will be awarded a silver-mounted bridle.

FRIDAY.

RUNNING—Dash of half mile, free for for all. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Purse, $150.

SATURDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, to harness, single. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Indian pony race, 1 mile, Indians to ride no entrance fee. Purse, $25.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m., sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races, National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each...	$ 50
Single Season Ticket.....	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children.....	5 00
Life membership.....	30 00

A. R. CONKLIN, President.
C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

☞ Customers supplied on all points ☜
☞ Of the C. & C. Railroad. ☜

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

☞ All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law,

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

WELLES BARNES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with disturbed dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

NORMAN
HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

☞ Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit
& Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.,

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n25tf

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England,

BERLIN,
FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT all kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geleitigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

Wells, Fargo & Co's Exp

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL

And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital - - $11,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. ☞ 256 pages, 8½ x 11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 3 1887

BORN.

ELLIOT—At Bishop Creek, August 30, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. W. C. T. Elliot, a son.

Mr. Dan Crough has returned from his trip north.

Mrs. Stewart of Lone Pine was in town during the week.

John Reddy, of Darwin, is a student at St. Mary's College, San Francisco.

Mr and Mrs. Elliott, of Big Pine, have been made happy by the birth of a son.

The camping parties in the hills west of Big Pine have all returned to the valley.

Mr. Stoutenborough, writes that $1,600, has been subscribed for the fair at Bishop Creek.

At latest reports Governor Bartlett was so ill that no hope was entertained of his recovery.

Mr. Harry Burt and family of Big Pine, will leave in a few days for Austin Nevada where they will reside.

On Monday last Mrs. J. W. McMurry of Big Pine, was taken with a congestive chill and was quite ill for a few days.

The Independence American Club will meet this (Saturday) evening at the Court House, at half past 7 o'clock.

The fair of the Third District Agricultural Association will be held at Chico, October 11th to 15th inclusive.

A meeting was held at the M. E. Paronage last Wednesday when a Board of Trustees were elected, also Stewards and other church officers.

Mr. C. Anthony, of Darwin, has gone to San Francisco. He reports that W. C. Ober was in a critical condition, having been attacked with spasms.

Several weeks ago it was published that a new post office had been established at Panamint. Richard Decker has since been appointed Post Master.

Pat. Keyes recently shipped fourteen and a half tons of ore from a prospect at the White Hill. The amount returned by Selby & Co. was $1 440; nearly one hundred dollars per ton.

A party of Surveyors in the employ of the Denver and Rio Grande R. R. Company are at work surveying for a line across the Sierra in the neighborhood of Bridgeport, Mono county.

The *Chronicle-Union* says that quite a number of horses are missing in the neighborhood of Bridgeport. The thief who stole Mr. Levy's horse was reported to have gone in that direction.

Orders for fruit are coming to Independence much faster than they can be filled. Our fruit is so fine in appearance and of such far superior flavor that those who get it once care for no other.

John Alexander has a car load of ore ready for shipment, from a prospect ten miles east of Alvord station. The ore was found at the surface, and there are indications of a good deposit.

Jack Lavelle is prospecting at Chrysopolis; at the beginning of the week he ran through a sample of three and a half tons of ore at the Mexican mill that yielded $144, being forty dollars per ton.

P. P. Dow died suddenly at Keeler last Monday. He had been ailing some time from kidney trouble. Mr. Dow was an old timer in Owens valley, and was engaged in the stage business for many years.

The State Board of Equalization has fixed the assessment of the C & C road within Inyo county at $158,686. This is an increase over the assessment of last year of $10,000, and makes the total increase of assessment of the county $117,688.

Good reports come from Aurora. The Antelope, Juniata and Durand mines are all said to be turning out good ore in large quantities. The Walker Lake *Bulletin* says the Silver Hill mill is running day and night on Antelope ore.

Supervisors Harger, Robinson and Eldred met at the Court House on Wednesday, and canvassed the vote cast at a special election for Director of the second division of the irrigating district. Mr. A. Densmore was declared elected.

Trusting to the guidance of a divining rod, a mine has been sunk on the west side of Mount Davidson to a depth of 500 feet. No ore has yet been found but the work of sinking still goes on. The divining rod is a very old superstition.

Mr. H. L. Clark has gone across the mountains by way of King's River. At Visalia he expects to meet his brother-in-law Mr. W. Russell, and together they will return by the same route and make the ascent of Mount Whitney on their way back.

Mrs. Conklin, who is at Los Angeles, was badly frightened by a runaway team that dashed into a street car in which she was riding. Some of the other passengers were bruised and cut, but Mrs. Conklin escaped with no worse effects than a bad scare.

Mr. Ed. Reed, of Candelaria, was at Independence at the beginning of the week. Mr. Reed intends to open a furniture store, hardware and tinsmith business at Bishop Creek. Busines will detain him at Candelaria till about the beginning of next year.

Religious services, tomorrow, [Sunday] Rev. Sissons will preach at the M. E. Church in forenoon, and at a quarter before eight o'clock p. m. After the forenoon service the sacrament of the communion will be administered. Sunday school at 11 o'clock a. m.

A new race track has been located near the south end of town; the ground is good and will make a first class track; water is convenient and the park can easily be made a nice place of resort in addition to its other uses.

Mr. and Mrs. Enos and Mr. John McSweeney got back from their trip to Long valley on Thursday. Mr. Enos says reports were current up there that the man who stole Mr. Levy's horse had been followed by other parties who had lost horses, and captured at Fresno Flats. The reports said that the man had been severely wounded in the pursuit, three shots having taken effect upon him. It would be cheaper to bury the fellow than to try him.

The Poor Mans's Country.

The land boom is increasing every day. There are not wanting signs that it may, if it has not already, became a frenzy, like the mining stock excitements of a few years ago. Should this prove to be the case a crash is certain to follow sooner or later. In the end it will be found that the price of land can only be maintained at a figure where it will yield in produce enough to pay interest on the capital invested. Excitements may carry prices beyond that figure, but a reaction is sure to restore real values. At present Owens valley offers one of the very best openings in the state for the safe investment of capital. Excellent land can now be bought at prices that may be increased three or four fold, and still the land would yield enough to pay good interest on the money invested. A good farm of one hundred and sixty acres can be bought here for a sum of money that would'nt buy a garden spot where the excitement is now raging. Owens valley is the country for a man who has small capital and wants a home, and that is the kind of people we want.

For the Fair.

Many farmers, merchants and housekeepers have already acted upon the suggestion offered a few weeks ago, and have accumulated much for exhibition at the Fair. Grain in the sheaf and threshed; corn, fruits and vegetables; of these displays will be made that will be little less suprising to many of our own citizens than to strangers. More and better cattle and horses will be shown than was thought possible. Every owner of a fine animal is desirous of having that official recognition that can be had only at these state instutions. The Directors will have funds enough at their disposal and are determined to offer such premiums as will make it worth while for the owners of fine animals to exhibit them at the Fair.

Farewell Party.

On Monday evening last the residents of Big Pine and vicinity together with a representation from Bishop Creek and Independence met at Big Pine to attend a farewell party tendered Harry Burt and family. At 10 o'clock dancing commenced in Eagles Hall and was continued until 12 o'clock when supper was announced. The repast was spread in the dining room of the Hotel, and was excellently gotten up, showing both taste and liberality. After supper dancing was resumed and continued until the "wee sma' hours." The party then dispersed with kind expressions of regard to host and hostess and well wishes for success in their new home.

Selling Liquor To Indians.

For some time past Sheriff Gregg has been laying in wait for a Chinaman, who he had reason to believe was selling whiskey to Indians. Last Tuesday evening the Sheriff caught the Chinaman in the act and arrested him. The man was tried next morning and fined fifty dollars, or to be confined in the Jail fifty days. This Chinaman is a dangerous character; only a few weeks ago he was fined for making an assault on another Chinaman with a butcher's cleaver. He paid the fine. When last arrested he was armed with two revolvers and a most murderous looking dagger; those the Sheriff now has in his possession. Mr. Gregg has done good service in this case.

Meteorological Summary for July, 1887

Keeler, Cal.

Mean actual barometer	26 300 inches.
Mean temperature	81
Highest temperature	97
Lowest temperature	61
Monthly range of temperature	38
Mean relative humidity 31 per cent.	
Mean Cloudiness 20 per cent.	
Prevailing direction of wind, South.	
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 32 miles S. E. 4 h.	
Precipitation	0.52
Number of clear days	21
Number of fair days	9
Number of cloudy days	1
Number of rainy days	4

D. C. Gaunow,
Observer, Sig. Corps, U. S. A.

Sad Accident.

Rev. James Crossman, one of the ministers who attended the recent Conference at Carson, was dangerously, if not fatally injured while on his way home. He stopped over night at a place about twenty-five miles north of Reno, and while in a stable taking care of his horses, one of the animals attacked him savagely. When rescued he was unconscious, and upon examination it was found that his skull was broken and he was otherwise terribly injured.

Fair Date Changed.

At a meeting of the Directors of the 18th Agricultural District, held last Tuesday evening; the date for holding the annual fair of said District was changed from October 4th to September 27th, being one week earlier than the date at first fixed. The reason for making this change was to afford people at Independence an opportunity to attend the fair at Bishop Creek.

A beef famine is expected. An immense number of cattle perished on the range last winter; severe drouth has destroyed many more this summer in the western states. It is estimated that the total number of beef cattle lost during the winter and summer will be at least 1,500,000.

Several years ago the people of Independence constructed a race track and erected buildings thereon near town. More recently Alexander Clark located the ground for a homestead and refuses to surrender the buildings to the citizens. Suit has been begun by the people for the recovery of the property.

One year ago a poor Italian began working a small mine prospect at Darwin. He has all the time worked alone and now has twenty-five hundred dollars saved from his year's work. The hills around Darwin are full of small ledges where miners could work alone or two or three together and make good wages.

A team belonging to O. I. Mairs was employed to take Dr. Blair to to attend C. W. Ober. On the way back one of the horses, a very fine animal, laid down in the road and died. The trip is a hard one and the horses were urged so as to get help to the injured man.

The executive committee of the Board of Directors are doing good work preparing for the Agricultural District Fair. Much has already been accomplished, and in the most important direction, namely, securing funds. Lumber and other material is on hand and on the way. We have yet about six weeks for preparation and a great deal can be done in that time.

The great rush of buyers of real estate in various parts of the State is increasing. Millions of dollars are invested eaery day, and still prices are going upward. Half a dozen wide awake real estate dealers could make fortunes in Owens valley. It needs but the touch of a practiced hand to start the boom here; we say to such an one, like the Macedonian in the apostle's dream, "Come over to us and help us."

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

To those who wish to order by mail we say:

Look Out for Our Fall & Winter Catalogue, to Be Issued the First Part of September.

It comprises the latest styles and ideas; is the most complete ever issued and we expect extraordinary results.

We are the largest Consumers of Goods on the Coast, and buy direct from the Manufacturers, thus ennabling us to give Most Advartageous Prices to you.

In 1880 we started in an unpretending way at 812 K street; we did not doubt the future since our stores increased with a rapidity that astonished us, neeessitating improvement after improvement, all aimed toward having a splendid structure in Sacramento at some future time That time has come. To-day we are adding 20x80 feet to the rear of our present large establishment, and building two more stories over the 80x100 feet. The carpenter's busy hammers are heard from morn till night, sending forth a tune of enterprise from one end of Sacramento to the other, in encouraging tones of comendation; when completed we will have the largest and most magnificent store in Sacramento.

We are ready for a large order trade.

We are going to have it.

We will give prompt attention to all orders.

We will not be undersold.

Send for our new Illustrated Catalgue.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

On the evening following the celebration of Mexican Independence at Lone Pine, a ball will be given for the benefit of the sufferers by the earthquake at Baviape, Mexico. These poor people have been terribly afflicted, and any aid, however little, would be to them a blessing.

Attention is invited to the Fair Premium list, published on another page. By comparison it will be seen that in many of the more important exhibits the premiums offered by the 18th Agricultural District are more liberal than in several Districts in the State. In fixing premiums the intention of the Directors was to give to exhibitors every dollar possible, in order to compensate for the trouble of making the exhibits. The official recognition that can be had only at these State institutions is another valuable consideration.

At the Methodist Conference recently held at Carson, the Superintendent of the mission in his report to the Conference said: "Both Bishop Creek and Independence charges are in a rich valley, well adapted to all kinds of fruit. The C. & C. R. R. is just now contemplating an extension of its line to Los Angeles, and people are going down there in great numbers and taking up land. It will soon be a thickly settled country, abounding in wealth. Our Church and school are there to reap the harvest of the seed of truth and righteousness so early sown."

Ranch for Sale.

At Black Rock, twelve miles north from Independence, 520 acres of land for sale. Black Rock is one of the very best parts of Owens Valley. Four hundred acres of this land is held under U. S. patent; the remainder is located under the timber culture Act. One hundred and eighty acres are enclosed by a fence of cedar posts and barb wire Sixty acres are now under cultivation, mostly wheat, oats and barley. A large amount of hay can be cut; blue joint, red clover etc. Several large springs of pure water on the place and good water rights additional. House, outbuildings and corrals. C. & C. railroad half mile distant from east line of land. Owens river eighty rods distant. This is a fine place for an energetic man to improve and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

C. MULHOLLAND,

SALE OF FAIR PRIVILEGES.

The exclusive privileges of keeping a bar, ice-cream stand, confectionery stand, lunch stand, and selling pools on the grounds during the Annual Fair of the 18th Agricultural District, commencing September 27, 1887, at Independence, will be sold at the reading room of the Norman House, Independence, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, September 12, 1887. Said sales will be made at public auction to the highest bidder. Terms of sale, cash at sale.

By order of Directors. C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence :- Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12tf

AL. GRIFFITH.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
GRAINING AND
PAPER HANGING.
FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING.
FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH,
Independence.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1109.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on September 27, 1887, viz.: August Stecker, for the W ½ of S E ¼ and W ½ of N E ¼ Sec 22 Twp 13 S, R 35 E, M D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said claim, viz.: John C. Irwin, John A. Lank, Arthur Tanner and Alexander Clark, all Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-m14 Register.

NOTICE OF SPECIAL ELECTION.

Office of Board of Supervisors, Inyo county State of California.

WHEREAS, At a special election held in Division No. 2, of Irrigation District No. 1, of Inyo county, on July 2, 1887, it appears from the returns of said election that the vote cast for Director of said Division resulted in a tie vote between S. A. Densmore and J. S. Gorman and no Director was elected therein.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that an election will be held in such Division on Saturday, August 20, 1887, for the purpose of electing one Director for said Division.

For the purpose of holding and conducting such election the following voting place and the following officers are hereby appointed, to wit: At the residence of S. A. Densmore. Inspector S. A. Densmore; Judges, L. A. Anger and B. Aguirre. Polls will be open from one hour after sunrise till sunset. J. D. HARGER Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

Dated August 5, 1887.

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-honses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of

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JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, ILL., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ones for $100."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

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Trials of Speed to be conducted under the Auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WAS ESTABLISHED IN Accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the Agricultural Society of the State," Approved March 7, 1885.

Members of State Board of Agriculture.

L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County.
B. F. LEETE, of Washoe County.
P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe County.
AL. WHITE, of Washoe County.
JOHN SWEENY, of Ormsby County.
T. B. RICKY, of Douglas County.
C. C. POWNING, of Washoe County.
ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County.
THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County.
F. DANGBERG, of Douglas County.
W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County.
JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt County.

Officers of Society.

C. C. POWNING ..... President.
C. H. STODDARD ..... Secretary
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I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN.
Bee Keeper.

WOMEN OF CENTRAL SOUDAN.

A Bevy of African Beauties—Dress and Jewelry—Social Restrictions.

The women of the household have got over their first tremors, and come to the conclusion that we are a good natured and a harmless looking sort of fellows. At first they peep over the wall or out of neighboring doorways, till, growing bolder, they venture in groups out of their hiding places to see, and doubtless to be seen. Not to alarm them, we take notes surreptitiously, and observe that they make up quite an ethnological collection of African types. Fillani and Haussa women from the neighborhood, Nupe and Yoruba specimens from the Niger districts, and others from the tribes of Adamawa and the Benne region. Clearly our friend is a man of catholic tastes in the matter of women. His harem presents all kinds of face and figures, from the copper colored Fillani, with slender, lithe figure, well shaped face and positively beautiful eyes, to the shapeless form, black skin, ugly face and muddy eyes of the lowest negro type.

They are all dressed alike, with a lower turkedi or cloth round the waist, hanging to the ankles, a second sheet wound round the body under the armpits, and a third worn in the varied modes of a shawl on the head and shoulders. The hair is gathered into a solid ridge of grease and hair, which extends from the brow to the nape of the neck, something after the manner of the crest of a helmet. From each temple hangs a kind of stiff love lock. The ankles are adorned with enormously heavy anklets of solid brass, the bar being little short of an inch and a half in thickness, the ends ornamented with neatly made polygonal beads. Nothing better finished could be turned out of a European workshop. Round the wrist are placed several more brass bracelets, not so expansively made, but collectively so heavy that to ease their arms the wearers are frequently to be seen with hands clasped behind the head or hanging down their backs. Their ornaments usually include a string of agate beads made in the country. The women, unlike the men, do not affect white colors, the more fashionable cloths being checks of dark blue, a medium tint of the same, white and magenta. Among those who can afford expensive articles the latter two colors are prevalent.

Strangers are not usually admitted into the family compound, but it most not be supposed that the women are strictly kept inside and never let out. Quite the reverse. In the evenings they are almost invariably left at liberty to wander forth and join in any dance or merrymaking there may be afoot, and I would not like to be responsible for the statement that their behavior is always best on these occasions. During the day, also, if any of the women have anything to buy or sell at the market there is no restriction to their going thither. In the more wealthy families, however, there is always one if not two wives who are kept in strict seclusion, and not infrequently eunuchs are employed to guard the morals of the harem.—Joseph Thomson in Harper's Magazine.

The Late Professor Hermann.

"Tall and singularly spare of figure," says a London Standard correspondent of the late Professor Hermann, "nature seemed to have cut him out for a conjurer. At a children's performance, given with his never failing generosity at the Colon theatre, in Buenos Ayres, for the benefit of the Italian hospital, I saw him go down amongst his audience with a huge bowl of sweetmeats. Having distributed these, he reeled out from the seemingly empty basin several hundred yards of paper ribbon, and then, rolling these up and tearing them asunder, 'produced' four live geese. No new principle was involved in this, but I mention it as an instance of his immense power of concealment. The environment of all his tricks was pre-eminently artistic. His canary bird vanished, not like a 'copper up the sleeve,' but with a weird shriek, and a cloud of yellow feathers left fluttering to the ground. His tact and audacity were as magnificent as his manipulation. After bringing out four globes of goldfish (larger than any other conjurer has been able to work with) from a cloth, he would go down into the stalls and request spectators to prod his sides and examine his coat tail pockets; then producing the fifth bowl, which had been lying in the hollow of his back. If he had a specialty it was the management of living animals, but he could never overcome his horror of serpents sufficiently to allow him to introduce two young boa constrictors, which I tamed for him."—New York Tribune.

Permanency of Type Writing.

The announcement made some time ago that the type writer records in the departments in Washington were fading caused quite a flurry in nearly every big office and business house in the city, as the type writer is now quite extensively used. There are, it is said, between 40,000 and 50,000 in use in this country. Many wills are now prepared with type writers, and it will thus be seen that much depends on the ink. Other legal documents, scarcely less important, are now written with the machine. After considerable quiet investigation, it has been found that the fault lay in the quality of ink used. Black record ribbons, whose ink is made of lamp black, and the indelible copying ribbons insure permanency for the writing. The matter was so important that the examiner of the chemical division of the United States patent office investigated it at the request of the secretary of the treasury. He found that with the two ribbons mentioned the ink is driven more deeply into the paper than with a pen, and is less susceptible to chemical agencies for removing it. This assurance has again brought the machine back into use, and we are making wills with it the same as before.—Lawyer in Globe-Democrat.

Why the Crow Is Black.

The Indians of the extreme northwest had some very remarkable legends about the creation, in which the crow takes the leading part, bringing order out of chaos. Perhaps the most curious was that which accounted for the raven coat of the crow. One night, while making a tour through his dominions, he stopped at the house of Can-nook, a chief, and begged for lodging and a drink of water. Can-nook offered him a bed, but, on account of the scarcity of water, refused to give him anything to drink. When all the rest were asleep the crow got up to hunt for the water butt, but was heard by Can-nook's wife, who aroused her husband. He, thinking that the crow was about to escape, piled logs of gum wood upon the fire. The crow made desperate efforts to fly through the hole in the roof where the smoke escaped, but Can-nook caused the smoke to be denser and denser, and when the crow finally regained the outer air he had a black plumage. It was previously white.—The American Magazine.

ART IDEAS IN DESSERT.

After Dinner Decorations of Ancient Days—Paper Playthings, Etc.

A French epicurean writer says that the dessert should be the crowning tableau of the dinner. It should surprise, astonish and dazzle. If the dinner has fully satisfied the sense of taste and the appetite, the dessert should address itself to the soul, as it were, through the eyes and rouse sensations of surprise and admiration and crown the enjoyments that commenced with the removal of the cover of the soup tureen.

The dessert of the middle ages had no special character. There was a good deal of Cellini cup and Limoges plate, Palissy dish and gold chased goblet about it, and perfumes and spices in plenty. The cake one can readily imagine to be like wedding cake, quite heavy, full of citron, and considered indigestible, and a person can also imagine certain errors of taste marring the whole affair, as in Ben Jonson's time, when, at a lord mayor's feast, a beribboned dwarf jester at a given signal took a flying header into a large bowl of custard, to the alarm, terror and delight of the aldermen, court gallants and the ladies, whose fine ruffs and slashed hose of silk and satin must have been fearfully splashed and spotted. In the times of the Medicis and Bartholomew massacre the French and Italian nobles had a queer custom of always carrying about with them in the pockets of their doublets costly little boxes filled with bonbons, reminding one very much of some good grandfather or uncle who always has a peppermint in a bit of paper tucked away in the far off corner of some pocket. It was a childish custom, and proves that the age had a sweet tooth and a more boyish taste than ours. It must have been highly conducive to flirting and may have been useful for diplomatic purposes.

Robert May, in his cook book, expatiates largely on the skill and art required to build a large gilded ship of confectionery during the reign of James I. "Its masts, cabins and portholes all smart and glittering, its bunting flying, its figurehead as bright as gold leaf could make it. Its guns were charged with actual powder, its cargo was two turreted pies, one full of living birds, the other of frogs. When borne in by gay pages to the sound of music, the guns were discharged, the ladies screamed and fainted, so much so as to require being held up and consoled with sips of Tokay, the gallants all the while smiling and applauding. After all this you may suppose they will desire to see what is in the pies. The lids are lifted, and out come frogs and flying birds, causing much delight and surprise to the whole company." Such were the sports of Whitehall when black browed old Rowley presided at the table.

The house of Brunswick brought over sound Protestantism, but German taste. Cooking grew cumbrous and dull; a naturalism became the fashion of the German and French cooks of the eighteenth century. Horace Walpole, great about trifles, derided the new fashion in dessert. Jellies, biscuit, sugar plums and creams, simple and pleasant, had given way to fashionable inanity, and fashionable rusticity to harlequins, gondoliers, Turks, Chinese and shepherdesses of Saxon China. These fantastic creatures wandering about a dessert in a meaningless way among dry, frizzly groves of curled paper and silk flowers, were soon discovered to be insipid. Meadows full of spotted cattle, sugar cottages, pigmy and long tailed Neptunes in cockle shell cars domineering over oceans of looking glass and rumply seas of silver tissue paper did not satisfy. Gradually Frederick, Prince of Wales, whose companions were Desnoyess, the dancing master, and Doddington, the toady, began to deride these puppet shows that figured in the center of the Burgundy glasses and the dishes of macaroons. The grandeur of size now struck these pigmy dandies. The confectioners aspired to actual statuary; spindle legged Venuses in affected postures.

The dessert is allowed by all writers to be of Italian origin. The maitre d'hotel before the Italian dessert arrived gloried in large dishes, mountains of fruit and hills of sticky sweetmeats. The elegance was clumsy and ostentatious; there was no poetry in it. The newer fashion consisted in those trees and shrubs and gardens alluded to by Walpole. Frenchmen delighted in the sea of glasses, the flower beds formed of colored sand and the little men and women in sugar promenading about. The sand garden first appeared in France in 1725 at the marriage of Louis XV with Queen Mary of Poland. Desforges was the first decorator of those days. He introduced imitation foliage and gave a natural appearance to frizzled muslin. He was succeeded by De-Lorme, who had not such profundity of imagination, yet he won many laurels, and was followed by Dutfoy in 1805, who immortalized himself by forming the center of his dessert of palaces and temples of perfect taste and of vast extent. Domes, cupolas, galleries in perspective, elegant porticoes, columns and entablatures were molded by his ingenious and skillful hands.

The appropriate attributes with which he adorned his temples rendered mythology an after dinner study at once agreeable and instructive. He almost gave life to these extraordinary pictures by a tasteful arrangement of light and shade. He sought also the aid of the pyrotechnist, and that artist hurried to his succor. He mixed harmless Chinese and scented fireworks with his temples and Greek shrines. In a moment the temples of Dutfroy were the center of a whirl of colored fires; a thousand globes darted to the ceiling and shed their scented sparks on the astonished and delighted guests.—"M. R. H." in Boston Herald.

Fainting as an Element in Fiction.

Swooning is now, I fear, sadly out of date. In society we no longer look upon it as a pleasing evidence of feminine propriety, and in the modern novel nothing sufficiently exciting to bring about such a result is ever permitted to happen. But in the good old impossible stories of the past it formed a very important element, and some of Mrs. Radcliffe's heroines can easily achieve twenty-seven fainting fits by their own unaided industry. They faint at the most inopportune times and under the most exasperating circumstances; when they are running away from banditti, or hiding from cruel relatives, or shut up by themselves in gloomy dungeons, with nobody to look after and resuscitate them. Their trembling limbs are always refusing to support them just when a little activity is really necessary for safety, and, though they live in an atmosphere of horrors, the smallest shock is more than they can endure with equanimity. In the Sicilian romance, Julia's brother, desiring to speak to her for a minute, knocks gently at her door, whereupon, with the most unexpected promptness, "she shrieked and fainted;" and, as the key happens to be turned on the inside, he is obliged to wait in the hall until she slowly regains her consciousness.—Atlantic Monthly.

WHEN TO CUT WHEAT.

The Importance of Harvesting the Grain at the Right Moment.

Yearly milling journals advocate the cutting of wheat while the grain is in the dough state, especially if the wheat be winter wheat. It is asserted that it makes more pounds of flour per bushel, and whiter flour than when wheat is allowed to get hard before being cut. This being admitted, it is nevertheless true that the yield per acre is seriously reduced. We have repeatedly shown this, and have as constantly advised farmers to allow the wheat to get at least so ripe that the grain will hold itself intact when shelled by hand from the ear. If millers want wheat cut in the dough state they must pay a considerable advance over commercial prices, to cover shrinkage in weight and extra cost in drying. Really the objection of the miller, as betwen fully ripe and unripe wheat, is the larger percentage of bran.

Directly under the bran lies the gluten cells, the most valuable constituent of wheat. Under the old system of milling much of this gluten was left in the bran. Under the newer system nearly all this gluten is saved. Hence, the only means of enhanced profit to the miller, as between ripe and unripe wheat, lies in the greater thickness of the bran in the ripe, as compared with the unripe wheat. There is no increase of either gluten or starch in the grains of wheat after being cut, since the straw dries quickly. In standing grain also, there is very little deposit of valuable constituents after the straw is fairly yellow at the bottom. Hence, when wheat is fit to cut, the wise farmer will secure the crop as quickly as possible, and will get it under cover as soon as it is fully cured, so it will not injure in the stack or mow.

But the farmer must take another important matter into consideration, in harvesting. He must calculate the probabilities as between his means of cutting and the time necessary to secure the crop in the best condition as a whole. If his conveniences are not such as will enable him to secure the entire crop in the best condition, a portion must be cut rather green, and a portion rather ripe, but none should be cut so green as to shrink much, and none so ripe as to shell badly, as to the grain, or to crinkle down as to the straw. It is far better that the reaper be kept going early and late, to the full endurance of the teams and hands, than that the crop be allowed to suffer.

Fair minded harvest hands will not object to these additional daily hours of labor if they are paid for the extra service, and no money is better spent than in the effort to secure a crop in the best possible condition.—*Farm Field and Stockman.*

BEAUTY ALWAYS WINS.

Disagreeable Results of a Peculiar Bet Made by Two Noblemen.

Several gentlemen were seated the other day in a London Strangers' Club, discussing the subject of female beauty. One of them, Sir Arthur McCamur, expressed the opinion that there was no situation in life in which a beautiful woman has not twice the success of her less attractive sister. Beginning with the stage at the top, upon which the beautiful actress already has half the game in her hands, down to the common beggar-woman in the streets, he eloquently illustrated his thesis. The company was not unanimous, however, and finally Count Patrick made a wager with Sir Authur McCamur, which was carried out in the following manner: A remarkably beautiful chambermaid of the club, and at the same time a stewardess, plain almost to ugliness, were provided with precisely similar and common clothes, and sent out to beg the whole afternoon in an aristocratic neighborhood, with instructions to meet again in the club at nine o'clock. The gentlemen passed the time at the card table, but dawn still found them there with the cards in their hands, and neither of the two beggars had returned. The reason of this turned out to be that both had shown themselves so inapt at their new business that they had been arrested by the police, and had passed the night in the cells. The two noble sportsmen appeared as witnesses, and made a frank confession to the magistrate of the whole affair. He thereupon asked the beggars why they had consented to such degradation. They replied, because these gentlemen had promised them three pounds each if they would do so. The magistrate answered: "I am not here to judge of the reasons which have led anybody to commit a breach of the law. What you have just admitted to me, so far from being an exculpation, makes your case much worse than that of those who are compelled by need and distress to seek relief upon the streets in defiance of the law. You are both sentenced to eight days' imprisonment. Perhaps it may be agreeable to those gentlemen who have come forward as witnesses to learn here in court the cases with which beauty has nothing to do, and that it has not the slightest influence upon the decision of a judge.'—*Magdeburger Zeitung.*

Baby's First Words.

Omaha Dame—Your baby seems very bright for his age.

Kansas Mother—Oh, he's just as smart as they make 'em.

"Can he say papa and mamma yet?"

"No, he ain't learned that, but you just ought to hear him lisp 'weal estate.'"—Omaha World.

Inside Points.

"I see," said a friend to the editor of a Dakota daily, "that you call these papers you are printing now the second edition—how do they differ from those you were running off half an hour ago?"

"We stopped and oiled the press," and the journalist reached for the lever again.—Dakota Bell.

Happy Again.

The buttercups nod to the breezes of morn,
The hillsides with daisies are hoary,
They say dandelions the meadows adorn,
And bloometh the sweet morning glory.

The wild bee is humming in sweet rural nooks,
Where waveth the red tufted clover,
And the husband goes round with delight in his looks,
For the days of house cleaning are over.
—Boston Transcript.

A YOUNG BUTCHER'S LUCK.

He Wins $15,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery.

"I want to see a reporter," said an unusually happy-looking individual as he entered the *Chronicle* building. On being introduced to one of the staff he commenced by saying that his name was A. J. Trefts, and that he lived in Butchertown. As there was a very large fire recently in that part of the city there was apparently no great reason for such unusual joy as that manifested by Mr. Trefts. He, however, was very anxious to communicate the news of a godsend which had fallen to him soon after he had been burnt out.

"I am the fellow. I won it. Just bought one ticket and got $15,000. That's luck, isn't it?" said the jovial Trefts.

Then it began to dawn upon the reporter that he was really in the presence of another one of the lucky holders of a winning number of a Louisiana lottery prize. Mr. Trefts had come down of his own free will to tell of his lucky venture.

"I could hardly believe my eyes when I read that number," said he, "52,749. I looked at my ticket and turned it over and laid it down beside the paper and compared it, and then I began to think I was the luckiest man I ever met. Just think, one ticket and all that money for $1!"

"What are you going to do now, Mr. Trefts?" asked the interviewer.

"I am going to extend my business right away, for that fire nearly did for me. I didn't believe much in the Louisiana Lottery before, and I just thought to myself when I bought the ticket, 'Well, I've lost enough already, this dollar will never be missed,' and now you may be sure I never stop thinking how glad I was I bought it, and so I thought I would drop in and tell you all about it."—[San Francisco (Cal.) Chronicle, July 2.

Little Laughs.

If you doubt that silence is golden, look at the profits of the still.—Duluth Paragrapher.

Whatever else may be said of her class in the genus homo, the society lady bares herself bravely.—Duluth Paragrapher.

"Berty" wants to know how he can retain the love of his sweetheart, Elizabeth. Eternal vigilance is the price of Lib, Berty.—Texas Siftings.

The best shelter for a girl is her mother's wing, especially when she is disposed to be what the Frenchmen call a little chic.—Siftings.

Mrs. Graff, of Dakota, presented her husband with twins, and he said he would run over to the station and wire his mother-in-law a pair o'Graff.—Duluth Paragrapher.

It is when a baggage master comes to handle the baggage of a star actor that he realizes the force of Hamlet's remark about Yorick—a fellow of infinite chest.—Siftings.

Blobson—Don't you think Simpkins is a very bright young man? Dumpsey—Well, yes, he would be if his check was polished.—Burlington Free Press.

"A boy assassin hanged," read Mrs. Bascom from the newspaper. "Well," she remarked, "a sassin' boy is a great trial, but I don't think he ought to be hanged for it."—Burlington Free Press.

Miss Shawsgarden (of St. Louis, to Miss Breezy, of Chicago)—Well, how is everything in Chicago? Dull as usual, I suppose? Miss Breezy—No, things are looking very bright. How is the pasturage in St. Louis?—New York Sun.

Minister (making a call)—And do you always do as your mamma tells you to, Flossie? Flossie (emphatically)—I guess I do, and so does papa.—New York Sun.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

If you wish to know just how little patience you have left try to raise a refractory car window to please a fidgety woman on a hot day.

For weak lungs, spitting of blood, weak stomach, night sweats, and the early stages of Consumption, "Golden Medical Discovery" is specific. By druggists.

The way to keep your credit good is never to use it. It is one of the few things in this world that gets the brighter and more valuable with disuse.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50 cts.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease-sustaining elements, and thus removes the *cause*.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

TINTED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin bathed with CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND

Is a Positive Cure

For Female Complaints and Weaknesses so common to our best female population.

It will cure entirely the worst form of Female Complaints, all Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacements, and the consequent Spinal weakness, and is particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expel tumors from the Uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach. It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times and under all circumstances act in harmony with the laws that govern the Female system.

For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed. Price $1. Six bottles for $5.

No family should be without *LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS.* They cure constipation, biliousness and torpidity of the liver. 25 cents a box at all druggists.

"GENTLE AS THE BREEZE OF EVENING."

This line of an old hymn is quite appropriate when applied to "Pleasant Purgative Pellets." "I don't like to take pills if I can avoid it," we often hear persons say, "because they constipate me so," now the "Pellets" never do this. They are so gentle and mild that their effect is almost precisely similar to a natural movement of the bowels, and no unpleasant effects are left behind.

A book has been written for "middle-aged women." It will be a middle-aged book before a woman will be seen buying it for her own reading.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The beginning of disease is a slight debility or disorder of some of the vital organs, the stomach, the liver or the bowels usually. There are dyspeptic symptoms, the liver is troublesome, the skin grows tawney and unhealthy looking, there are pains in the right side or through the right shoulder blade. The climax is often an utter prostration of the physical energies, perhaps a fatal issue. But if the difficulty, is met in time with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which is always effective as a remedy, and it should be resorted to at an early stage, there will be no reason to apprehend those injurious subsequent effects upon the system often entailed by entirely cured diseases. Far better is it, also, to employ this safe remedial agent in fever and ague, and other malarial complaints, than quinine, and other potent drugs, which, even when they do prove effectual for a time, ruin the stomach and impair the general health.

The boy who expects to set the world on fire will never do it by smoking cigarettes. He will simply burn out his own energies.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" will relieve Bronchitis, Asthma, and Throat Diseases.

DISGUSTING SKIN DISEASES.

What spectacle is more disgusting than that of a man or woman with a skin disease which shows itself in pimples and blotches on hands, arms, face and neck? It is simple impure blood. See what BRANDRETH'S PILLS did for a chronic case:

For four years I was in the Mounted Infantry in the U. S. Army, residing during that time principally in Texas. Almost all of that time I had a chronic skin disease, characterized by an eruption over the entire surface of my legs and thighs, arms and chest. The doctors termed it eczema. I had given up all hopes of ever being cured, when BRANDRETH'S PILLS were recommended to me. I concluded to try them, and did so, and I have thanked God daily since then that I did so. I think I used them altogether for about three months, and, by that time, was completely cured and have never had any trouble since. My skin is as clear as any one's.

GEORGE CHAPMAN.

Pincenning, Mich., Dec. 8, 1885.

Perhaps the divine idea in making women shorter than men was to enable the former to "look up to" the latter.

PREMATURELY AGED.

Many a woman is robbed of those charms which the gentler sex value so highly, and made old before her time by functional irregularities. To such the bloom of youth may be restored by the use of a remedy which has stood the test of time and which is to-day acknowledged to be without an equal as a cure for all female weaknesses—Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription." By all druggists.

One thing is certain, beer is bad ballast for any boat, be she yacht or be she yawl.

G. A. R.

The twenty-first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at St. Louis, Mo., the last week in September next. Arrangements have been made for a grand excursion of G. A. R. Comrades, their families and friends—open to all—to leave San Francisco on Tuesday, September 19, 1887.

The rate of this excursion will be $67.50 for the round trip from San Francisco to St. Louis and return, and the limit of the tickets will be such as to afford excursionists ample time to visit all the principal points in the East before returning.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from San Francisco to St. Louis, without change, at regular berth rates. Union Pacific Tourist Cars fully equipped at $5.00 extra per passenger.

For information apply to or address

GEO. W. LITTS,
8 New Montgomery Street,
Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

O The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued Sept. and March, each year. Ⓑ 312 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you.

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MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

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"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."

The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars IN LETTER by return mail. NAME PAPER.

Chichester Chemical Co.,
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Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other

STEINWAY. KRANICH, PEASE & BACH. Gabler, Romish Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

ICE! Make your Ice and Ice Cream at home. Cost nothing to make. Price of Machine, $30 up. T. H. DAY, 1313 Vallejo Street, S. F.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Prepd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now rank among the leading Medicines of the others. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

Dr. PARDEE'S REMEDY is The Greatest Blood Cleanser.

Cures Spring Humors, Salt Rheum, Crofula, Ciatica, Rheumatism, Constipation AND Regulates The Kidneys & Liver.

One bottle taken according to directions will give better results than a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or any of the so-called Blood Purifiers with which the market is glutted. At Druggists, price $1.00 per bottle.

$500 REWARD

will be paid for any case of Rheumatism which Dr. Pardee's Remedy, properly administered, fails to relieve.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors.
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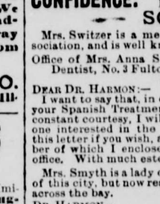
Send for Description and Map of FLORIDA SOUTHERN R. R. LANDS. Four million acres, suitable for Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Pineapples, Bananas, Strawberries and early vegetables. For sale on long credit. $1.25 to $8.00 per acre. Address M. SOLOMON, Gen. N. W. Ag't, 332 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ills.

SEATON'S MAGIC SOAP

WASHING WITHOUT RUBBING

Quality Never Varies, Splendid for Flannels, Sets Color of all Prints, Fine on the Skin, Absolutely no Rubbing.

ALL PROGRESSIVE GROCERS. KEEP IT.



This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. The continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. Ills for the ONE specific purpose.

For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 193 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED!

A man possessing push and determination, well educated and well known throughout his county, to introduce Harper & Brothers' new book, "THE WORLD'S OPPORTUNITIES, AND HOW TO USE THEM." A view of the Industrial Progress of Our Country. A consideration of its Future Development, etc. Richly Illustrated. For territory and terms, address R. S. SWAYNE, 6 Eddy Street, San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED:—Agents in every town on the Pacific Coast for KIMBALL'S LIQUID GLUE. Needed in every family. Wholesale, $1.00 per doz. Retail, 15 cts. each. CHAS. P. KIMBALL, 534 Valencia Street, San Francisco, Cal.

DUJARDIN'S LIFE ESSENCE

is a combination of Phosphorus, Albumen, Protogon, Lime, Soda and Iron, which act on the Brain, Nerves and Stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting Digestion, Curing Dyspepsia, in every form, Headache, Neuralgia, Insomnia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration and Impotence. In Hysteria and Epilepsy its effects are magical. In Consumption its nutritive qualities are beyond comparison with other preparations. Its action is shown by the increasing strength and weight of the patient, and the loss of cough and night sweats. It is a brain, nerve, and life giving tonic. Price, $1.50 per bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FREDERICKSBURG Brewing Company, OF SAN JOSE,

Again carried off the First Prizes for best EXPORT AND DRAUGHT

LAGER BEERS

AT LAST EXPOSITION.

General Depot,
539 California St., San Francisco.

25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS,

from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and vital strength, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,

which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

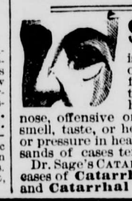
Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, at $1.00, or SIX BOTTLES for $5.00.

Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.



$500 REWARD

is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

Is the lady shown in these portraits, and they are given here to benefit other ladies by showing how their forms may be superbly developed, combining Beauty, Grace, Strength, and Health.

☞ The pictures here are poorly printed, but I will send colored ones correct in every detail to any lady asking for them; also pictures of many others, who have given me permission to do so. This delightful change was made by using

THE SPANISH SYSTEM OF PHYSICAL CULTURE.

GUARANTEED a superb bust development in young and middle-aged ladies and after nursing; finely modeled shoulders; rounded, symmetrical limbs and arms; a pure, lovely complexion, free from sallowness, freckles, eruptions, black-heads, moth-patches, etc.; brilliant eyes, with perfect health and strength. ☞ That tired feeling and all female weakness promptly cured. Spanish women owe their celebrated beauty to this System. See the book for details.

$5 WORTH FREE to any responsible lady who will privately say a good word for the treatment after using successfully. See page 9 of book.

BOOK FREE with many beautiful portraits, which I have permission to send, showing results of treatment on Form, Complexion and Health.

HOME TREATMENT: Do not mistake: home treatment is sent by express, prepaid by me, with just the same results as if taken at the Institute. Write immediately for the Free Book, with portraits, references and all details to enable you to enjoy all the good of this system. It has been used for four centuries by the Spanish ladies, and they are world-famed for their beauty and health.

CONFIDENCE: Never forget that all names are held sacred. Some give permission to use their names, but I never ask it, and without such permission no names is mentioned or case referred to.

SOME EXTRACTS FROM LETTERS.

Mrs. Switzer is a member of the Pacific Dental Association, and is well known in this city.

Office of Mrs. Anna Switzer, Ladies' and Children's Dentist, No. 3 Fulton Street.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 6, 1886.

DEAR DR. HARMON:—

I want to say that, in consideration of the great good your Spanish Treatment has done me, and for your constant courtesy, I will be glad to have you refer any one interested in the same way to me. Show them this letter if you wish, and hand them my card, a number of which I enclose, and ask them to call at my office. With much esteem, ANNA SWITZER.

Mrs. Smyth is a lady of wealth and culture, formerly of this city, but now residing at her Oakland residence across the bay.

DR. HARMON—

Dear Sir: I have received great benefit from your Development Treatment, and you can use my name and address any time you desire to do so. My residence is given below and I will cheerfully answer any question personally or by note.

A friend spent Thursday with me and remarked that I was growing younger and wanted to know what kind of padding I used to get myself up so well with. I gave her your little book, and she will come to see you soon.

* * * * * MRS. S. G. SMYTH.

Box 196, Oakland, Cal.

Mrs. C. B. Moss (name given by permission), aged 27, used both the Development and Complexion Treatment. She says:

"As I told you when I first wrote you, my bust was never fully developed, and nursing two children spoiled what I had in my girlhood. *Now I can wear as low dresses in the evening as anyone, if I want to.* My limbs have filled out, too, and in every way I am vastly improved. The Complexion Treatment has done me much good, clearing my face of all black specks, pimples, etc., making it fair and fresh looking. I use no powder now and never will again. * * * Show this letter to any one interested, and refer them to me. Two ladies have sent from here for your treatment, and more will follow."

(See her portraits on page 20 and 21 of book.)

"Your Developing and Complexion Treatment have worked most

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 10, 1887.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

VOL. XIX. NO. 13. INDEPENDENCE, INYO CO., CAL., SEPTEMBER 10, 1887. WHOLE NO. 880.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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BURDETTE.

Humorous and Incisive Comments on Current Topics.

Last week, at about the same hour and on the same day, an editor and a horse died. In the papers of his own state the editor was dismissed with nine or ten lines. A minimum space of a half column was devoted to the horse; the editors told his age, the names of his mother, grandfather and grandmother; told what they did; what the horse himself did; told what he was worth; how he came to be worth so much, and one man spoke of him as the "deceased;" and all the writers agreed that in the death of this horse the country had suffered a great loss. That is fame, my boy; if you are at all ambitious you will some day be mighty sorry that you weren't born a "hoss" instead of an editor. Still, if you go with the right kind of people, you may yet grow to be a "ass." That won't help much, though.

LACKS THE QUALIFICATIONS.

One young gentleman in this year's crop of Cornell graduates announces that he is an Anarchist. Not in full standing, he isn't. He may have selected that profession, but he can't qualify. It will take years, patient, waiting years, of razorless soaplessness before he can accumulate the necessary amount of hair and dirt to be a full grown Anarchist. If he has been at Cornell four years he ought to know that hair and dirt are the two essentials of Anarchism; all other things are elective.

JUST THAT KIND OF A PLACE.

"This paper says," remarked Mrs. MacSorley, "that a Columbarium has been established at Philadelphia. What's that?" "It is a place where they are going to cast the big columbiad guns for the new steel cruisers," replied Mr. MacSorley, who is considered an authority on military matters by Mrs. MacSorley. "But this seems to be a kind of a place where they make ashes of dead people," said Mrs. MacSorley, "instead of burying them." "That's just exactly it," said MacSorley, "a 100 pound columbiad gun makes hashes of all the people that gets in its way, and they can't find enough of 'em to bury 'em. That's what it is; a Columbarium."

HE DOESN'T EXACTLY CATCH ON.

Something or other, we can't say just what, but something in the little editorial note, makes me think that a new man has taken hold of The Nevada Watchman: "The delay in the appearance of The Watchman this week is due to the fact that our wife and myself took a little trip to the county seat, where we were detained by heavy rains flooding the streams and carrying away bridges. The bridge at Hunter's Forks was gone, so leaving our better half at Neighbor Paddock's we came on by myself in time to get out this week's edition only two days late." He has the tune pretty well, but he gets the words a little mixed.

THE UNFAILING SIGN.

Ah, ha! what do we hear? From every city, town and hamlet (except Henry Irving's) comes the rallying cry: "The people; not the politicians!" Ah, yes; this is the sign that the politicians have about completed their slates, and are getting ready to pack the conventions and adopt things "spontaneously."

EVEN JUSTICE.

People rejoice in the conviction of Jacob Sharp, because it seems to the ordinary mind that the tempter certainly deserves punishment along with the tempted. People don't like to see the little rascals punished while the great rascals escape. And yet it has always gone hard with the transgressor. Adam was expelled from Eden because he was bribed to disobedience with a handful of fruit, while the devil went right on having as good a time as ever; better, indeed, for the devil. Esau, who sold his birthright, lost his father's blessing, and Jacob, whose other name at that time might have been Sharp, gained everything by taking advantage of his brother's weakness. So, once in a long time, people like to see the fellows who operate the market squeezed till they howl. It pleases people. It doesn't draw on their sympathies, and tends to reconcile the other convicts to their fate. When a man barks his shins by falling through a defective cellar grating, nothing pleases him more or spreads a more healing balm upon his abrasions than to see the owner of the property break his neck in the same coal hole.

THE DAY WE DO NOT CELEBRATE.

One broiling day in hot July,
John Adams said, long years gone by,

"This day, that makes a people free,
Will be the people's jubilee;

"With games, guns, sports and shows displayed,
With bells, pomp, bonfires and parade,

"O'er all this land, from shore to shore,
From this time forth forever more."

The years passed on, and by and by,
Men's hearts grew cold in hot July.

And one New England mayor said,
"Of rockets I am sore afraid;

"And whoso sends one up ablaze,
I'll send him up for twenty days."

Then said the Mayor O'Day McQuade,
"Thayre uz no nade fur no perade."

And Mayor Hans Von Schwartzenmeyer,
Proclaimed "I'll haf me no boniier."

Said Mayor Baptiste Raphael,
"No make-a-ring-a dat-a bell."

"By gar," said Mayor Jean Crapaud,
"Zis July games vill has to go."

And Mayor Knud Christofferssonn
Cried, "Djeath to hjim who fjires a gjunn!"

At last, said Mayor Wun Lung See,
"Too muchee hoop-la bobberee!"

And so the Yankee holiday
In 1900 passed away.

—Brooklyn Eagle.

A Startling Statement.

Eastern Man—Oh, the real estate boom is not confined to the west by a good deal. A few of us have founded a big town ourselves in Pennsylvania within a year.

Omaha Man—That's good work; must be some mighty sharp men in your section.

"Well, in the first place we bought the side of a mountain, all rock and scrub oak, got it mighty cheap of course."

"I see, I see. Then divided it up into little, wee, tiny bits of lots and"——

"No, we divided it into big lots so every man could raise enough garden truck to keep the family going."

"Queer notion, but then, of course, you got the land for almost nothing. How many thousand dollars did the free picnics and excursions cost you?"

"Didn't have any."

"Oh, that's it. Depended on brass bands, eh? Well, they cost money, big money, but they pay."

"Hadn't so much as a tin trumpet."

"Great Scott! How did you sell the lots?"

"We started a silk mill along side of 'em."

N. B.—At this point the conversation stopped and the Omaha man was carried into a drug store in a fainting condition. The shock was too much for him.—Omaha World.

Good Interest, Too.

"What do you know of interest today, Mr. Chinker?" inquired a reporter while nosing around for news.

"Same as usual," was the brusque reply. "Seven per cent. on good security."—Merchant Traveler.

A FRENCH CHESTNUT.

Curious Story of a Tree in the Garden of the Tuileries.

There is a curious story about a chestnut tree in the garden of the Tuileries, which a Paris paper has just recalled. It is known as the "Chestnut of the 20th of March," and the peculiarity about it is that it always puts out its foliage before any other tree in the garden. This year, however, it has violated all its traditions; its leaves did not appear until after many of its neighbors had begun to show their foliage, and it is this fact which recalls the following story: One day when Louis XVIII. was talking with one of his courtiers, Count Limoleon, about the weather, the latter imprudently alluded to the famous chestnut tree. "What is the chestnut tree of the 20th of March?" inquired the King. "I hear some one speak of it every year." The Count saw that he had made a bad mistake, but tried to repair it. "Sire," he replied, "every one avoids speaking to your Majesty of this chestnut tree, because it is a souvenir of one of the most unhappy episodes of your reign." "What is that?" asked the King. "The 20th of March is the date on which the usurper Bonaparte, after his escape from the Isle of Elba, arrived in Paris and took up his residence in the palace of the Tuileries." "Well I know that," replied the King; "but what has it to do with the chestnut tree?" "The followers of Bonaparte observed that on that day there was one tree in the garden which was covered with leaves, while the others had none at all, and the mob from Paris came to see the tree which it was said put forth its leaves in honor of the usurper." "Well," said the King, "this merely proves that trees are like men in some respects; they do not all have the same opinions. And did you say that since my second restoration this particular tree had continued to have leaves on the 20th of March?" "Yes, sire, it is true." The reply seemed to annoy the King, and, although he said nothing about it, the courtiers decided it would be best to cut down the Bonapartist tree and substitute one that was more proper and loyal in its habits. But what happens? The year passed, and as the King did not say any thing more about the tree it was believed by the courtiers that he had forgotten all about it. They were very much astonished, therefore, when on the 20th of March, 1824 the King, who never went to the garden of the Tuileries, expressed a wish to see the famous chestnut tree. Their amazement was extreme, however, when they arrived at the garden and found the tree in full bloom, with even more leaves and flowers than before. Their mortification may be imagined. The King, however, reassured them by remarking, after he had taken a good look at the tree, "Well, let it remain and represent the Bonapartist opinions if it will. So long as this is the only thing which conspires against us the Bourbons have little to fear." The tree is still in the garden of the Tuileries, but it is not the one which bloomed on the 20th of March, 1815, when the Emperor returned to Paris.—*Chicago Tribune.*

STRENGTHENING FOOD.

A Subject of Considerable Interest to Raisers of Poultry.

With poultry culture, the use of strengthening, stimulating food is very important at certain times, but whenever it is used it should always be accompanied with caution and good judgment on the part of the breeder. There is a time for all things, and the time to use food calculated to force growth or production is only when such a course will do good and not do harm.

I really believe that it is best not to give the breeding stock any stimulating food, other than occasionally to supply or provide for any lack of insect or animal diet that may occur. Fowls that are fed too abundantly on animal food soon show the bad effects created by such treatment.

To treat the fowls in the best possible manner is to imitate nature as closely as possible. A very little meat for each fowl, and the same of green food is all they require of this kind of diet, as the only thing to be accomplished is to supply their natural demands in as natural a way as possible.

In speaking in the above manner I mean to apply principally to fowls intended for breeding purposes only, for when the fowls are raised principally for market purposes the case becomes quite different, the idea then being to get the most good in the least possible time. Cooked food is excellent in accomplishing this result, and should be used freely, and any such stimulating and warming food as onion, red pepper and such like should be supplied occasionally and as often as the breeder thinks it is advantageous to his flock. The principal value of such stimulating food is to warm up the whole system and this will serve to act as an appetizer, and by a judicious use of this kind of diet it will not only be valuable for what little nourishment it contains in itself, but the other food will be better assimilated by coming in contact and being treated in connection with this stimulating food.—*American Poultry Journal.*

—The sugar trade of Batavia has taken great stride since 1880, the production increasing year after year. The crop of 1884 was the largest ever known and that of the present year it is expected will be fully up to it.

—The finest pork made in the world is that produced on the Madeira Islands, where the swine live principally on nuts.—*Christian at Work.*

—Eight Englishwomen have been imported by a New York company to cut velvet—an art that is but little known in this country.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—One of the industries of the boys and girls at Lowville, N. Y., is the gathering of spruce gum. A great many make over five dollars a day.

—The hop crop last year was about 92,000 tons, while the estimated consumption is 81,000 tons, leaving a surplus of 10,000 tons. Yet, as the hop crop is sometimes very uncertain, prices may go up again before the close of 1887.—*Cleveland Leader.*

—In a recent lecture before the Royal Society of Edinburgh John Murray, of the Challenger expedition, said he believed that, taking its size into consideration, there was no country in the world with a better record of scientific work or a greater mass of scientific literature than Scotland during the past twenty years.—*Chicago Times.*

—There is not so much need of sandpaper in the manufacture of furniture and all cabinet work nowadays, as the machinery used turns out very perfect work. It is estimated by one of the largest manufacturers of sand-paper in the country that not more than seventy per cent. of the amount of last year's business will be done this year.—*Boston Budget.*

—A vexing and unsettled question in physiology is, "Why are not the walls of stomach and intestines themselves digested by their own fluids?" Because these tissues are living, was the answer of John Hunter in 1772, but Dr. J. W. Warren has just disproved this explanation by digesting the legs of living frogs in artificial gastric juice.—*Springfield Times.*

—Mr. Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, Mass., has just given to the Technical Institute of that city $100,000, to be used in the erection and equipment of a building for laboratories for mechanical, physical and chemical science as a memorial to his father, the late Stephen Salisbury, who for a great many years was president and chief patron of the institute.—*Chicago Tribune.*

—The invention of a new optical glass is said to be creating a sensation in the German scientific world. The glass, owing to its great refractory power, promises to be of marked influence in practical optics, inasmuch as it will admit of the production of lenses of short focal width, such as it has hitherto been impossible to obtain. For microscopic photography it will be of the greatest importance.—*Public Opinion.*

—At a meeting of the Physiological Society of Berlin it was given as a fact that when the bee has filled his cell and has completed the lid a drop of formic acid, obtained from the poison bag connected with the sting, is added to the honey by perforating the lid with the sting. This formic acid preserves honey and every other sugar solution from fermentation. Most of the insects that have a stinging apparatus similar to that of the bee are collectors and storers of honey, so the sting has a double function—it is a weapon and a pickle.—*Foote's Health Monthly.*

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—California raisin growers expect to make an average of $400 an acre this season.

—The old saying, "Worth, not wealth," means that you can't buy anything of Worth unless you have wealth.

—"Mr. and Mrs. Bullion called this afternoon, sor." "Too bad; and we were out. Did they leave any message?" "Yes, sor: he said, 'Good, good; tell him I'm so sorry he were not at home.'"

—He (at dinner)—"May I assist you to the cheese, Miss Vassar?" Miss Vassar (just graduated)—"Thanks, no! I am very comfortable where I am. But you may assist the cheese to me, if you will!"—*Puck.*

—A Division of Labor.—He—"Where are you going, my pretty maid?" She—"I'm going a-milking, sir" (she said). He—"Can I not help you, my pretty maid?" She—"You can work the pump-handle, sir" (she said).—*Puck.*

—The tallest man in the world is supposed to be an Austrian named Winkelmeier, twenty-two years of age. His height is eight feet and three inches, being a foot more than that of Chang, the Chinese giant.—*Chicago Advance.*

—"Is the sermon done?" an old woman was asked as she was leaving the church. "No," was the prompt reply, "the sermon is preached but it will have to be done (and practised) by us hearers during the week."—*Chicago Living Church.*

—Man Wants but Little Here Below.—

Some men content from birth,
Their modest life course run,
And only want the earth
And a mortgage on the sun.
They'd live in quiet bliss
And free from all that mars,
If they had the Solar Sys-
Tem and the other stars.

—"Ma, is Mr. Thompson respectable?" "Certainly, my child. Why do you ask that question?" "Because he wears such poor clothes." "You should not judge persons by their clothes; none but silly people do that." "Then everybody's silly, ain't they, ma?"

—"I may not be so eloquent as some of them," said the Senator from Middlefork, "but when I make a speech nobody is able to answer it." "Very likely," replied the honorable Senator from Hampsex. "Did you ever hear of an echo to nothing?" The Senator from Middlefork is still wondering what the honorable Senator on the left was driving at.—*Boston Transcript.*

—"I am deeply interested of late," said the new minister, "in the higher teachings of Buddha." "Well, you've come to the wrong place for that study, young man, growled Mr. Oldboarder, "you can't learn anything about that article from this hypocritical oleomargarine." And the quiet was so loud that the little water pitcher lifted its great ears to hear whose bill had been presented and laid over under the rules.—*Burdette.*

His Title to the Land.

A friend of mine, Hugh Craig, a graduate of Oxford, told me a story once, which I have since seen in The Overland Monthly, regarding a claim to a title.

At a "land court" a middle aged Maori appeared and made a long speech, giving the reason why a title of a certain piece of land should be given to him. An old, grizzled Maori had listened without saying a word. At last, as the younger man was about finishing his speech, he inquired:

"Where are my ancestors buried, but in this land where I was born?"

When he had ended the old man eater slowly arose, and throwing off everything but a waistcloth, he bounded across the room and addressed the court, saying:

"I have listened with disgust and contempt to the words of this tuturn (nobody). What claim can he have on this land? I conquered long ago the people and lived on that land when he was a small child; and the mistake I then made was in permitting him to live! And he asks: 'Where are his ancestors buried?' I tell him and show him. Here! here!"—patting his stomach with his left hand. "His ancestors are here. I ate them, and that is my title to the land!"

No better or stronger title to native land can be brought before the native land courts than the above described "Title by Digestion."—Brookline News.

Our Servants.

Mistress—Nora, I would like to have you wear this cap.

Nora O'Dowd—A cap is it? A cap you're wantin' me to wear? One uv thim things loike a doily shtuck on the top uv me head! Sure the nixt thing you'd be axin' me to be coachman for the baby; I'd as lave be drivin' a pig to the market wid a rope to his leg as do the loikes o' that.—Harper's Bazar.

They Went Back and Lied.

Said Buffalo Bill to an American who saw him recently in London:

"Before I got into the show business, as you must have suspected, I conducted—that's the word now—a great many parties of noble young Englishmen all through the Black Hills, the Yellowstone country, the Little Missouri and Little Big Horn countries. Well, they were mostly quiet, good natured fellows, that kept me shooting to get skins, antlers and such like for them, and I pride myself on keepin' them out o' trouble with Injuns and grizzlies and such. I find these quiet chaps have come home and figured as heroes of every kind of scrimmage; every skin was the natural focus of a stack of lies, and every horn is hung with a dime novel of the most sensational kind. And I'm expected to back 'em all up and add more gory particulars. It's rough on an honest frontierman, but I do it." "What, sustain wholesale lies?" "Wal, this way," said Bill with a faint blush, "it's mostly a young gal with glowing eyes, who's been lied to, that asks me, and I ain't got it in me to take her vision away from her, and then," he added in a dreamy way, "it's all goin' to help the show."—Dakota Bell.

Couldn't Reasonably Expect It.

He popped his head cautiously inside of our sanctum door, just as we were starting out on an important leading article, and mentally cursing the innate perversity of a stubborn steel pen and a bottle of limpid, mucilaginous, mud colored ink.

"Don't want no lead pencils today, do you?" he equivocally sang out.

"Come in, my man," was our encouraging response; "let's look at 'em; what do they cost?"

"Ten cents a dozen," was the answer in a seductive, persuasive tone of voice.

After paying for our purchase, we cautiously inquired:

"Do you think they'll write?"

The vender of confined plumbago shrugged his shoulders and made truthful response:

"The pencils look good enough, but you certainly couldn't expect them to write at that price."—Pretzel's Sunday National.

"Mum's the Word."

"Father! father!" shouted the son of a Pennsylvania farmer as he rushed into the house, "it's come!"

"What?"

"Natural gas!"

"Nea! William, don't you lie to me."

"But we've struck it—me and Jim—down behind the barn."

"Well, shet right up or the old woman will hear you. Not a word to her, William—not a whisper! Time we struck ile I had to buy her two calico dresses, and when we found coal she struck for a pair of shoes. If she hears of this she'll want a $2 shawl, and like enough a pair of them red stockings. Mum is the word, William."—Wall Street News.

Pure Blood.

Mrs. Bondclipper—Doctor, what do you think is the matter with me?

Doctor—I am inclined to think your blood is not pure. I'll have to give you something to purify your blood.

Mrs. Bondclipper, haughtily—You are probably not aware that I belong to one of the old Dutch families of New York.—Texas Siftings.

Evident Loss of Time.

Bowery Professor—You seem to take a good deal of interest in astronomy?

Farmer Cornhusk—Yas, I spend a great deal of time in stud'n' the heavens; in fact I'm losing valuable time this moment.

Bowery Professor (sotto voce)—Yes, I know you are.—Texas Siftings.

Excuses Exhausted.

Me been a swimmin'? Oh, no, mother,
I dassent without your consent.
My hair wet? Oh yes, that Tom Sother,
He pumped on me, by accident.
How'd my coat get that muddy dirt?
Oh, that's from playin' in the ditch.
What! Me got on Tom Sother's shirt?
You've got me now, ma! Git the switch!

—Boston Beacon.

STYLISH DRESS FABRICS.

Durable Light-Weight Material for Midsummer Suits and Gowns.

Fine *crepe de Chine* is seen with a cross-barred effect produced by lines of the same color; this is shown in heliotrope, white, rose, lemon and gray, while in contrasts there are scarlet and dark-blue on white. This material is chosen for loose vest fronts, puffs or sleeves, plastrons or wherever on an elaborate toilette a very soft effect is desirable. It often contrasts decidedly in color with the foundation fabric, and pale blue with heliotrope, olive with brown and absinthe with gray are frequently seen.

Plaids, especially the large ones, obtain well in the light-weight suitings. Those having mode, gray or light-brown backgrounds, with lines in bright hues upon them, are liked and are made up into skirts and draperies to wear with cloth bodices in plain, dark colors. Of course, if it is becoming the bodice may be of the plaid goods, but very few find the effect improving. A becoming costume is made of plaid suiting with a mode background, the lines forming the plaid being of brown, red, dark blue and dark green. The skirt is surrounded by a flat drapery that is broadly box-plaited at the front and sides and falls full at the back; and from under one of these plaits, at one side of the front, starts a drapery that is long and petal-shaped and reaches to the full, much-looped back drapery at the other side. There is no trimming whatever, the drapery being finished with a simple hand-sewed hem. The basque is a tailor-made, close-fitting postillion of dark-brown cloth, and is closed with tiny crochetted buttons the same color. A high linen collar and cuffs are worn, and the brooch is a round one of dull silver. The hat is of brown straw, with clusters of velvet wall flowers in front. The umbrella is of dark-brown silk, and has a curiously twisted handle of natural wood. In plaid and plain ginghams the same development is in vogue.

Fine cashmeres in the popular shades will be worn during the entire season, for they are quite as cool as the foulards or the cottons. Care is taken to have the lining as light as possible, and when an old silk gown is possessed it is utilized for the skirt foundation, thereby lessening the weight and at the same time imparting a more elegant finish to the gown. Gray of the shade that has a tinge of blue, tan, heliotrope, olive and new blue are the colors, preference being given the heliotrope, gray and olive. Soft, surplice-like bodices are chosen, and long, artistically-arranged draperies and full, puffed sleeves develop well in this fabric. The French have always appreciated the value of cashmere, especially when the figure is slender and needs to have its angles softened into curves; but the English-speaking people have been governed by caprice in the use of this charming fabric, proclaiming it the height of fashion one day and entirely ignoring it the next. Now it is having its day again. A blue-gray cashmere is made up in a charming and becoming manner. The plain skirt is silk the same shade, and over it are draperies of the cashmere. The back-drapery is long and much-looped, and on one side the front-drapery is short and full, while on the other it is long and falls in a graceful curve. Near the front this drapery appears to be raised in a graceful bunch of wrinkles by sashes of wide ribbon that pass one over and one under and are tied in a large knot and then fall far down on the skirt. The basque is of the cashmere and has inserted in it a vest formed of somewhat narrow strips of ribbon with a *picot* edge, the lower edge of each strip overlapping the next below it with effective results. The coat sleeves have a narrow cuff of the silk, and the high collar is made of silk. A plaiting of bright red ribbon is the edge finish. The bonnet is of bluish-gray straw, with a fan decoration of red *crepe*. The parasol is bluish-gray silk, and the gloves are of gray undressed kid.—*Butterick's Delineator.*

Water and the Stomach.

According to Dr. Leuf, when water is taken into the full or partly full stomach, it does not mingle with the food, as we are generally taught, but passes along quickly between the food and the lesser curvature, towards the pylorus, through which it passes into the intestine. The secretion of mucus by the lining membrane is constant, and during the night a considerable amount accumulates in the stomach; some of its liquid portion is absorbed, and that which remains is thick and tenacious. If food is taken into the stomach when in this condition, it becomes coated with this mucus, and the secretion of the gastric juice and its action are delayed. These facts show the value of a goblet of water before breakfast. This washes out the tenacious mucus, and stimulates the gastric glands to secretion. In old or feeble persons water should not be taken cold, but it may be with great advantage then taken warm or hot. This removal of the accumulated mucus from the stomach is probably one of the reasons why taking soup at the beginning of a meal has always been found so beneficial.—*N. Y. Post.*

—Several years ago a few deer were let loose on the mountains east of Bennington, and since that an effort has been made to enforce the law forbidding any one to kill deer in Vermont. The result is that already here and there throughout the State deer are seen, and as the law has three years to run it is quite likely that the Green mountains may in time be well stocked.

NEW YORK FASHIONS.

Dressy Novelties in Ladies' Boots and Shoes, Hosiery and Summer Cloths.

Boots and shoes are less pointed, without, however, being quite square at the toes. The two styles have made mutual concessions, and in consequence boots taper, but stop short before forming a decided point. Silk stockings in colors of fawn, heliotrope, Roman red, pale bronze, moss green, cameo and silver, are considered the hose *par excellence* this season to be worn with fine summer shoes and sandals of light-weight French kid. Very ornate low-cut sandals and slippers, with tabs, straps, bands, and buckles, are still very fashionable for drawing-room toilets, but are never adopted for the street, except for carriage wear during the very heated summer weather; however, half low Newport ties, Fedora shoes, and medium-high opera shoes will be seen on the promenade, these invariable worn with stockings of jet black, no other color being admissible, unless perhaps exception be made of golden-brown silk stockings or hose of fine Lisle thread of this color, worn with half-low shoes of bronze kid.

One of the pretty combinations of the moment, of which there are so many, shows an underskirt of cream-colored satin foulard, brocaded with rose blossoms in shaded pink, surrounded with delicate green leaves. Upon this is draped in such a manner as to leave the left side entirely exposed a shepherdess polonaise of moss-green crepe de chine, the silk of the finest texture and of wonderful luster. The drapery is looped high on the left side, almost to the waist, where is placed a cluster of moss-green and pale pink ribbons with loops of unequal length. The sleeves reach to just below the elbow, and the corsage portion, also of the figured foulard, opens over a blouse vest of the crepe de chine, which is trimmed with a jaboted frill of cream lace from throat to belt. This costume is designed for a summer evening dancing dress for a pretty young blonde, whose rose-and-lily complexion enables her to don this very trying tint, just now so fashionable, with impunity.

Decided contrasts in color and the use of summer cloths are the features of the most elegant French tailor gowns. For example, a heliotrope armure opens over a vest and petticoat of Suede cloth, decorated with bands of heliotrope silk gimp. A moss-green nuns' cloth costume has a lower skirt of gray-white pilot-cloth, striped with moss green. Serge gowns of bright Roman red for natty young ladies are half-concealed by elaborate braid embroideries, or with passementeries, or very deep geranium red, while for more mature women are dark green costumes draped on golden brown, or suits of gray cloth over underdresses of striped cloth, showing three distinct shades of gray alternating with a half stripe of Japanese red. The basques of these dresses are handsomely trimmed in front, but are severely plain in the back, often being cut with the postillion plaits, and in many cases being finished with a single point, or with all the handful of plaits in the middle seam vere closely lapped over each other and cut in points at the end.—*N. Y. Post.*

A NEW GRANT STORY.

How the General Came Into Possession of His Favorite Driving Horse.

Colonel H. A. Chadwick recently told a little story about General Grant that ought to be published:

"In 1864 General Grant was a good deal at headquarters in Washington. He loved a fast horse, and he thought the big chestnut Cincinnatus he then drove wound take the dust from no other in Washington. One day he was spinning along the road on the outskirts of the town when he noticed a rough-looking grey horse trotting along to a two-wheeled butcher-wagon filled with meat. The General flew past the wagon, but the gray just set back his ears and the way he made the mud fly along that road was just astonishing. He got his nose to the rear of Grant's buggy, he pulled his head up to the hind wheels, and his forequarters were soon pattering along in a swift, never-breaking trot near the heels of the great Cincinnatus. Grant got mad and used his whip, the butcher driver laughed wickedly and held the reins taut on the gray, and the meat-wagon jolting and jumping, showered the dirt from its wheels over the General and into the nose of the horse he thought could not be beat.

"Next morning early, little Webster, of Grant's staff, came over to me and said: 'Chad, the old man is as mad as sheol this morning. He was out on the road yesterday, and got beat by a gray horse dragging a lead of beef. Now he wants that horse, and you are to buy it for him. Here's his check signed in blank, and you must not lose that animal for $5,000.' Well, to make a long story short, I found who owned the horse, and as luck would have it, I got him into my stable for $350, and ten minutes after he was at headquarters in Grant's possession. When the General drove him out the next day, the butcher saw him, and in half an hour the man of meat was at our hotel making the air blue for having sold the horse at so low a figure. But I threw in a little bonus and sent him away satisfied. Grant drove that horse for ten years, and it was his favorite animal during all that time. It finally died on the General's farm in Missouri.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—It has been computed that the death rate of the globe is 67 a minute, 97,790 a day and 35,639,835 a year, and the birth rate 70 a minute, 100,800 a day and 36,792,000 a year.—*N. Y. Sun.*

A SHREWD OLD DARKY.

He Propounds a Question Which His Master Never Answered.

General —— is an old-time Southerner, very vain about his personal appearance and very proud of his cigars, which are about as good as can be bought, for the General has plenty of money. The General has a negro valet who has grown old in his service and feels that his long years of faithful service ought to entitle him to some privileges which would not be granted to a younger servitor. The old negro flatters himself that he bears a strong personal resemblance to his master, and among his colored acquaintances is known as "The Gin'el." Of course General —— does not recognize this alleged resemblance and would, without hesitation, shoot the man who dared insinuate, in his presence, that the remotest resemblance existed. Yet among themselves the friends of General —— do say that he and his old valet do, somehow, look alike.

One day General —— gave his valet one of his old dressing gowns. Soon thereafter, General —— began to miss some of his high-priced cigars, and to make his temptation lighter gave him a box of cheap cigars together with a strong hint of his suspicions. Still the good cigars continued to disappear. At last General —— lost all patience and plainly charged the old negro with the theft.

"You old black rascal," he thundered, "I know you've stolen those cigars, and you had better tell me the truth or I'll have you shot, hang me if I dont."

The darky was too scared to speak for a moment, but he wasn't long without something to say for himself, and as he went on with his defense grew quite jubilant in manner, feeling assured that he would be acquitted. This is what he said:

"Now, Gin'el, I axes you to let me 'splain. 'Scuse me, Gin'el please. I 'clar fo' de Lord I aint stole dem seegars. I ain't stole noffin' since I jined de church, mor'n six monts ago. Gin'el, you 'members dat ole dressing-gown dat you gib me. Well, when I goes home and puts on dat dressin'-gown an' puts bof my feet on de mantel jes like I see you do, my ole 'oman she say: 'I 'clar Willyum Henry, yu does look mi'ty like de Gin'el.' An' I tells you, Gin'el, I does feel pow'ful like you, but somehow I ain't jes like you. I wants som'pin. I keeps thinkin' and thinkin' wat it mout be. Den my ole 'oman, she say agin: 'I 'clar Willyum Henry, ef you jes had one ob de Gin'el's fine see-gars yu'd look jes like him. Well, Gin'el, when I gets one ob dem fine see-gars I knows I looks jes like you, 'cus I feels like way."

"But you old black reprobate," broke in the General, "why didn't you smoke one of the cigars I gave you and leave mine alone."

The old negro drew himself up proudly, and looked reproachfully at his master, while he replied:

"Gin'el, I'se knowed you nigh onto fifty yeers, an' I'se niver knowed you to smoke a poo' see-gar. I doesn't wantt disgrace yer, Gin'el. Howse I gwine to look like you wid a poo' see-gar in my mout?"

The General never answered the question.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A MEXICAN VOLCANO.

Discovery of a Huge Crater That Sends Out Destruction in Many Forms.

The explorers sent out by Governor Torres to ascertain the existence of the volcano reported near Bavispe, Sonora, Mexico, have returned. They report an active volcano fourteen miles southeast of Bavispe, in the Sierra Madre mountains. The party could not approach nearer than four miles of the mountain. The crater was pouring forth an immense volume of smoke, fire and lava, and boiling water was issuing from the side of the mountain. The lava, in vast waves, was slowly pouring down the mountain into the canons, which are being filled. Boiling water has destroyed all vegetation in the valleys in the vicinity. Boulders weighing tons are hurled down from the crater.

The exploring party says the noise proceeding from the mountain was most terrific—like a number of vast engines at work, accompanied by sounds of thunder. The air was dense with smoke and cinders. The party had great difficulty of approaching within four miles of the mountain, owing to the great chasms made by the earthquake, and all the roads and trails are totally wiped out. The country is fearfully broken up. The entire surface of the earth presents a woe-begone appearance, and not a bird or living thing could be seen within ten miles of the volcano.

The town of Bavispe is a complete ruin. The people have all moved out on the high plains, and are living in tents in mortal fear. There has been a constant tremor and continual series of shocks daily since the first earthquake shock.—*Troy (N. Y.) Times.*

—A remarkable needle is owned by Queen Victoria. Indeed, it is likely that there is no other needle so wonderful in the whole world. It represents the column of Trajan in miniature. This Roman column is adorned with many scenes in sculpture, which tell of the heroic deeds of the Emperor Trajan. On the little needle are pictured scenes from the life of Queen Victoria, but the pictures are so small that it is necessary to use a magnifying glass in order to see them. The needle can be opened. It contains a number of needles of smaller size, which also contain microscopic pictures.—*Public Opinion.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 10 .....1887.

Desirable Settlers.

Competent authorites estimate that during the present year the number of new settlers coming into the State will be one hundred thousand. No better citizens could be had than most of the new comers are, for, as the *Call* says they are almost invariably persons of American birth, good education and some means. The emigrant fare across the continent is not high, only $62.50, but it is enough to keep out the impecunious European emigrant, who has been aided to get a passage across the Atlantic. So far as known the new comers hail chiefly from New England, the Middle States and the easternmost of the grain States. This is the best American stock; the bone and sinew of the nation; the flower of American people. They will plant the school-house and the newspaper wherever they go; will uphold free speech and a free ballot, and will maintain the law and preserve order.

Melville District.

The following is taken from the Salinas *Index* of August 25th.—Melville school district in Cholame valley is named after Geo. W. Melville, Chief Engineer of the U. S. Navy, and well known in connection with Arctic exploration. Mr. Melville having been informed of the naming of the district in his honor, responded with the following letter to Dr. Anderson, a resident of the district.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27, 1887.

A. ANDERSON, M. D.,

Dear Sir: I am in receipt of a letter from my old comrade, Chas. Mulholland, in which he speaks kindly of his friend and my unknown admirer, yourself, and suggested that I drop you a line that you might have my awkward autograph. I have the honor to inform you that I have mailed this day to your address a copy of my book, "In the Lena Delta," as a contribution to the library of your school district. Hoping it will be pleasurable and instructive to the youth of both sexes of your county,

I am Sir, respectfully,
GEO. W. MELVILLE,
Chief Eng. U. S. N.

The people of Melville district are proud of the letter and the book received from the famous author, and have sent to him an acknowledgement of the receipt thereof, together with the thanks of the school children for the consideration shown them and their district.

Ranch for Sale.

At Black Rock, twelve miles north from Independence, 520 acres of land for sale. Black Rock is one of the very best parts of Owens Valley. Four hundred acres of this land is held under U. S. patent; the remainder is located under the timber culture Act. One hundred and eighty acres are enclosed by a fence of cedar posts and barb wire. Sixty acres are now under cultivation, mostly wheat, oats and barley. A large amount of hay can be cut; blue joint, red clover etc. Several large springs of pure water on the place and good water rights additional. House, outbuildings and corrals. C. & C. railroad half mile distant from east line of land. Owens river eighty rods distant. This is a fine place for an energetic man to improve and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

C. MULHOLLAND,

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1. Leave—	To Mound House. No. 2. Arrives—
Mound House	9:15 a. m.	5:50 p. m.
Dayton	9:45 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Wabuska	11:55 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3:40 p. m.	11:40 a. m.
Luning	5:10 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Soda Springs	6:10 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
Belleville	7:45 p. m.	7:55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8:20 p. m.	Lv. 7:05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7:45 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Benton	11:25 a. m.	1:15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1:40 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
Alvord	2:30 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5:00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Keeler	5:40 p. m.	7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

200 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, tring to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent each for [illegible] WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

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For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.

1810 1887

PROGRAMA

DE LA

CELEBRACION

DE LA

INDEPENDENCIA DE MEXICO.

DIA 15.

1ro.—A Las 11 y 30 minutos de la noche del 15, el Señor Cristobal Carrasco, dara el "Grito de Indepedencia" y a la conclucion se tocara nuestro hermosa "Himno Nacional" por la Orquesta dirijida por el Prof. Ford, disparandose en seguida los 21 cañonazos de costumbre enarbolandose á la vez el Pabellón Nacional.

2o.—La tribuna quedará á disposcion del que desée ocuparla, arriandose en sequida el Pabellon Tricolor, y al hacerlo, la orquesta tocará alquena pieza Nacional.

DIA 16.

3o.—A las seis de la mañana se izará de nuevo el Pabellón Nacional y se dispararán 21 cañonazos tocando la Oquesta algunas piezas escojidas.

4o.—A las 12 del dia se dispararán otros 21 cañonazos.

5o.—A las 3 y 30 minutos de la tarde, la orquesta se instalara en el lugar designado a la Celebracion, y desde esa hora comenzará á tocar algunas piezas escojidas, y á las 4 y 30 minutos darán comienza los demás actos, ocupanda la tribuna el Senor Francisco Miranda, oradór del dia.

6o.—El Senor Cristobal Carrasco, recitará una hermosa poesia dedicada al "16 de Septembre," tocando la orquesta una pieza á la conclucion de cada orador.

7o.—Terminados los ejercicios literarios por los oradores nombrados, la tribuna quedará á disposicion del que ¡desée ocuparla, sin distincion de nacionalidad.

8o.—A las seis de la tarda se hará una salva de 21 cañonazos y la orquesta tocará el "Himno Nacional Mexicano" arriandose en seguida nuestro hermoso Pabellón: disparandose algunos cañonazos en los intervalos del dia.

9o.—Durante el dia habrá carreras de caballos, de apié y varias otras diverciones.

10.—La celebracion dará fin con un

GRAN BAILE

el que dnará hasta el amanecér del dia 17.

Todas las comisiones quedan nombradas de antemano, y se suplica á cada una del ellas, cumplan su cometido debidamente, para que nuestra celebracion surta el efecto deseado: igualmente suplicanos á todos los mexicanos y amigos de mexico, iluminen el frente de sus casas las noches del 15, y 16.

F. MIRANDA
M. A. MONTANO } COMITE
ELUARDO MORENO

Lone Pine, Agosto 31 de 1887.

NOTICE.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT NUMBER 18.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are invited to send for exhibition at the Fair of Agricultural District No. 18, of California, all kinds of manufactured articles of American production; all products of the soil; mineral products; objects of a curious nature, or such as are of interest to science; collections of native insects; fossils, rare books, or other printed matter or manuscripts. The Directors desire to make an interesting display and will welcome everything that will be likely to instruct or entertain the public. Full guarantee will be given for the safe return to the consignor of any article sent for exhibition at the Fair, which will begin at Independence October 4th and continue through the week. Anything consigned for exhibition should reach Independence not later than Saturday, October 1st and should be addressed to the Secretery.

C. MULHOLLAND,
Secretary Agricultural Dist. No. 18.

SALE OF FAIR PRIVILEGES.

The exclusive privileges of keeping a bar, ice-cream stand, confectionery stand, lunch stand, and selling pools on the grounds during the Annual Fair of the 18th Agricultural District, commencing September 27, 1887, at Independence, will be sold at the reading room of the Norman House, Independence, at 2 o'clock p. m., on Monday, September 12, 1887. Said sales will be made at public auction to the highest bidder. Terms of sale, cash at sale.

By order of Directors. C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1109.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on September 27, 1887, viz.: August Stecker, for the W ½ of S E ¼ and W ½ of N E ¼, Sec 22 Twp 13 S, R 35 E, M D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said claim, viz.: John C. Irwin, John A. Lank, Arthur Tanner and Alexander Clark, all Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o-m14 Register.

AL. GRIFFITH.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
GRAINING AND
PAPER HANGING.
FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING.
FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH,
Independence.

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes aud Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMMES.
On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

FIRST

ANNUAL FAIR

OF

Agricultural District

No. 18.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed Of the Counties of

ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

Independence,

Commencing Tuesday, September 27, and Continuing Five Days.

A. R. CONKLIN.....*President.*
C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN,	NATHAN RHINE,
WM. WALKER,	W. S. ENOS,
W. K. MILLER,	HARVEY BOONE,
T. J. GOODALE,	JOHN SHEPHERD.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a junior member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward.....$20 00

CLASS II.
GRADED HORSES.

In this class none shall be awarded premiums but such as furnish proof of a cross, either of sire or dam with a thoroughbred.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward.....$15 00
Best stallion 1 year old..... 10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward..... 10 00
Best mare, 2 years old..... 5 00
Best mare, 1 year old..... 5 00

CLASS III.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward.....$20 00
Best stallion, 1 year old..... 5 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward..... 15 00
Best mare, 2 years old..... 7 50
Best mare, 1 year old..... 5 00
Best stallion and family, not less than three.. 20 00

CLASS IV.
TEAMS.

Best matched team.....$15 00
Best single gelding, 3 years old and upward.. 7 50

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward.....$15 00
Best matched team..... 15 00
Best single gelding..... 7 50

CLASS V.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age,
Association Silver Cup, Engraved.
Best mare, any breed or age,
Association Silver Cup, Engraved.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday.

CLASS VII.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward.....$ 7 50
Best Jennet, 2 year s old and upward..... 2 50
Best Jack and family, not less than three..... 10 00

CLASS VIII.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person.....$10 00

CLASS IX.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, 1 year old and upward.....$ 5 00
Second best bull, 1 year old and upward..... 5 00
Best bull calf..... 10 00

CLASS X.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward.....$10 00
Best cow, 2 years Old..... 5 00
Best heifer calf..... 5 00

CLASS XI.
SHEEP.

Best ram, 2 years old and upward.....$ 5 00
Best lot of ewes, not less than five..... 5 00
Best lot of ewe lambs, not less than five 2 50

CLASS XII.
GOATS.

Best lot of goats, not less than three.....$ 5 00

CLASS XIII.
SWINE.

Best boar, 2 years old and upward.....$ 2 50
Best boar under 2 years old..... 2 50
Best sow, 2 years old and upward..... 2 50
Best sow, 1 year old and under..... 2 50
Best pen of 5 pigs, any age or breed..... 2 50

CLASS XIV.
POULTRY ETC.

Best pair of fowls, any age or breed.....$ 2 00
Best hen and breed of chicks..... 2 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys..... 2 00

THIRD DAY—Thursday.

Second Department.
CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

Best 100 pounds of flour.....$ 5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat, any variety..... 3 00
Best 100 pounds of barley..... 3 00
Best 100 pounds of oats..... 3 00
Best 100 pounds of corn..... 2 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed..... 2 50
Best bale of timothy hay..... 2 50
Best bale of alfalfa hay..... 2 50

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes.....$ 1 00
50 pounds Early Rose potatoes..... 1 00
100 pounds any variety of potatoes..... 2 00
12 parsnips..... 1 00
12 carrots..... 1 00
12 pounds turnips..... 1 00
12 beets..... 1 00
10 pounds tomatoes, any variety..... 1 00
¼ doz. cabbage..... 1 00
50 pounds any variety of onions..... 1 00
½ doz. squash..... 1 00
pumpkin..... 1 00
sample of red peppers..... 1 00
¼ doz. watermelons..... 1 00
¼ doz. encumbers..... 1 00
¼ doz. cantaloupes..... 1 00
10 pounds of white beans..... 1 00
10 pounds of pink beans..... 1 00
10 pounds garden peas..... 1 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls.....$ 2 50
jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old..... 2 50
10 pounds of cheese..... 2 00
10 pounds of lard..... 2 00
display of honey — Silver Pitcher
Apiary display..... 5 00
variety of fruit in jars..... 2 00
variety of jellies — Silver Butter Knife
variety of preserves — Set of Teaspoons
variety of pickles — Pickle Jar
Sample of hams and bacon, each..... 5 00

FOURTH DAY—Friday.

Third Department.
CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best ½ doz. varieties apples — Glass Water Set
3 varieties apples — Fruit Knife
display pears.....$ 2 50
peaches..... 2 50
plums..... 2 50
quinces — Sugar Tongs
grapes, four varieties..... 2 00
grapes..... 1 50
5 pounds dried apples..... 1 50
5 pounds dried peaches..... 1 50
5 pounds dried plums..... 1 50
exhibition of dried fruits in varieties..... 2 00

Fourth Department.
CLASS I.

Best set harness manufactured in district.....$ 5 00
bridle made in district..... 2 50
pair boots made in district..... 2 00
pair lady's shoes made in district..... 2 00
½ doz. brooms made in district..... 2 00

Fifth Department,
CLASS I.

Best 4 bottles wine made in district.....$ 2 00
Best 4 bottles brandy made in district..... 2 00

Sixth Department.

Best patchwork quilt — Needle Case
Best crochet quilt — Toilet Set
Best silk embroidery — Glove Case
Handsomest crazy quilt — Lady's Fan
Handsomest pillow shams — Needle Case
Handsomest sofa cushion — Lady's Purse
Handsomest tidy — One dollar
Best specimen crochet work — Breast Pin
Best display of fancy articles, for which a suitable premium will be given.

FIFTH DAY—Saturday

Seventh Department.
CLASS I

Best oil painting of any kind.....$ 5 00
crayon drawing, one color..... 2 50
specimen penmanship..... 1 00
Collection of paintings by the Artist..... 3 00

Eighth Department.
CLASS I

Best display gold, silver and lead ores, each...$ 5 00
Cabinet of minerals..... 5 00
display borax..... 2 50
display of salt..... 2 50

Ninth Department.
CLASS I.

Best 2 loaves of wheat bread.....$ 1 00
2 loaves corn bread..... 1 00
2 loaves graham bread..... 1 00
plate of raised biscuit..... 1 00
varieties of bread..... 1 50
specimen of any kind of cake..... 1 00

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entires to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, free for all. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, two-year-olds, to wagon. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Half mile dash, saddle horses, free for all. Purse, $50.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, double team. Purse, $75.

LALIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will be awarded a silver-mounted bridle.

FRIDAY.

RUNNING—Dash of half mile, free for for all. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Purse, $150.

SATURDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, to harness, single. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Indian pony race, 1 mile. Indians to ride no entrance fee. Purse, $25.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent. of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m., sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each...	$ 50
Single Season Ticket.....	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children.....	5 00
Life membership	30 00

C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary. A. R. CONKLIN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK
BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. C. GREGG,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law,

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

WELLES BARNES, N. G.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12:f

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums,

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

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....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n252m6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

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GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main, Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells, Fargo & Co's Exp
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $1,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10 1887

MARRIED.

SOLAZAR—GRIJALVA — At Independence, September 5, 1887, by Hon. John A Hannah Superior Judge, Claudio Solazar to Miss Eloisa Grijalva, both of Lone Pine.

CLARK—FRIEDLINE—At Bishop Creek, September 5, 1887, by Rev. Andrew Clark, Mr. John W. Clark and Miss Minnie Friedline.

BORN.

GLADE—At Georges Creek, September 5, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Glade, twins, boy and girl.

DIED.

OBER—At Darwin, September 7, 1887, Curtis W. Ober, aged 47 years.

A. R. Conklin left town last Tuesday for San Francisco.

J. W. Farrel came in from Darwin at the beginning of the week.

Bishop W. L. Harris of the M. E. Church, died at New York September 2nd, aged 70 years.

The sales of real estate at Los Angeles for the week ending last Saturday, aggregated $2,900,701.

J. E. Vinson died at Gridley, Butte county, last week. The deceased was father of Frank Vinson.

Mr. W. Walker and Mr. W. Grant came up from Olancha last Thursday; they left this morning for home.

Mr. W. H. Russell and Mr. Charles came down from Benton and stayed a few days this week at the San Carlos mine.

Rev. Sissons will not preach at Independence to-morrow (Sunday), but expects to be here and preach the Sunday following.

More men are wanted to work in the mines; all the miners that can be had are employed and others are taken as fast as they offer.

Mr. and Mrs. Eibeshutz have gone to San Francisco. Mr. Eibeshutz expects to return soon, but Mrs. Eibeshutz intends staying in the city several weeks.

Germany is beginning to ship iron to the United States cheaper than England. We should make all our own iron; we have plenty of ore, coal and lime.

Attend the celebration of Mexican independence at Lone Pine next Friday. At this anniversary there is always a good attendance from Independence.

It is stated that during the fair at Independence, Manuel Diaz will run any man in the county one hundred and twenty-five yards for a purse of one hundred fifty dollars.

It is expected that a minister from the east will come to take charge of the M. E. Church at Independence. It may be four or five weeks before the gentleman can get here.

About ten thousand acres of land has been located on the line of the east side canal, from Independence station southward. A good deal of this land has been located by people of Reno and Carson.

During the week a party of Carson people were on a visit at Independence. The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Ellis, Miss Theresa Tuffly, Mr. Oliver Roberts, Mr. C. A. Hofer and Mr. E. S. Doherty.

Mrs. A. O. Collins, of Warm Spring, and her son passed through Independence last Tuesday on their way to Tehachipi. Mrs. Collins was called to attend a near relative who was thought to be at the point of death.

Five acres of ground at the south end of town has been cleared and fenced for a fair ground. Work on the Pavilion building is pushed vigorously. The new race track is a little farther south of this tract, and is also being rapidly improved.

When the down train on the C. & C. road was nearing Benton station last Wednesday the engine, tender and baggage car got off the rails. No injury was done beyond loss of time. The train was about eight hours late at Independence.

Work on the new race track is progressing rapidly. We have been on several of the best tracks in the state and say positively that this will be fully equal to any of them as a fast track. The soil will make a firm yet not too hard way, will be level and smooth and free from dust.

Last Monday evening a theatre at Exeter, England, was burned. One hundred and twenty dead bodies were taken from the ruins. Theaters are built without sufficient openings for the audience to escape in case of fire; and these horrors occur frequently.

The projectors of Thermolita colony, near Oroville, advertise that the climate is even and healthy. Mean temperature, winter 58°. This might be considered pleasant winter climate by some of the people whom Dante saw in his rambles through Hades.

Mr. A. Stecker is laid up by a hurt received on a building at Lone Pine. He fell from a scaffold and got a bad cut and bruise on the right shin; it was neglected and gangrene set in; Doctor Woodin remedied that trouble, and now Gus. is likely to be around again in a week or so.

The growth of Los Angeles within one year is wonderful. For 1886 the total assessed value of the city and county was $400,81,820. For 1887 the total assessed value is $99,416,402. This vast increase is mostly due to the work of the local newspapers in writing up the country.

No better piece of statesmanship has been done in many a day than the act of Secretary Lamar in making an order that restores for settlement from 25,000,000 to 30,000,000 acres of the public domain that was claimed by the Atlantic and Pacific railroad company. This action is above politics; it is patriotism.

The Bridgeport *Chronicle-Union* says two men have been arrested and lodged in jail there, having been caught with twenty-five stolen horses in their possession. The horses had different brands. One of the men has since been identified as an old offender who had been in jail on the other side of the mountains. Sam Fales noticed that the horses were not branded alike and was mainly instrumental in making the arrests.

The Collins Ranch.

At the time Mr. Sanger came to Owens Valley a year ago last spring Mr. A. O. Collins, who was his partner in Kern county for years, accompanied him and bought the McCown ranch, eight miles north of the Gregg ranch, now owned by Mr. Sanger. By purchase and location Mr. Collins now owns over one thousand acres of land. A ditch taken from the river conveys water onto all of this tract, with the exception of less than twenty acres. As the ditch has a fall of three feet to the mile water can be got onto this if need be. The soil for the greater part is a light, sandy loam and seems especially adapted to alfalfa. Along the road and on spots that were never cultivated but where seed has been washed in or scattered accidentally alfalfa is growing. One piece of land was seeded early last spring for the first time with oats and alfalfa. A good start was made when during the unusual high winds in April the tract was covered with a light sand until not a trace of verdure could be seen. The grain made a start through this and was again growing nicely only to be again buried up. This was discouraging. However, water was turned on and soon for the third time both grain and alfalfa were growing. The alfalfa is now thoroughly set and growing rapidly; with the exception of an odd knoll here and there where the water did not reach the stand is close and next season will undoubtedly produce a heavy crop. Another field that looked as though it would have to be re-sown has a fine stand. There are upward of two hundred acres now in alfalfa and more will be started next season. The ditch will supply and abundance of water for the entire tract. Trees and vines so far as tried grow rapidly. Mr. Collins will devote his attention to horse breeding, the ranch being well adapted to that purpose. Until the railroad is extended to a southern connection there will be no market for beef cattle, as they cannot be driven out to advantage. There are a good many beef cattle now at Big Pine for which there is no market. The extension of the railroad is a necessity that is becoming very apparent to the railroad managers and may be confidently expected at an early date.

Worth Visiting.

During the fruit season no place near town is better worth seeing than the ranch of Mr. J. W. Symmes. The farm is three miles southeast of town on the dividing line between the grassy bottom land and the sage brush upland. The soil is dark loam mixed with granite sand. At this time most of the peach crop is already gathered, but there are still some trees of late varieties, heavily loaded with very fine fruit. Rows of dwarf Bartlett pear trees are laden with pears, every one of which is a marvel of its kind. Cherries; apricots and nectarines, of course are all gone long ago. Mr. Symmes first set out over thirty varieties of apple trees, but kept discarding till he now has only eight or nine standard varieties. The apples now are a sight worth going miles to see. Italian, French and German prune trees are carrying very full crops of the finest of fruit; a few other choice varieties of plum trees bear heavy crops of the best quality. Two years ago quite a number of fig tree slips were set out, now the young trees are full of fruit. During the present season Mr. Symmes irrigated his orchard twice. There is a small vineyard, most of the vines being choice varieties; among the rest a number of raisin grape vines. All of the grapes are of the very best quality; the vines are not irrigated at all at any season of the year. Mr. Symmes has on hand young trees and will set out about ten acres more orchard the coming season. The current prices realized for the fruit are; for peaches, pears, apples and grapes, three cents per pound; plums four to five cents. Orders come in faster than they can be filled. Compared with the fruits of Owens valley, fruits grown west of of the mountains are dry and insipid.

Beautiful Fruit.

A few days ago Mr. W. Walker of Olancha, sent a sample box of fruit to a friend at Independence. For the information of those who do not know the country, it may be well to state that Olancha is in the "desert" south of Owens Lake. This box contained three or four varieties of peaches; two of apples, and a few plums. The peaches were no larger than are grown at many places in Owens valley; but for beauty of color and delicacy of flavor the world might be searched in vain to find their superior. Each peach had the lovely tints of an opening rosebud; a gentleman who was invited to eat some said "I dont know how to describe the flavor, if taste and color were the same these would taste like rosebuds." The plums could be compared only to huge rubies; looked at against the sunlight, they appeared to glow with all the rich color of those beautiful gems. The apples were worthy in their way to be with the other fruits; in size, color, form, flavor, it is difficult to believe that they could be excelled.

Land Sales.

At the beginning of this week several land sales were made at Big Pine. The Crocker Brothers, of Kernville, bought the farms of J. W. McMurry, Mrs. Naylor, James Jones and the Campbell place. The McMurry tract contains seventeen hundred acres; the other places combined contain over eight hundred acres, making the whole purchase contain over twenty-five hundred acres. The piece of land ranged from ten dollars per acre for unimproved, to nearly fifty dollars for improved. A few months ago the same parties were bargaining for the same properties, but finally decided not to buy. Now they have come back and taken the land at an advance of several thousand dollars. Any one who intends to buy land in Owens valley had better do so now; land can never again be bought here so cheap as at present.

Directors Meeting.

All meetings of the Board of Directors of Agricultural District No. 18 for several weeks past, have been called at only a few hours notice. Therefore it has not been possible for the Secretary to give notice of such meetings to Directors who live distant from Independence. As this is well understood by the Directors, most of those who live too distan to attend easily have appointed proxies, so that a quorum can at any time be had for the transaction of business.

Valuable Wheat.

Last spring Mr. T. J. Goodale planted some seed wheat that he got from Washington. It proves to be a valuable variety. The stem is very strong, stands up well and does not lodge. The heads average about six inches in length: the berry is plump and white. From the small amount sown Mr. Goodale has gathered twenty sacks, which he will use seed next season.

Keynot Shut Down.

Work on the Keynot mine, Beveridge district, has been entirely suspended; all the men employed at the mine came in to Lone Pine several days ago. The cause of the suspension is said to be a lawsuit that is now impending.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

To those who wish to order by mail we say:

Look Out for Our Fall & Winter Catalogue, to Be Issued the First Part of September.

It comprises the latest styles and ideas; is the most complete ever issued and we expect extraordinary results.

We are the largest Consumers of Goods on the Coast, and buy direct from the Manufacturers, thus ennabling us to give Most Advartageous Prices to you.

In 1880 we started in an unpretending way at 812 K street; we did not doubt the future since our stores increased with a rapidity that astonished us, necessitating improvement after improvement, all aimed toward having a splendid structure in Sacramento at some future time That time has come. To-day we are adding 20x80 feet to the rear of our present large establishment, and building two more stories over the 80x100 feet. The carpenter's busy hammers are heard from morn till night, sending forth a tune of enterprise from one end of Sacramento to the other, in encouraging tones of comendation; when completed we will have the largest and most magnificent store in Sacramento.

We are ready for a large order trade.

We are going to have it.

We will give prompt attention to all orders.

We will not be undersold.

Send for our new Illustrated Catalgue.

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

On To Los Angeles.

On Wednesday of last week a meeting of Salt Lake City local capitalists interested in building a road west to the Navada line, and which shall be extended to Los Angeles; was held in the Chamber of Commerce, with Governor West in the chair. The Governor made a fine and telling speech. Among other things, he said: "There are many powerful railroad corporations struggling this way, and when they come they will want to go further. We give an invitation to all the big roads, and we will give them wings to go further west, that they may carry to the east the blessings of the distant countries of the world." A large amount was immediately subscribed for the building of the road. Among the subscribers are capitalists of Los Angeles and of San Francisco. This is the line that has been talked of for some time, and that will cross Inyo county a short distance south of the present terminus of the C. & C. R. R. at Keeler.

Sagana Melons.

Last spring Mr. McCarrol sent to Pennsylvania and got the seed of a variety of musk melon called by the above name. The seed were planted at Mr. Goodale's place, Fish Spring, and have made fine yield. The melons do not at all look like the ordinary musk melon, but more resemble huge cucumbers. The meat is salmon colored and of delicious flavor. Evidently the soil and climate here are well suited to the production of this variety.

Calico Destroyed by Fire.

The town of Calico was burned last Tuesday evening. Applewhite's lodging house and two other houses at north end of town were the only buildings that were left. The fire originated in the bedroom of H. W. Bell at the rear of his store. All efforts to check the fire were used without success, as a strong heavy east wind swept the flames to the adjoining buildings, soon destroying the entire town.

Queer Rest.

The Calico *Print* has suspended pulication. The Editor says he needs rest and is going to collect bills that are due him. If he had said that he was going to chop cordwood, or to hoist rock out of a mine shaft with a windlass, or to spend a few weeks in some similar easy work we might accept the plea of "rest," but collecting bills by way of recreation! well, there is no disputing about taste.

The I. A. D. A. will give a dramatic performance at Independence during fair week. "Led Astray" will be presented on the 28th, and "Lady Audley's Secret," on the 30th; there is a full cast for each play. The stage and all its appointments will be first class. The scenery will be obtained from San Francisco. See ad. next week.

Last Sunday night at Holbrook, Arizona, Sheriff Owens attempted to arrest a gang of cattle thieves. The Sheriff was alone and the theives resisted. At the end of the debate the Sheriff was all right; two of the thieves were dead, a third was mortally wounded and the fourth had lead enough in him to keep him quiet, though he may recover enough to be hung.

Letters of inquiry about lands in Owens valley continue to pour in by every mail. But of late there is a marked difference in the character of the inquiries. Formerly most letters were in reference to the location of government lands; now most of the letters come from parties who want to invest money in improved or partly improved places. Nearly all of the last class of inquiries come from citizens of California.

C. W. Ober died at Darwin about one o'clock Wednesday morning. He was injured by an explosion of blasting powder two weeks ago. The death of Mr. Ober was quite unexpected. It had been reported that he was rapidly recovering from the effects of the accident, and was thought to be quite out of danger; when suddenly it was telegraphed from Keeler to Independence that he was dead. Mr. Ober was long a resident of Owens valley and had many friends.

Mr. Oliver Roberts, who was at Independence this week, did the State some service at Darwin several years ago. There was a ruffian there at that time named Belmont; a treacherous, murderous scoundrel, a "holy terror," as such villians were called. Mr. Roberts was then a very young man, and Belmont on one occasion assaulted him in the usual brutal way. The response of Mr. Roberts was quick and pointed, and it was pointed straight. Belmont was buried without the formality of an inquest. Mr. Roberts was thanked for his good service.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence : Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnishee in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

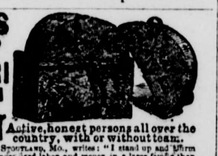
INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley, Good water title. For furthe particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.
P. W. Forbes, Independence.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer



Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Sportsman, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Keeper and Mover that ever was put on my farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and cost as much money it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every lodge. If they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Norwalk, Ia., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Int. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $10?"

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

—THE—

NEVADA

STATE FAIR

—Of 1887 Will be Held—

AT RENO, AT RENO,
AT RENO, AT RENO,

Commencing September 21st, And Ending October 1st.

35 Races, $10,000.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS

For Live Stock Department and Exhibits in the Pavilion.

Indian Pony Races, Baloon Ascensions, Bicycle Races, Stock Parades.

Grand Tournament For Ladies'

Friday, Sept. 23, Wednesday, Sept. 28, and Friday, Sept. 30.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL

President Powning offers as a Special Premium a $100 GOLD MEDAL for the Best Exhibit in any Department.

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

$100 For The Best, $50 For The Second

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the Auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WAS ESTABLISHED IN Accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the Agricultural Society of the State," Approved March 7, 1885.

Members of State Board of Agriculture.

L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County.
B. F. LEETE, of Washoe County.
P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe County.
AL. WHITE, of Washoe County.
JOHN SWEENY, of Ormsby County.
T. B. RICKY, of Douglas County.
C. C. POWNING, of Washoe County.
ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County.
THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County.
F. DANGBERG, of Douglas County.
W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County.
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C. H. STODDARD.....Secretary
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For Speed Programme, Premium List and other information, address C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada.

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H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

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Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

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W. E. LINDSEY,

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Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

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115 CLAY STREET, 117

SMITH'S STORE IS

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

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MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries an canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
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TOYS!

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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

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A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

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TOM BOLAND,

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Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. PROF. HARRIS' Pastille. A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

MEN ONLY. NERVOUS DEBILITY ORGANIC WEAKNESS Decay and excesses or Overmeddlesome bath, despite the skilled physicians, result (with youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of patent nostrum remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes clear full and rapidly gains both strength and natural vigor.

VITAL RESTORER

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT. One Month, - $3.00 Two Months, - 5.00 Three Months, 7.00

HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Agents, 306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. WE GIVE THEM AWAY.

BEES & HONEY

I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

W. M. MUTH RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

The Fear of the Dead in China.

The great overruling superstitions in China are, however, the fear of the dead and the belief in Feng Shui. The latter word means literally "wind and water," and seems to typify both the good and baneful influences of physical phenomena. It is the existence of these two superstitions which really forms the barrier to progress in China, because they interfere with the reception of foreign ideas and the development of industrial projects in mining, railway making, etc. Feng Shui is defined, says the Roman Catholic bishop of Ningpo, as "the path of the Great Dragon, who rushes through the air just above the houses, spouting blessings in showers from his nostrils. He flies straight forward, unless by evil chance he should strike against some high building, in which case he turns aside at an angle, and so the houses beyond lose their share of his blessing. Hence the zealous care of the Chinese house builders lest any one should build a house higher than his neighbor, and the singular uniformity of domestic architecture."

The fear of the dead leads to the most slavish form of ancestor worship, and the three first weeks of April are specially devoted to the service of the shades. At that time every one visits the graves of his relations with offerings, carried on trays or in baskets. The cost of these annual services and offerings to the dead is stated by Mrs. Gordon-Cumming to be not less than £32,000,000, all to propitiate the spirits of those whose graves cover the country, and who are believed to be powerful for evil if neglected. The dead are even honored by the bestowal of new titles if there is special reason for distinguishing them.—All the Year Round.

The Misery of the Idler.

There is dignity in labor. It does not narrow down the mental powers and the individual dignity, as is too often asserted; but if pursued with a proper appreciation of its incalculable assistance to human happiness, and made subservient to the great plan of human life, is ennobling and itself exalted.

An idle man no more respects himself than do others respect him. He feels that he is a fit and exposed object for others' jeers and light remarks. He lacks an internal feeling of dignity, that is the noblest of all the impulses by which he is controlled and his life made a bright example. He sees others at work around him, and feels a sense of isolation come over him that is perpetually gnawing at the huge pile of happiness he had laid away for the good time when he should have nothing to do. In his expected happiness he is of all men most miserable. Something is wanting to give a zest to the pleasures he is continually trying to enter upon. There hangs an undefined and undefinable gloom about his horizon. His blood flows sluggishly. He looks forward to nothing, because his all is right about him in the stagnant present. His pleasures pall on his taste. He is cloyed with the very sweetness he had so wistfully coveted. He envies the jolly, red faced draymen, dragging at their loads of boxes, bales and barrels. The very sweep looks happy to his eye, because he seems to go into his work with signs of animation. Oh! the misery of literally having nothing to do! nothing to do!—Boston Budget.

Millions of Exploded Shells.

On the way back from Appomattox we came from Richmond to Fredericksburg, and somewhere on the route passed a place where an immense amount of ammunition had been destroyed at some former time. I did not learn any particulars, but it looked as if all the artillery wagons, and caissons, and ammunition chests had been parked in a big park and set on fire. The spokes of some of the wheels had been cut and then fired, the fire communicating to the fixed ammunition and exploding it and blowing everything up. It seemed as if millions of shells were there, some exploded, others not, but everything blackened with burned powder. Every conceivable kind of ammunition was there, and some few pieces of disabled ordnance. In some places the ammunition would be two or three feet deep, in others none. As I recollect it, it seemed as if there must be two or three acres in extent. One thing that appeared very strange was that some of the shells were too large for field artillery. Some, in fact, must have been designed for use on gun boats, as it could only have been available for the heaviest kind of ordnance. I never saw any account of it anywhere, nor have I any idea to which army it had belonged.—"Trefoil" in Buffalo News.

The Mind or Faith Cure.

We must admit that there are cases well authenticated where the so called mind or faith cure does what medicine could not accomplish. These are certain nervous troubles that the mind directly influences. For instance, a woman will sometimes become bedridden, entirely devoid of the power of motion, when the action of her heart, liver and vital organs is normal. Drugs will do her no good. The faith doctor will come along, give her a nervous shock, and she is cured. Then everybody will be told of the miraculous event, and the faith doctor will pretend to cure everything, from rheumatism to colic. But, outside of a few nervous phenomena, the mind doctor is powerless. He is out of his element when he tries a physical cure. Faith cannot cure a fever any more than medicine would cure a wound. Charlatanism flourishes because ignorant people fail to distinguish between nervous and physical disorders. There is a famous physician who treats these purely nervous cases in a peculiar and successful way. He shuts them in a dark room for some weeks, and, as their digestion is good, overfeeds them, and by a fattening process entirely overcomes nervousness.—Doctor in Globe-Democrat.

Queer Signs in English Shops.

There are all sorts of queer signs and placards in English shops, and the understanding of many of them is a thing beyond Yankee comprehension. What is an American child going to select in a British confectioner's from the candies placarded "Dingees," "Fondants," "Aboukirs," "Pralines" and "Waterloo Jambs?" The candies themselves are none too inviting to those familiar with American and French dainties. A favorite method here is to sell them in little bottles, all prepared and suggestive of drug store cough drops and croup dabs. One universal adjunct of the grocer's shop is a basket filled with hen triumphs and labeled: "New laid eggs." These are seen in the hearts of the biggest cities, and the "new laid eggs" are invariably covered with dust. An agreeable sign on some houses in nearly every street is that of Mr. So-and-so, surgeon, often accompanied by another pointing to the basement, showing the road "to the surgery." The ordinary Englishman must needs stand a deal of cutting up to furnish a livelihood for all these gentlemen, and it is gratifying to know that Mrs. So-and-so means to keep her best room tidy, and not have people blundering in expecting to have their legs sawed off in the parlor.—London Cor. Chicago Tribune.

Definition of "Embracery."

"Embracery" is a word not in common use that has appeared frequently in the newspapers in the last day or two and is likely to be heard often in connection with the Sharp jury. A definition of it may not be out of place. According to Worcester it means "an attempt to corrupt, or to influence by unlawful means, a court or jury."

A JUNE SONG.

The summer grass is growing, the sweet June winds are blowing,
The dusky reaper yonder sings and binds his sunburned sheaves;
How sweet to lie half waking, dreamless, fretless, care forsaking,
And watch with poet lovingness the blowing of the leaves.
Oh, the blowing of the leaves!
Oh, the tossing, shifting green,
And the tender sky between,
That shows in azure glimpses through the blowing of the leaves!

How sweet to lie unthinking, draughts of balmy perfume drinking
From opoponax and myrtle, where the wind its magic weaves;
Sweet, by mellow sunlight litten, to read the tune unwritten
Borne inward to the spirit by the blowing of the leaves!
Oh, the blowing of the leaves!
Oh, the laughing, dancing green,
And the great slow bird, half seen,
That soars the sunshine far above the blowing of the leaves!

A Poet's rest, divinely lulled by airy songs that finely
Steal from rose sweet garden corners, or from birds' nests 'neath the eaves;
A Dreamer's peace, unshaken by aught that might awaken
The bitterness of heart that lies outside the blowing of the leaves!
Oh, the blowing of the leaves!
Oh, the cloud of happy green,
And the golden hearted sheen
That sifts and settles downward through the blowing of the leaves!

—M. E. M. Davis.

FONDLY CHERISHED SUPERSTITIONS.

Omens Which Portend Riches and Prosperity--A Lucky Blunder.

Coming down to native superstitions, their number is simply endless. Among the most fondly cherished of these are those which portend riches and prosperity. Children with much down on their hands or arms are bound to be rich. A white speck on the finger nail presages a valuable gift, as does the itching of the palm of the right hand. Most ladies are terribly annoyed at the appearance of an incipient mustache on their upper lips, but it is a sign of riches. If the sign always proved true it would certainly furnish a very acceptable compensation to many of the victims of this masculine adornment.

Good luck is presaged by a whole array of omens. To pick up a four leaf clover, find a horse shoe or a pin are certain harbingers of good fortune. Just how to pick up a pin when you find it is a matter of some dispute. The Yankee, Thad Stevens, who represented a Pennsylvania Dutch constituency in congress till he died in the harness, always maintained that the pin must be picked up by the point. The majority of authorities are against the Vermont-Pennsylvania statesman, however, declare the pin must be picked up by the head. To put your sock or stocking on wrong side out is a lucky blunder. To fall up stairs not only promises good luck to the owner of the bruised shin or nose, but presages a wedding in the house within a year. A maiden who gets beaten invariably at cards will win a good husband, a far more important winning to her. To assure a bridal party good luck throw the shoe from the left foot at them, but be careful not to hit either of the newly married couple. If the shoe should hit either nothing will save the couple from speedy disaster unless they propitiate the fates by carrying a piece of coal in their pockets. If you put on something new on Whitsunday good luck will attend you all the year.

Those who want to be assured of success in all their undertakings are directed to take the first spider they come across and throw it over the left shoulder. If afraid the spider will bite, a black snail will answer as a substitute. Take the snail by the horns, as Paddy did the bull, and if you throw it over your left shoulder you will have better luck than Paddy did. To keep your luck you must not turn your feather bed on Sunday or kill the cricket that sings on your hearth. If your keys or pocket knife or any of your steel belongings get rusty, it is a sign that some one is laying up money for you.—Philadelphia Times.

A Hot Spell in Australia.

Englishmen have as yet but the vaguest and most indistinct conception of the magnificence and extent of the possessions occupied by their kinsfolk in the noble island continent of the southern Pacific. The mainland of Australia measures 1,700 miles from north to south, and 2,400 miles from east to west. Its total area is somewhat larger than that of the United States, and rather less than the whole of Europe. All its mountain ranges are near the coast, a geographical configuration which is fatal to the existence of long and deep rivers. The interior, treeless and waterless, acts in summer like a great oven, and the winds from the equator are heated as they pass over the vast arid surface. Under the influence of these hot winds, a man, beast, bird, and vegetation suffer alike. But the rabbit revels in them, for they are akin to the torrid blasts of north Africa, from which he originally came, crossing over from Mogador and Tunis to the southern shores of Spain, and thence finding his way into Europe and Asia. The leaves of the English trees, such as the elm and plane, which have been transported to Australia, drop in profusion before the fiery breath of the "brickfielders;" but happily the days upon which the thermometer registers more than 100 degs. in the shade at Melbourne, Sydney and Adelaide are of rare occurrence. The hot spell rarely lasts more than three days, and is often limited to one, as the sunset not unfrequently brings with it a cool gale from the south pole.—London Telegraph.

A Restaurant Keeper's Ruse.

The Berlin restaurant keeper who recently invented a new way of getting a piece of hard manual labor done without paying for it was a keen observer of human nature as well as a "well known Gastwirt." In his garden lay the stump of a tall acacia, which he intended using for firewood. This could only be done by chopping the tough wood—a task which could not be done without incurring some expense to the parsimonious owner. His garden was much frequented. Why not save the money and make some of his sturdy visitors do the work? "Practice in cutting wood may here be had without payment," appeared in large letters on a board near where the acacia and an ax lay invitingly on the ground. The result was instantaneous. Nearly every visitor who saw the board tried his muscular power on the stump, and before many days were over the enormous task was done.—Pall Mall Budget.

Why He Received His Dismissal.

A St. Paul paterfamilias headed off a suitor for his daughter's hand in a neat way. The youth had been referred to her father by the girl, and inquiries as to his character proving satisfactory the old gentleman invited him to dinner as a final test. As the senior looked around he noticed that the young man was toying with his salt box in a peculiar way. "Please pass me the salt," he said. The young man gently pushed the salt box with the ends of his fingers, at the same time making a slight forward movement with his head. "That will do," said the girl's papa; "you can't marry my daughter." The careful and discerning father had discovered from the way in which his daughter's lover had pushed forward the salt box that he was familiar with the handling of poker chips.—Boston Journal.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—De nearer sundown de busier de lazy man.—*The Judge.*

—An impecunious man designates a ten-dollar bill as "a William," because he is not sufficiently familiar with it to call it "Bill."

—True politeness is perfect ease and freedom. It simply consists in treating others just as you love to be treated yourself.

—Every man has a right to make himself something better than he is, but no man has a right to claim honor and credit which are not due him.

—Young woman (timidly to clerk)—"I would like to look at some false hair, please." Clerk (experienced)—"Yes, ma'am. What color does your friend want?" Sale effected.—*Life.*

—On a Would-be Cornetist:

No more his shrill blast
Our ears will ring through;
He rests now at last,
And the neighbors rest, too.
—*Boston Budget.*

—A writer asserts that "the old-fashioned rocking chair is and always will be the favorite article of furniture." Guess not. The sofa with a tendency to sag in the middle still holds its own.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—Some one who has given the subject considerable study says that "blue eyes usually go with light hair." We have not given the matter much thought, but we have noticed that black eyes frequently go with a bloody nose.—*Norristown Herald.*

—Teacher—With whom did Achilles fight at Troy? Boy—With Pluto. "Wrong." "With Nero." "Wrong." "Then it was Hector." "What made you think of Pluto and Nero?" "Oh, I knew it was one of our dogs. Their names are Pluto, Nero and Hector."—*Frankfurter Zeitung.*

—Tough (in apothecary's shop)—Say, young feller, gimme ten grains o' strichnine, right away, in a big hurry, and don't you forget it. Clerk—Rats? Tough—Now, look a-here, I don't want any o' your slang, or I'll jump over there and spoil that dude collar o' yours in 'bout four seconds. He was waited on immediately.—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Mrs. Bagley—Aurelia, you had better hide that milliner's bill, and I'll try to shave enough off the grocer's bill to pay it. Your paw is greatly worried over his business affairs. Aurelia—O maw! you don't mean to say he is going to fail? Mrs. Bagley—I know nothing for certain, but last night I heard him talking in his sleep about being robbed by a man named Umpire and about the men going out on strikes, and I fear the worst.—*Philadelphia Call.*

THE BRINK OF THE PRECIPICE.

The Slight Step that Has Proven Fatal to so Many Men and Women.

Recently Senator Pike of New Hampshire, while talking with a friend suddenly threw up his head, gasped, and without a word fell to the ground dead. General McClellan went out for a drive, came home and died in his chair. William H. Vanderbilt is conversing with Mr. Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in his own house, and suddenly falls to the floor dead. A prominent citizen of Boston hastens to catch a train at the depot, and dies before the train leaves the station. A well known society lady of Hartford while dancing at a reception suddenly becomes faint, and before she can be conveyed from the room has ceased to breathe. These are a few of the sudden deaths of which we hear, but the vast number of which we do not hear is thousands. Are they all caused by heart disease? Do the mysterious beatings of that delicate instrument, that works day and night without ceasing, stop of their own accord, and thus bring death at once!

FELL DEAD.

Mr. Henry T. Dodge resides at East Providence, R. I. About six months ago he felt a shortness of breath, a peculiar faintness, and occasional shooting pains at his heart. He noticed that his pulse was irregular and would once in a while skip a beat. These symptoms were not continuous, and some days he would feel as well as usual, but at other times he would be painfully aware that he had a heart and that it was diseased. Finally his body began to bloat, and he consulted a number of doctors. They all pronounced his trouble heart disease, but would not prescribe for him because they said it was beyond their reach. Mr. Dodge then went to Dr. George D. Wilcox, one of the best physicians in New England. After a careful examination Dr. Wilcox told him there was but one thing that could cure him, and to try that as a last resort. With but little hope Mr. Dodge consented. In two days the bloating disappeared, the pain departed, the pulse became full and regular, and Mr. Dodge is well and in perfect health to-day because Hunt's Remedy saved him.

THE DOCTOR'S CALL.

Dr. Wilcox, in conversation with the writer on this subject, said: "In a careful observation extending over twenty years I have found Hunt's Remedy in vast numbers of cases of an organic nature exceedingly efficient and acting very promptly. Its power is best illustrated in valvular heart lesions with dropsy, also in simple enlargement of the heart without valvular disease. When the heart becomes weakened and unable to circulate the blood, Hunt's Remedy is so valuable that I have been in the habit of naming it "Heart Tonic."

ONE OUT OF FIVE.

This is what one of the ablest physicians in this country says about this wonderful remedy, which has won its way to such popularity solely on its merits. One out of every five men, women, and children has functional disease of the heart, and one out of every eight organic disease of the heart! This is a terrible fact, but a solemn fact, nevertheless, and it is cause for gratitude that a remedy has been found which will not only check the disease in time, but prevent its increase after the first symptoms are observed.

"A word to the wise is sufficient."

A LABORER'S LUCK.

He Wins a Pile of Money in the Louisiana Lottery.

The story of big winnings in the Louisiana Lottery has already become a common one to the people of this city, but the tale of George Miller's luck in becoming rich through the June drawing possesses new phases of interest that make it worth telling. The $5,000 that fell to him through his holding a coupon bearing the number 21,658 has raised him from poverty to comparative affluence. Miller was a laborer, who for about two years has been earning a living by sweeping the streets at night. He has long been a Street Department employee, but the highest position he occupied has been the driver of a cart. The money he won has been enough to set him up in business, and to-day he will open a saloon and be his own master. Miller states that he has been buying Louisiana Lottery tickets every now and then during the past two years, but in all had not expended more than $20 for them. He held but two coupons for the June drawing. He says that the lottery is, in his opinion, a good investment and that he will continue purchasing a ticket or two each month.

Miss Lou Reed of No. 1339 Union street won $30,000 in the June drawing; W. D. Everhart of Weaverville, Cal., over $15,000, and two other parties here collected $5,000 each through different local banks.—*San Francisco (Cal.,) Examiner, July 7.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Methodism is still the most powerful denomination in the South, especially in Georgia.

—The London Road Car Company, to their credit, stand out against the practice of running cars on Sunday, although they believe their dividend could be increased one per cent, by adopting it.

—At Mr. Moody's two schools in Northfield over five hundred young men and women are now being educated to become missionaries, teachers and workers in other branches of Christian effort.

—Higher education has made great advancement in Greece during recent years. The lyceum for girls has a staff of seventy-six teachers and 1,500 pupils. Illiteracy in the kingdom is rare, even in the out-of-the-way hill countries.

—A little girl in a Boston school who was asked to define the word "redress" promptly replied that it meant a female reader. And a little girl in an English school recently gave "gandress" as feminine of "gander."—*Cincinnati Times.*

—A man with patched garments recently came into the rooms of a London missionary society to beg, as was feared, but taking out a package of banknotes he said he wished them to be used in preaching Christ to the heathen. His gift amounted to $375.

—The Turkish Government officials have now put the seal of the Sultan on thirty-two editions of the Arabic Scriptures and parts of Scriptures, thus giving the sanction of the Imperial Caliph of Islam for the free circulation of the word of God.—*N. W. Christian Advocate.*

—Miami University, Oxford, O., was never in a safer and better condition. The rents of land, the interest of the accumulated fund, tuition and room-rents bring an annual income of $14,000, and the State of Ohio appropriated $4,450 as a contingent fund, a total revenue of $18,450 for the current year.

—Rev. L. Lloyd, of the Church of England, who has been laboring in Fuh Chow since 1876, states that the 1,600 converts whom he found on going to Fuh Chow have been increased to the grand total of 6,000, and of these he himself has been privileged to baptize one thousand.—*Public Opinion.*

—*Head and Hand* is the name of the little paper, whose first number has just appeared from the press of the LeMoyne Institute at Memphis. Principal A. J. Steele is the editor, but the mechanical work is all done by members of the manual training department. This issue shows both good head work and good hand work on the part of the pupils.

PHYSICIANS HAVE FOUND OUT

That a contaminating and foreign element in the blood, developed by indigestion, is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive sub-cutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has stronger evidence to support than this, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive uses checks the formidable and atrocious disease, nor is it less positively established that it is preferable to the poisons often used to arrest it, since the medicine contains only salutary ingredients. It is also a signal remedy for malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder ailments, debility and other disorders. See that you get the genuine.

Mankind's a kicker, 'tis great nature's laws,
That human beings shall be hard to please;
The man who six months since bespoke a thaw,
Is now kept busy praying for a freeze.

Young and middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should enclose 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated pamphlet suggesting sure cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

If there is anything worse than a hair
In the butter to make a man swear.
It's the fearful French cackle,
Which no fellow can tackle
That is slung in a swell bill-of-fare.

The flies stop buzzing, the office boy ceases to shuffle his feet, and there is a general and solemn hush when Mr. Gould sits down to write his check for $4,500,000.

OUR PROGRESS.

As stages are quickly abandoned with the completion of railroads, so the huge drastic, cathartic pills, composed of crude and bulky medicines are quickly abandoned with the introduction of Dr. Piesce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are sugar-coated, and little larger than mustard seeds, but composed of highly concentrated vegetable extracts. By druggists.

Up in Washington Territory there is a ranch where they shear 2,580 sheep in one day. This threatens to rival the business done in Wall street.

WRENCHED HIS BACK.

LYNDONVILLE, ORLEANS CO., N. Y., April 2, 1885.

About a year ago, I imprudently stepped off the Hudson River cars while they were in motion. In trying to save myself from a fearful fall I wrenched my back terribly. The next day I could not walk, and I suffered pain from my neck to my heels. Various applications were made, but nothing which was done abated my suffering. Being anxious to get up and attend to business, I determined to place three ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS, one above the other, on my back. In about an hour and a half they caused considerable itching. The pain and soreness sensibly decreased, and I rested pretty well that night. The next morning the itching began to be quite severe under the plasters. To get some relief, I had my back well rubbed crossways over the Plasters. I was surprised within two hours afterwards to find the pain and soreness almost gone. I stayed in bed that day; and the morning afterwards I got up and attended to business.

O. Y. PETTMAN.

Judge Alfred Cowles of San Diego is a hundred years old. How very young the San Diego Land Company must seem to him.

A SMALL LEAK

will sink a great ship; and what at first appears to be a trifling cough is apt to culminate in consumption if not properly attended to in time. For consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and for all blood and skin diseases, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" has no equal. By druggists.

A good American wine needs no bush. All that is required is a popular foreign label.

For Throat Diseases and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" like all other *really good* things, are imitated, and purchasers should be careful to obtain the genuine article prepared by JOHN I. BROWN & SONS.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

G. A. R.

The twenty-first national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held at St. Louis, Mo., the last week in September next. Arrangements have been made for a grand excursion of G. A. R. Comrades, their families and friends—open to all—to leave San Francisco on Tuesday, September 19, 1887.

The rate of this excursion will be $67.50 for the round trip from San Francisco to St. Louis and return, and the limit of the tickets will be such as to afford excursionists ample time to visit all the principal points in the East before returning.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from San Francisco to St. Louis, without change, at regular berth rates. Union Pacific Tourist Cars fully equipped at $5.00 extra per passenger.

For information apply to or address

GEO. W. WALTS,
8 New Montgomery Street,
Palace Hotel, San Francisco.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE, AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP

For Good Purposes.

Mrs. M. A. Dauphin of Philadelphia, is well known to the ladies of that city from the great good she has done by means of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. She writes Mrs. Pinkham of a recent interesting case. "A young married lady came to me suffering with a severe case of Prolapsus and Ulceration. She commenced taking the Compound and in two months was *fully restored.* In proof of this she soon found herself in an interesting condition. Influenced by foolish friends she attempted to evade the responsibilities of maturity. After ten or twelve days she came to me again and she was indeed in a most alarming state and suffered terribly. I gave her a tablespoonful of the compound every hour for eight hours until she fell asleep, she awoke much relieved and evidently better. She continued taking the Compound, and in due season she became the mother of a fine healthy boy. But for the timely use of the medicine she believes her life would have been lost."

Your Druggist has the Compound. $1. per bottle.

WANTED!—Agents in every town on the Pacific Coast for KIMBALL'S LIQUID GLUE. Needed in every family. Wholesale, $1.00 per doz. Retail, 15 cts. each. CHAS. P. KIMBALL, 534 Valencia Street San Francisco, Cal.

ICE! Make your Ice and Ice Cream at home. Cost nothing to make. Price of Machine, $30 up. T. H. DAY, 1313 Vallejo Street, S. F.

STEINWAY. KRANICH, PEASE & BACH. Gabler, Romish Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M.D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 182 Fulton Street, N. Y.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

PENNYROYAL PILLS

"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.

Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars IN LETTER by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2313 Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills." Take no other

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Staff of Eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons.

ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.—Patients treated here or at their homes. Many treated at home, through correspondence, as successfully as if here in person. Come and see us, or send ten cents in stamps for our "Invalids' Guide-Book," which gives all particulars. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and overworked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. The treatment of many thousands of such cases, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute has afforded a large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is the result of this vast experience. For internal congestion, inflammation and ulceration, it is a Specific. It is a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, exhaustion, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee.* See wrapper around bottle.

PRICE $1.00, OR SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered). Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SIZE OF PELLETS

ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC.

SICK HEADACHE,

Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, and Bilious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. 25 cents a vial, by Druggists.

SWAYNES

THROAT & LUNG TROUBLES CONQUERED BY SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY

SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE THE CHILDREN'S MEDICINE.

TO KEEP HEALTHY 1. EXERCISE DAILY 2. EAT GOOD FOOD 3. BE CHEERFUL 4. USE SWAYNE'S PILLS.

SWAYNES PANACEA PURIFIES SYPHILITIC BLOOD.

LONDON HAIR RESTORER (ENGLISH) DR. SWAYNE & SON SOLE AGENT.

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THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES & SKIN HUMOR

SYMPTOMS Moisture, intense itching and stinging, most at night—worse by scratching—very distressing. If allowed to continue tumors form which often bleed and ulcerate, becoming very sore.

SWAYNE'S OINTMENT Stops the itching and bleeding, heals ulceration, and in many cases removes the tumors. Sent by mail for 50 cts.

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YOUR CATARRH Can be Cured.

THE Carbolic Smoke BALL

Is INFALLIBLE!

Ask Your Druggist For It!

ASTHMA Relieved in Five Minutes.

HAY FEVER. Cure Guaranteed if Taken in Time.

BRONCHITIS, Cure Warranted.

DEAFNESS Cured in Three to Six Months.

Diphtheria, Croup, Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat SPEEDILY CURED.

Invaluable Remedy!

Patented April, 1886.

Price of Treatment, $5.00; (Smoke Ball, $3.00; Debellator, for Internal Use, $2.00.)

CARBOLIC SMOKE BALL CO.
652 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Beware of Hurtful Imitations.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.

CATARRH

Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

POTATOES

To supply the world, 60 cents up, sometimes lower—provisions all kinds, prices would surprise you. Canned and Dried Fruits now of the New Crop, low, lower, lowest—good, better, best. You ought to have the new HOME CIRCLE to look over, it contains all the wholesale prices. Write to SMITH'S CASH STORE, 115 Clay Street, San Francisco.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for

TANSILL'S PUNCH 5c. CIGAR

Your "Tansill's Punch" give better satisfaction to my customers than any 5c. cigar I have handled. I sell more of them than of all other brands put together. They are pronounced equal to the "bit" cigar sold here.

CHAS. A. CHASE, Druggist, San Diego, Cal.

Address G. B. CORWIN & CO., Agents for Pacific Coast, 925 Market Street, San Francisco.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

FOR Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia.

IT COOLS THE BLOOD; it gives delight;
It sharpens up the appetite.
It AIDS THE LIVER do its part
And stimulates the feeble heart.
All BILIOUS agonies endured,
By TARRANT'S SELTZER can be cured.

FREDERICKSBURG Brewing Company,

OF SAN JOSE,

Again carried off the First Prizes for best

EXPORT AND DRAUGHT LAGER BEERS

AT LAST EXPOSITION.

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539 California St., San Francisco.

This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. The continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose.

For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oldtom. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa. Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

DUJARDIN'S LIFE ESSENCE

is a combination of Phosphorus, Albumen, Protogon, Lime, Soda and Iron, which act on the Brain, Nerves and Stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting Digestion, Curing Dyspepsia, in every form, Headache, Neuralgia, Insomnia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration and Impotence. In Hysteria and Epilepsy its effects are magical. In Consumption its nutritive qualities are beyond comparison with other preparations. Its action is shown by the increasing strength and weight of the patient, and the loss of cough and night sweats. It is a brain, nerve, and life giving tonic. Price, $1.50 per bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

FLORIDA LANDS

Send for Description and Map of FLORIDA SOUTHERN R. R. LANDS. Four million acres, suitable for Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Pineapples, Bananas, Strawberries and early vegetables. For sale on long credit. $1.25 to $8.00 per acre. Address M. SOLOMON, Gen. N. W. Ag't, 232 So. Clark St., Chicago, Ills.

SEATON'S MAGIC SOAP WASHING WITHOUT RUBBING

Quality Never Varies, Splendid for Flannels, Sets Color of all Prints, Fine on the Skin, Absolutely no Rubbing.

ALL PROGRESSIVE GROCERS KEEP IT.

The OLDEST MEDICINE in the WORLD is probably Dr. Issac Thompson's CELEBRATED EYE WATER

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits. John I. Thompson, Sons & Co., TROY, N. Y.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....SEPTEMBER 17, 1887.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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THE PICNIC GUSHER.

Something About a Dear Delightful Maiden Whom All of Us Have Met.

She is usually a spinster of from thirty-five to forty years. Of course there are more youthful gushers, but the gushiest and most interesting gush comes from the spinster with juvenile manners.

I danced attendance on one at the first picnic of the season, which occurred one day, recently. It was a Sunday-school picnic, and if there is any thing on this earth more blissful than a Sunday school picnic I have not reveled in its delights. The instant I was introduced to my gusher she said:

"Isn't it a perfectly lovely day for our picnic? And what a perfectly lovely time we are all having! Don't you love a picnic?"

I don't, but I didn't say so.

"I just think they are too perfectly delightful for any thing! I'm *so* fond of nature! And how joyously happy the dear little ones are!"

Four or five of the "joyously happy dear little ones" were having a hand-to-hand fight over a swing within ten feet of us, but I didn't say any thing about it, and the lover of nature said:

"Aren't you passionately fond of the trees and the birds and the flowers? They make me *so* happy! I could dwell forever and ever—mercy on us! What's that horrid black thing? Only a bug! Oh, I'm *so* afraid of bugs. I know it's awfully foolish of me, but I just can't help it. And I just *scream* real *hard* when I see a *worm*. Papa says I'm a silly little thing."

Papa was evidently correct, but I refrained from saying so, and she went on with all the innocence and freedom of her thirty-nine years.

"There are some boys fishing in the brook. I think it's *horrid* to hook the dear, cunning little fishes so. Do you know I tried it once, and I fainted dead away when papa put the poor, innocent little worm on the hook? I couldn't *help* it. It seemed so dreadfully, awfully cruel. Papa called me a foolish little girl, and I really suppose I am."

A dirty-faced boy came along and held out a bunch of wilted dandelion blossoms, saying briefly: "Want 'em?"

"Oh, *thank* you ever and *ever* so much, Bertie, dear. How kind and thoughtful of you! And I do *so* love the dear little dandelion blossoms! Do you know, Mr. D—, that I really think that some flowers *speak* to us? I know it's foolish of me, but I can't *help* thinking so. May be it's only because I am *so* fond of the dear little blossoms. Papa laughs at me because I rave so about the dear, merry laughing little brooks, the beautiful skies, all white and azure, the tender buds and blossoms and the gentle little lambs. *You* don't think it's so very, *very* foolish and childish in me? I often wish I wasn't quite so childish!"

Her friends probably wished so, too, but for two hours she rambled on, and when at last she became "quite weary" and sat down gracefully in a rhubarb pie I stole away and took the first train for home.—*Zenas Dane, in Tid-Bits.*

GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH.

The Brilliant Mixture Said to be Used on the White House.

The following is the recipe for making the brilliant whitewash said to be used on the east side of the Executive Mansion, at Washington. It is recommended for either inside or outside walls. Take a half bushel of unslaked lime, slake it with boiling water, covering it during the process to keep in the steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it a peck of clean salt previously well dissolved in warm water; three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in boiling hot; one-half pound Spanish whiting and one pound of clean glue, melted over hot water. Add five gallons of water to this mixture and let it stand for a few days, covered from dust. It should be put on the wall quite hot, so it is well to keep the whitewash in a kettle over a portable furnace. One pint of this mixture will cover a square yard of wall. This is said to be the best and most brilliant whitewash made, and the quantity mixed can be graduated by the measure given for covering the square yard of the wall. For coloring whitewash avoid green, which makes the lime crack and peel off the walls. You can get a beautiful red or pink by adding Spanish brown in small or larger quantity, as you judge by the depth of color made. Finely pulverized common clay, mixed well with the Spanish brown before it is stirred into the mixture, makes a good lilac. Lamp-black and Spanish brown, stirred together, make a reddish stone color; chrome yellow in the "wash" makes a sunshiny wall. It is best to experiment with the color on a board and leave it to dry before laying it on the wall. When the wall has been smoked and is to be made clear white, a plentiful sprinkling of indigo, squeezed through a bag into the whitewash, will give it the purest, cleanest color.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

—An old gentleman remarked the other evening, when he saw a lady and gentleman going down Government street, the latter having the former's arm, that things had awfully changed since he was a youngster; it used to be the fashion for the lady to take the gentleman's arm. The change was explained to him by a by-stander to the effect that, when he (the old gentleman) was young, the girls were afraid the boys would get away from them if they did not hold on to them, but now the boys entertained the fear that the girls would "skip" if not held.—*Pensacola Commercial.*

A GOOD HOG-HOUSE.

Directions for Erecting a Substantial, Convenient and Yet Simple Structure.

A good hog-house or houses—if many hogs are reared on the farm—can not well be dispensed with on any farm. I have built six for my own use since I first began farming, and think that in the later-built ones I have combined convenience and economy, and will tell what kind of a hog-house I like and would build.

The first hog-houses I built were made twelve feet wide, but I have now had four that were eight feet wide, and I find this width ample to accommodate as many hogs as can eat at the trough, and so I recommend a house of this width. It is sometimes desirable to move a house a short distance, and so I usually make them eight by sixteen feet, and find that three men can roll one of them from fifty to one hundred feet in a few hours if it is thought best to change the location. A house eight by sixteen feet will accommodate from twelve to fifteen store hogs through the winter, and is large enough to fatten ten large hogs in. The bill of lumber for a house of this size built as I direct, is as follows:

	Feet.
Two sills, 6 by 6 inches, and 8 feet long	48
Five joist, 2 by 10 inches, and 16 feet long	134
Floor and lining	210
Four corner posts, 4 by 4 inches	24
Plates and nail ties	50
Nine rafters, 2 by 4 inches, and 9 feet long	54
Siding, inch boards	336
Sheathing	100
Total amount of lumber required	956

This, at $1.75 per 100 feet, will cost $16.73, to which add 1,000 shingles at $3.75, and $1 for nails and hinges, and it brings the total cost of material for the house to $21.48. The farmer, if he will follow my directions, need not employ a carpenter to build such a house, and two hands can complete one in two days or less.

After the foundation is ready—which may be locust posts set well in the ground, bowlders or masonry, if preferred—place your short sills across the ends and level them, and then set the floor joists on the sills, so that the two outside ones will come exactly to the ends of the sills. Bridge the joist in the center and then lay the floor. A floor of inch lumber, laid double, is much better than one of two-inch planks, and will cost less, for the lining can be laid with cracks three or four inches wide.

After the floor is laid, cut your posts four and a half feet high for the rear and seven and a half for the front. Saw them perfectly square at both ends, set them up at the corners, and fasten them by what the carpenters call "toe-nailing;" then spike a two by four studding to the tops, front and rear. For a plate, put up your two end rafters, setting them exactly flush with the sills, so that the weather-boarding will be nailed to the sill at the bottom and the rafter at the top. You will need one run of nail-ties, which can be ship-lapped to the posts, and when these are up you are ready to cover the building.

Use siding fourteen feet long covering it, and it will cut one length for the front and one for the rear. The roof of this house slopes but one way, and it is best to have the front—or high part of the roof—toward either the west or south. If the roof is made to project a little, and finish with a light cornice, it will present quite a good appearance.

Make a good trough and fasten it securely. I have never found any thing better than a good V-trough; the front of it should be of two-inch lumber, but the back part, which comes against the side of the building, may be inch. It is next to impossible to keep hogs clean, and the house free from bad odors, if they are confined to a single floor, but by making an outside pen, with a board floor, from twelve to eighteen inches lower than the feeding floor, and keeping it always supplied with an absorbent, I have no difficulty in keeping my hog-houses from becoming malodorous. So I always raise the floor of the main house, and then lay a floor of nearly the same size either at the rear or one end of the house. As this floor need not be laid double, it will take but 128 feet of lumber to make it, and it can rest on any cheap old scantlings thrown flat on the ground for mud sills. Enclose it with a substantial fence, made without cracks, and furnish the hogs some old straw or corn fodder as often as they require it, and they will enjoy working it over, and will shred it up and make good manure of it sooner than any other stock.

Every hog house of this size should be provided with a movable partition so that it can be divided into two parts when desired, as an appartment eight feet square is large enough for a sow to farrow in. Two short posts, two by four inches, can be set up, front and rear, and just far enough apart so that an inch board can be dropped between them, and three boards, a foot wide, will make the partition. To prevent hogs from lifting them out, bore a half inch hole just above the top board in one of the posts, at each end, and put in a stout pin. If it is desired to have room for corn above, use longer posts, say twelve feet from the front and nine for the rear, and use two by six lumber for nail ties, and two by eight joist, crosswise of the building, to support the upper floor. This will give room, at a very small expense, to store about one hundred bushels of corn above the hogs.—*Waldo F. Brown, in Country Gentleman.*

—Breach of promise suits are unknown in Kansas. The girls out there do nothing on credit. They do not consider themselves engaged until they are married.

ENGLISH SPARROWS.

Pugnacious Little Birds Which Are Driving Out Native Songsters.

Just after the war, before the benches in the parks were reserved for the exclusive use of nurse girls and park policemen, a naturalist, who lived in the parks when he had nothing else to do, discovered that the shade trees were being slowly killed by the caterpillars and other insects. He wrote a big letter to one of the newspapers, and somebody advised the Park Commissioners to import English sparrows to check the evil. Acting upon the suggestion, a basketful of the birds was brought over from England in the fall of 1866 and set free in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. They did so well that in the following year another batch was let loose in Central Park.

It was not long before it was discovered that the sparrows didn't eat insects at all, and instead of a boon they became a nuisance.

Like many foreigners, they acted as if the country was made for them, and they set to work driving out the other birds whose ancestors lived here before the Pilgrims landed on Plymouth Rock. They bossed the wrens, teased the blue-jays and took possession of all the nice houses which the Park Commissioners had built in the shade trees. They bred fast, and in a few years the army was strong enough to fight all the other tribes of birds together. One by one they drove out the orioles and made it so uncomfortable for the robins that they moved into the country, and soon they had the field all to themselves. In the meantime the caterpillars held high carnival.

Then the cry went up that the sparrow was a nuisance and ought to go. Dr. Merriam, who is at the head of the scientific branch of the Department of Agriculture, sent out printed circulars to the farmers all over the country asking them to pass judgment on the sparrow. He received over two thousand replies, and not a single one of them had a good word for the sparrow.

Ornithologist Assemblyman Erwin was much interested in the matter, and through his efforts the last Legislature passed a bill making it a misdemeanor punishable by arrest and fine to feed sparrows or harbor them.

"Something ought to be done to check the ravages of the sparrows," said Mr. C. C. Amery, Secretary of the Audubon Society, "for there's no doubt that they are objectionable. In my opinion it would be best to treat them just like the other game birds—that is, protect them at certain seasons and allow sportsmen to slaughter them at will during the rest of the year. I think it would be well to set a bounty on the sparrow's head, say a cent for each. This would encourage the gamins to kill them and give them a chance to earn a few honest pennies.

Restaurants would cheerfully pay two cents more for the birds, which, by the way, are excellent eating and often palmed off for the more gamy reed-bird. The domestic sparrow is not a migratory bird and never leaves the towns or villages, and only a few journey to the country. They are very pugnacious and can fight any bird of their size. They eat grain and the scraps of food to be found in the ash-barrels and gutters, and a full-fledged sparrow would not condescend to eat the fattest grub-worm, even if he were almost starved. It is a singular fact that the young can only be raised by feeding them with insects until they are big enough to take care of themselves, but after that they live like their parents. They breed from three to four times a year and can stand any sort of climate, hot or cold. Although they have only been in this country a little over twenty years, they have migrated West rapidly, and can be found almost anywhere east of the Mississippi. I remember when they were first introduced into India, where they followed the English army during the war, and in less than five years they were settled in large numbers in the Punjab and Afghanistan.

"They have practically driven out all the song birds, and even the swallows that used to build their nests under the eaves of our houses here have been forced to seek another home."

The writer saw a desperate battle between a big sparrow and a swallow the other day. The swallow had built its nest under the canopy of a tall chimney. One fine morning a sparrow approached, and, perching himself on the nest, peered saucily into it, and began to peck at the poor swallow, who was seated on her eggs. A desperate battle ensued. Unable to defend herself in her cramped-up position, the swallow left her nest and flew to the roof to get away from her tormentor, who followed and renewed the battle. The sparrow, being more skilled in the art of warfare, had the best of it, and after cruelly pounding the swallow drove her off, and then returned to the nest and wantonly destroyed the eggs.

Even the most ardent champions of the English sparrow concede that he is an enemy to the small American song birds, and unless something is done to check him he will ultimately exterminate them. The farmers also complain that the sparrow destroys the buds of fruit trees and bushes.—*N. Y. World.*

—It was over twenty years ago when little Caspar paid a visit to the West country with his mother. The chief mode of locomotion, after pedals, was in that section by lumber wagons. This was a new and strange thing to the boy, and one stormy night, after he was in bed, while his mother was preparing to follow him, hearing a long, rolling peal of thunder, he exclaimed: "Why, mamma, does God ride in lumber wagons, too?"—*Babyhood.*

—Variety is the best culinary spice.

UMBRELLA TINKERS.

A Glance at a Comparatively New But Very Useful Industry.

An umbrella repairer's den is almost as interesting a place as an old-book shop. A few years ago, when tramps were abroad in the land in large numbers, many of them armed themselves with hammers and umbrella frames that the tinker's disguise might shield them in the surreptitious inspection of window fastenings. But now the repairer of faded and infirm umbrellas has a place in the world, and although rascals may be in the business they are fewer than they used to be. There are in this city some six or eight men who conduct hospitals for the treatment of old rain-protectors, and two men manufacture umbrellas from stick to cover at the order of customers.

"Any bell that's got a head on 'im and can do any thing, can mend an umbrella," said one of the umbrella doctors to a reporter as he bent over a broken catch.

The gentlemen said he had several men employed in drumming up trade, and a man and women were at work in his shop. Round about were umbrellas in all stages of decay, with numerous handles and other essentials. Ribs were piled up without number, and ribs to spare—but not "spare-ribs." The anatomical construction of the umbrella is peculiar, and the rib is an important feature. As the doctor said, it is the most easily knocked out of gear of any of the necessary parts.

"The best ribs are imported from England. There are two kinds, the solid and hollow. Umbrellas are not made so good as formerly. The handle is the chief thing noticed in buying, and a neat handle piece will sell for a good price an umbrella that will fall to pieces inside of two weeks. The best articles are manufactured in Philadelphia and New York. The cheap gold-headed umbrellas are good for our business. Unless they are exceptions to the general rule, a few months finishes them, and we are called to make repairs. With the ribs, the cover is an important part. We furnish them for from $1 to $7. An umbrella can't be so badly mangled but we can fix it, so long as there's a little something to build on. Part of a stick and a few ribs are enough to give us our bearings."

The magnitude of the umbrella business may pretty fairly be estimated. Allowing one umbrella to every ten people, and placing the population of Indianapolis at 100,000, there are 10,000 umbrellas within the cincture of the Belt railroad. Of course they are changed about and traded in mysterious ways, but offenses of this kind do not fall within the provisions of the penal code. The city's umbrellas are worth, if they be valued at the average of $1 each, the sum of $10,000. The valuation may be rather large, but a few cents added to the intrinsic worth will serve to count for the mental disturbance of owners in guarding their property. Taking it for granted that every umbrella of the possible 10,000 has to be repaired during the year, and guessing at the cost of the work for each one to be 6 cents (a very low estimate, by the way), some idea of the financial returns of the repairer will be gained.

The mender is no respecter of persons. In his shop the most miserable-looking blue cotton wreck is perched beside the finest article in silk. "He hasn't enough sense to come in out of the rain," is a common expression indicating the worst kind of intellectual poverty. Thoreau, the Walden hermit philosopher, liked to be rained on, but the idea of getting wet is not a pleasant one to the average mind. The dude may have his wet and dry umbrella. A man less exquisite must have a rain umbrella, sure. He had better keep it in repair and ready for the "rainy day" that is always coming, and to this end should consult and patronize the tinker, whose specialty is to keep rain-shielders in good condition.—*Indianapolis News.*

The Telephone of 1665.

"There is nothing new under the sun," not even the telephone. Permit me to state that in the year 1665 there was published in England a book with the title of "Micographia." The author was Dr. Robert Hooke, a celebrated scientist, mathematician and philosopher, who was born in the Isle of Wight in 1635, and educated at Oxford. The work referred to contains various philosophical descriptions of minute bodies made by magnifying glasses, as indicated in the title, together with "Observations and Inquiries" on them. In the preface the learned scientist asserts that the lowest whispers, by certain means (which he does not make public) may be heard at the distance of a furlong; that he knew a way by which it is easy to hear any one speak through a wall three feet thick, and that by means of an extended wire, sound may be conveyed to a very great distance almost in an instant.—*North American Review.*

—"Magnolia metal" is an invention which promises to secure that much desired result, immunity from heated journals in running gear of all kinds—"hot boxes," as they are called. It is a secret composition of lead, antimony, etc., somewhat in the nature of the well-known "Babbitt metal," but has stood tests, both in testing machines, and in practice in engines working at a high velocity, much more severe than any other metal thus far made has been able to endure.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—While dusting the furniture, a Bangor serving maid fell out of a second-story window. She then placidly arose and dusted herself.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

TRAVELING SALESMEN.

The Ability to Sell Goods on the Road Apparently a Natural Gift.

"Is the ability to sell goods on the road an acquired art or is it a natural gift?" is a question which is often asked, and the answer which it has received are numerous and varied. One man says: "I believe traveling salesmen are born, not made. If a man be a thoroughbred salesman he can sell any thing, no matter whether he be familiar with the goods or not. Here is a case in point: I have in mind a traveling man who ranks among the most successful in this city. I have personal knowledge of three different lines of goods he has handled with equal success. When I first knew him he was on the road for a boot and shoe firm. He had no particular training for the position, but stepped right out on the road with his prices and samples. Notwithstanding his ignorance of the goods he sold and his lack of acquaintance with the details of the business, his success was remarkable and the orders he sent home were astonishing. After a few years in this line of business at the handsome salary his ability readily commanded, he made a sudden break and started on the road representing a large furniture manufacturer. Before the end of his first trip his success became evident, and more than one car-load bill was sold. Remarkable as were these two ventures, they were not more so than his latest move. After a few years in the furniture business he made another sudden change and invested his capital in an importing drug-house of this city, in which he still retains his interest. From its complicated nature this branch of business presented even more difficulties than either of the other lines which he had represented, but away he went on the road and in came his orders. To-day there is not, I believe, a more successful salesman on the road in that line, and he has a trade which he holds firmly. How he sells goods and secures such a trade I am utterly at a loss to explain, nor will he offer an explanation himself. Nevertheless he sells the goods. I have seen him in his own office try to sell goods to some small chance customer and make a complete failure with both goods and prices by his side. Then again I have known him to run over to New York without a sample or price of any kind and come back with a pocketful of orders at more than ruling prices. That a man has a secret that is worth thousands of dollars to him, although to another man it might perhaps be worthless."

A dry goods merchant said: "You can not tell from a man's appearance whether or not he will make a good salesman. Some of the most unpromising men we have employed have turned out to be the best of traveling men. For instance, some years ago we engaged a man who had previously found employment as a hog-butcher. He was a most uncouth and unattractive character, with little education and apparently small business capacity. We put him on the road very doubtfully, and to our great astonishment he made an excellent salesman. He worked up cross-roads trade principally, and sent in some rousing big orders. He was in our employ for many years, and did a splendid business. It so happened that he was just suited for the trade he took, and he handled it well, where another man might have made a dismal failure. I find that frequently some of the best salesmen are men of small ability in other directions. Of course that is not general, as the great majority of traveling men can turn their hands to almost any kind of work, but it does show that the ability to sell goods on the road is a natural gift rather than an acquirement."—*Philadelphia Record.*

She Knew He Was Failing.

"You are not as strong as you need to be, John," said a fond wife to her husband; "I think it is about time you were getting some insurance on your life." "Insurance on my life! What are you talking about? I am as healthy as I ever was; insurance, indeed!" "Well, my dear, I only mentioned it, you know, out of respect for yourself; I thought you were failing." "And what in the world put it into your head that I am failing! Me failing? Why, I am as strong as a horse, and can run up three flights of stairs without taking a breath." "Well, it may be so; but I am afraid you are deceiving yourself." "Deceiving myself! Goodness gracious, woman, what do you mean?" "Don't be so impatient; what makes me think you are failing is this: When you were courting me you could hold me on your lap three hours; now you can not hold the baby on your lap three minutes."—*Boston Courier.*

—Another new fashion in Philadelphia is the "engagement dinner," at which the father or nearest male relative of the lady usually makes the announcement at the close of the dinner, and a pretty practice sometimes indulged is for each guest to pick up a flower and throw it at the fiancee, who is thus met with a rose shower from all sides of the table. On this occasion, reports an observer, "the bridegroom-elect often kisses his mother-in-law elect, and the father of the Benedict in turn kisses the fiancee."

—"What's the use of learnin' a lot o' language?" said the father of the boy. "When I went to school, readin', writin' an' 'rithumtic was good 'nough for me. I don't care nothin' for languages." "You don't seem to care very much for the English language," commented the teacher.—*Harper's Bazar.*

MEXICAN BANDITTI.

The Style of Highway Robbery in the Early Days of California.

Mexican bandits form a class worth studying. They have any amount of courage, and their entire disregard of the law is mingled with a certain dashing, easy, good-fellowship air, as if they would say to the very men they rob: "I complain of nothing in you. I am even disposed to like you, if you will only give me your money and make no trouble," and they are not without a certain religious feeling, that prompts them to say their "aves" before and after a crime. They have the hospitality, too, of their race, and if you enter one of their huts they will share with you freely their "tortillas" and "chile colorade." In the early settlement of California this class was very numerous. They herded cattle as vaqueros part of the time and gambled and robbed travelers for the rest. In 1866 I was under-sheriff of Santa Clara County, and received an account of numerous robberies by four Mexicans upon the road between the Almaden mines and San Jose. The first was an American teamster, who was driving along in his wagon, and they captured him in true Mexican style—by throwing the lasso over his head and dragging him from the wagon, going through his pockets and then allowing him to proceed on his way. Their next attack was upon a man on foot, whom they relieved of his baggage and money. Their last venture was not so successful. They tried to capture a bright young German—Otto Gerlach. Having a good horse, he put spurs to it and started to outride them. They followed with loud cries, whirling their lassos in the air. By hard riding he executed a flank maneuver that enabled him to elude them, and coming to town he gave me a full description of the men. I felt assured that they were the same who had robbed the teamster and pedestrian a few days before. I knew pretty well by reputation two of the bandits, Juan Soto and Jesus Orlindo. The other two men were strangers, but I knew I could identify them from his description. It was midsummer, the time of rodeos. The Spanish have a custom at this season of driving the numerous herds of cattle pastured on the plains and in the mountains into one large inclosure, where they are branded by the different vaqueros. I thought that I might find one or all of them at some of these rodeos. In this I was not mistaken, as the sequel proved.

My first capture was of Juan Soto, whom I found in the lower part of Santa Clara County, on Murphy's ranch, in company with certain of his countrymen, none of whom had been his companions in the highway robbery. Still, I feared their resistance, and, as I was alone, was compelled to bide my time. I left my horse and buggy in the thickest of chaparral and concealed myself, but in such a position that I could observe all that was being done. Presently all of his companions galloped off after some recreant cattle and Juan was left alone. He was a very large man, six feet high, and built in proportion, with the bright black eyes and swarthy skin of his race. He was humming a gay little Spanish ballad, and did not notice me until I had him covered with my pistol.

"Get off that horse and lie down upon your face quickly," I said in Spanish.

He took in the whole situation at a glance, and suddenly did so, knowing very well that he though I was on foot and he had a swift horse, that a shot is swifter and my aim was sure.

I made him put his hands behind him, and then putting my pistol in my pocket, I handcuffed him. It was a critical moment for me, for had his companions returned they could have lassoed me without difficulty, but the whole operation took but a moment, and again drawing my pistol, I ordered him to precede me to where my buggy was waiting. Here I assisted him into the buggy, and taking the reins in one hand, I seated myself by his side and drove rapidly down the road. A moment later swift hoofs echoed behind us, and loud voices called to us to stop. I only drove more rapidly, for I feared they would attempt to release him. They had returned and seeing Juan's horse riderless, naturally wished to know why. On they came, and I grasped my pistol, determined to sell my life, if necessary, as dearly as possible. My chief fear was that they would use the lasso. They stopped when they reached me, however, and asked angrily what I meant by taking Juan away. I told them of his offense, and that I was the sheriff. They did not offer to molest me, but rode back muttering, and I had no further trouble in landing him in jail. He was tried, convicted and sent to prison for two years.—*Chicago Times.*

Harrowing Statistics.

The lack of enthusiasm in Ireland over the Queen's jubilee figures in Tory speeches as evidence of the disloyalty of that race. Perhaps a few statistics may speak louder than trumpets. Here is a table that may explain away a part of this "disloyalty" of the Irish:

Died of famine	1,225,000
Evicted	3,668,000
Number of emigrants	4,186,000

A country which can show such vital statistics as these, covering half a century and involving over eighty per cent. of the population, displays a very narrow and ungenerous spirit indeed in refusing to throw up its hat in patriotic rejoicing and look forward with light heart for another half century of the same.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican.*

—Rev. Dr. Curry, American Minister to Spain, has become popular in Madrid society

THE GREAT NAPOLEON.

Wonderful Works of Statesmanship Accomplished by the Famous Warrior.

The battle of Austerlitz was fought on December 2, 1805. Early in 1806 peace was made by the treaty of Presburg, and Napoleon returned to Paris to occupy himself in consolidating his influence in Germany by founding the Confederation of the Rhine. It was at this time, in the year 1806, when he was in the zenith, or about the zenith of his fortunes, that the portrait by Longhi was taken. The face is certainly extremely handsome; there is great refinement in the features, and every indication of intellectual power. The remarkable thing about it is that it does not in the least suggest a warrior; it is hard to imagine that it is a portrait of Napoleon, drawn in the brief period which intervened between Austerlitz and Jena. It is, however, a great mistake to regard Napoleon as only, or even chiefly, a soldier; great as he certainly was in the field, he was equally great in the cabinet. No man of his day took hold of the work of government with any thing approaching the energy or capacity displayed by him; no man of any day has ever surpassed him. Roads, canals, colleges, schools, civil as well as military, all received his attention; reforms of administration and of taxation, all the manifold tasks of government, were approached in an enlightened spirit, with the clear good sense of a man of affairs, and with an entire absence of the prejudices so characteristic of this period. Above all, his code, at which he employed the best lawyers of the day, and which he pushed through to completion in the comparatively brief period of four years from its inception, feeling, as he did, a thorough conviction of its prime necessity, in casting into the form of law the great practical reforms which had been brought in by the revolution—this work stamps him as being, beyond question, the most sound and practical statesman of his time, so far as the internal management of his country was concerned. In all this, however, there was no philanthropy, strictly so called. Napoleon was only a ruler, possessed of great power, having a comprehensive and clear mind, fully acquainted with the needs of the public service, addressing himself to all the tasks of government, and especially to the task of improving the condition of the population over which he ruled with an energy, assiduity and intelligence rarely, if ever, seen before. He was not a philanthropist, let us admit, but he was probably a great deal better ruler than if he had been a philanthropist. No sentiment ever disturbed his vision or turned him aside from carrying through what he deemed to be a desirable reform.—*Scribner's Magazine.*

LIFE AT WEST POINT.

Description of a Visit to the Riding Hall of the Military Academy.

It is accounted "great fun" to witness the first rides of the yearlings, so we will go down there and laugh at their mishaps.

Mounting the stairs to the gallery, we look down upon a large space strewn with tanbark, at one end of which is a row of some twenty horses with watering-bridles. Soon the performers file in and come to a halt in front of the horses. Do they intend to ride with only a watering-bridle, without even saddle or blanket? They will try to, at all events. The instructor commands:

"Stand to horse! Prepare to mount! Mount!"

In obedience to his command the cadets spring, struggle, leap and kick, in their efforts to bestride their steeds. The moment they are mounted, several horses develop astonishing bucking propensities, to the anguish of their riders, and the delight of the gallery. Now they start around the hall at a walk. It seems rather tame, doesn't it? But soon the command "trot!" is given, and the fun begins. The poor fellows bounce about on the horses' backs like India-rubber boys, and wabble from side to side like jumping-jacks. The trot is accelerated, the horses take the gallop, and dash around the hall, tumbling their riders in heaps at the corners, while those who by chance are still mounted grasp frantically at their horses' manes. Finally, the gait is reduced to a walk; line is formed; the dismounted yearlings, nothing daunted, catch their horses and remount, and then the performance is repeated.

If we had visited the gymnasium and fencing academy in the morning we should have seen sections of the fourth class exercising under a rigid system of instruction; and if from there we had gone to the riding-hall at the hour of first-class attendance, we should have seen exhibited the high degree of muscular skill and activity to which the system of training in gymnasium and riding-hall brings cadets. For the first class cadets ride like Indians. It is immaterial to them whether they have a saddle or blanket, or ride bareback. They leap hurdles, go through the saber exercise, and are adepts at pistol practice; they mount, dismount, vault their horses and pick up articles from the ground, all while at full speed; they ride forward, backward, sideways and double; lying down, kneeling and standing up. Visitors at the riding hall during first class hours go to admire, not to laugh.—*George I. Putnam, in St. Nicholas.*

—When you ask a Georgia man how far it is to the next plantation and he answers that it is "a peek and a right smart screech," he is supposed to mean that it is as far as you can see from where you stand and then as much farther as a strong voice can be heard.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 17 ..... 1887.

GOVERNOR BARTLETT DEAD.

Governor Bartlett died at Oakland last Monday about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. By his death the State has lost an officer who was strictly conscientious and diligent in the discharge of the duties of his station. His devotion to the public service shortened his life. His political opponents are quite as ready as the members of his own party to bear witness to his strict honor in office. From the day he took office till his last official act he appeared to have no end in view but the public good. It will confer more lasting honor upon his memory that he was an honest man than that he was a successful politician; and not the least of his public services was the proof he gave that a man could be both. It is by the nomination to office of such men as Washington Bartlett that the schemes of unprincipled politicians are defeated, and that the will of the people continues to be the law of the land. Mr. Waterman, who as Lieutenant Governor may succeeds to the office of Governor, is a citizen of Los Angeles and a Republican.

Good Advice.

In an article on the Fair of the 18th. Agricultural District at Independence, the Inyo Independent *Chronicle-Union* urges the great good arising from these District Fairs, and strongly advises the stock raisers of Mono county to take all possible care to raise fine animals for exhibition at future Fairs. The article goes on to say: "Our stock raisers should remember that after the first cost of the parental stock, it costs no more to raise a $500 horse than a $50 one, and there is always a demand for good horses. And the same can be said of cattle. The Big Meadows of Bridgeport are well adapted to this business, and while we have much good stock in these Meadows we have not what we might call fancy stock. Our horse raisers should turn their attention, also, to the raising of draught animals, for which class of horses San Francisco offers at all times a remunerative market. The District Fairs can, and will be utilized for the public sale of stock on exhibition, and such fairs are always attended by stock dealers. We hope the coming District Fair will be a success in every particular, and that the residents of southern Mono will do all in their power to make it so." The whole article shows good sense and neighborly feeling.

A large meeting was held last Friday at Mitchelstown, Ireland. The meeting was open and lawful, and was attended by several English Members of Parliament. Without any reasonable cause an armed force opened fire upon the people and several men were killed. This is the bitter fruit the infamous crimes act is already bearing, and for which the Tory ministry is justly held responsible. The effect of this terrible outrage is to make great numbers of new friends in England for Irish Home rule, and to hasten the downfall of the Tory government. Great indignation was expressed next day in Parliament against the Government. Sir Edward Reed warned the Government that the English electors would resent any interference with a public meeting. The people of Great Britain would not allow their fellow subjects in Ireland to be treated in this manner.

Recently a manufacturing firm in Massachusetts brought six young women from Ireland to work in a factory under contract, & law of Congress prohibits the carrying out of all such contracts: and when this violation of the law was discovered the young women were sent back. This is a form of protection to home industry to which no objection can be taken. It is only bare justice that foreigners should not be hired in other countries to come into the United States and drive our own citizens from the employments at which they earn a support for themselves and families.

Settlers along the Humboldt river, Nevada, are in dread that Dunphy, the big cattleman, will take all the water out of the river. The Reno *Gazette* says if Dunphy carries out the project he is said to have in view, it will leave the country west of his ranch dry, ruin the meadow lands along the river, dry up Humboldt Lake, which would probably cause no injury, and depopulate Big Meadows, one of the finest agricultural sections of the State, and damage property in that county to an incalculable extent.

Nevada stockmen allege that unless laws are passed soon by the State Legislature restricting sheep men to lands owned or occupied by them, that within five years there will not be a hoof left on our ranges. They complain, and justly too, that sheepmen, as a rule, pay no taxes, own no land, but enjoy the same privileges as does the cattleman who owns his land and pays his pro rata towards meeting the expenses of the State Government.

The San Jose *Mercury* says: One month has passed since the boom commenced, and during that period over $20,000,000 in real estate has changed hands. Large ranches have been subdivided and sold, suburban tracts have been disposed of and hundreds of city lots have found purchasers.

The *Call* a few days ago announced that Colonel Blank of the United States Navy was at the Palace Hotel. The *Call* must have been mistaken, possibly the officer was Captain Jenks of the Horse Marines.

Ranch for Sale.

At Black Rock, twelve miles north from Independence, 520 acres of land for sale. Black Rock is one of the very best parts of Owens Valley. Four hundred acres of this land is held under U. S. patent; the remainder is located under the timber culture Act. One hundred and eighty acres are enclosed by a fence of cedar posts and barb wire. Sixty acres are now under cultivation, mostly wheat, oats and barley. A large amount of hay can be cut; blue joint, red clover etc. Several large springs of pure water on the place and good water rights additional. House, outbuildings and corrals. C. & C. railroad half mile distant from east line of land. Owens river eighty rods distant. This is a fine place for an energetic man to improve and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

C. MULHOLLAND,

MISCELALNEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence !. Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no o e on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12:f

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For furthe particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.
P. W. FORBES, Independence.

NOTICE.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT NUMBER 18.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are invited to send for exhibition at the Fair of Agricultural District No. 18, of California, all kinds of manufactured articles of American production; all products of the soil; mineral products; objects of a curious nature, or such as are of interest to science; collections of native insects; fossils, rare books, or other printed matter or manuscripts. The Directors desire to make an interesting display and will wel come everything that will be likely to instruct or entertain the public. Full guarantee will be given for the safe return to the consignor of any article sent for exhibition at the Fair, which will begin at Independence October 4th and continue through the week. Anything consigned for exhibition should reach Independence not later than Saturday, October 1st and should be addressed to the Secretary.

C. MULHOLLAND,
Secretary Agricultural Dist. No. 18.

SALE OF FAIR PRIVILEGES.

The exclusive privileges of keeping a bar, ice-cream stand, confectionery stand, lunch stand, and selling pools on the grounds during the Annual Fair of the 18th Agricultural District, commencing September 27, 1887, at Independence, will be sold at the reading room of the Norman House, Independence, at 2 o'clock p m., on Monday, September 12, 1887. Said sales will be made at public auction to the highest bidder. Terms of sale, ca h at sale.

By order of Directors. C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1169.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
April 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on September 27, 1887, viz.: August Stecker, for the W ½ of S E ¼ and W ½ of N E ¼, Sec 22 Twp 13 S, R 35 E, M D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said claim, viz.: John C. Irwin, John A. Lank, Arthur Tanner and Alexander Clark, all Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o m14 Register.

AL. GRIFFITH.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
GRAINING AND
PAPER HANGING.
FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING.
FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH,
Independence.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or postage. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive wants to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why. Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, try to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent sealed by DR. SQ. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] AND SEND WITH ORDER.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City,
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.

FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMMES.
On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Stoutland, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost as more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN S. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Normal, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Int. It is the best machine ever invented by man. Qd. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for gold."

I will ship a sample to any dealer, desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

FIRST ANNUAL FAIR OF Agricultural District No. 18. STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed Of the Counties of

ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

Independence,

Commencing Tuesday, September 27, and Continuing Five Days.

A. R. CONKLIN ..... *President.*
C. MULHOLLAND ..... *Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS ..... *Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN,	NATHAN RHINE,
WM. WALKER,	W. S. ENOS,
W. K. MILLER,	HARVEY BOONE,
T. J. GOODALE,	JOHN SHEPHERD.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a junior member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$20 00

CLASS II.
GRADED HORSES.

In this class none shall be awarded premiums but such as furnish proof of a cross, either of sire or dam with a thoroughbred.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$15 00
Best stallion, 1 year old	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	10 00
Best mare, 2 years old	5 00
Best mare, 1 year old	5 00

CLASS III.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$20 00
Best stallion, 1 year old	5 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	15 00
Best mare, 2 years old	7 50
Best mare, 1 year old	5 00
Best stallion and family, not less than three	20 00

CLASS IV.
TEAMS.

Best matched team	$15 00
Best single gelding, 3 years old and upward	7 50

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$15 00
Best matched team	15 00
Best single gelding	7 50

CLASS V.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age,	Association Silver Cup, Engraved.
Best mare, any breed or age,	Association Silver Cup, Engraved

SECOND DAY—Wednesday.

CLASS VII.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	$7 50
Best Jennet, 2 years old and upward	2 50
Best Jack and family, not less than three	10 00

CLASS VIII.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person	$10 00

CLASS IX.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, 1 year old and upward	$5 00
Second best bull, 1 year old and upward	5 00
Best bull calf	10 00

CLASS X.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	$10 00
Best cow, 2 years old	5 00
Best heifer calf	5 00

CLASS XI.
SHEEP.

Best ram, 2 years old and upward	$5 00
Best lot of ewes, not less than five	5 00
Best lot of ewe lambs, not less than five	2 50

CLASS XII.
GOATS.

Best lot of goats, not less than three	$5 00

CLASS XIII.
SWINE

Best boar, 2 years old and upward	$2 50
Best boar under 2 years old	2 50
Best sow, 2 years old and upward	2 50
Best sow, 1 year old and under	2 50
Best pen of 5 pigs, an age or breed	2 50

CLASS XIV.
POULTRY ETC.

Best pair of fowls, any age or breed	$2 00
Best hen and brood of chicks	2 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	2 00

THIRD DAY—Thursday.

Second Department.

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

Best 100 pounds of flour	$5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat, any variety	3 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	3 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	3 00
Best 100 pounds of corn	2 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	2 50
Best bale of timothy hay	2 50
Best bale of alfalfa hay	2 50

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	$1 00
50 pounds Early Rose potatoes	1 00
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	2 00
14 parsnips	1 00
12 carrots	1 00
12 pounds turnips	1 00
12 beets	1 00
10 pounds tomatoes, any variety	1 00
½ doz. cabbage	1 00
50 pounds any variety of onions	1 00
½ doz. squash	1 00
pumpkin	1 00
sample of red peppers	1 00
¼ doz. watermelons	1 00
¼ doz. cucumbers	1 00
¼ doz. cantaloupes	1 00
10 pounds of white beans	1 00
10 pounds of pink beans	1 00
10 pounds garden peas	1 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$2 50
jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old	2 50
10 pounds of cheese	2 00
10 pounds of lard	2 00
display of honey	Silver Pitcher
Apiary display	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	2 00
variety of jellies	Silver Butter Knife
variety of preserves	Set of Teaspoons
variety of pickles	Pickle Jar
Sample of hams and bacon, each	$ 00

FOURTH DAY—Friday.

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best ½ doz varieties apples	Glass Water Set
3 varieties apples	Fruit Knife
display pears	$2 50
peaches	2 50
plums	2 50
quinces	Sugar Tongs
grapes, four varieties	2 00
grapes	1 50
5 pounds dried apples	1 50
5 pounds dried peaches	1 50
5 pounds dried prunes	1 50
exhibition of dried fruits in variety	2 00

Fourth Department.

CLASS I.

Best set harness manufactured in district	$5 00
bridle made in district	2 00
pair boots made in district	2 00
pair lady's shoes made in district	2 00
½ doz. brooms made in district	2 00

Fifth Department.

CLASS I.

Best 4 bottles wine made in district	$2 00
Best 4 bottles brandy made in district	2 00

Sixth Department.

Best patchwork quilt	Needle Case
best crochet quilt	Toilet Set
Best silk embroidery	Glove Case
Handsomest crazy quilt	Lady's Fan
Handsomest pillow shams	Needle Case
Handsomest afghan	Lady's Purse
Handsomest tidy	One dollar
Best specimen crochet work	Breast Pin
Best display of fancy articles, for which a suitable premium will be given.	

FIFTH DAY—Saturday

Seventh Department.

CLASS I

Best oil painting of any kind	$5 00
crayon drawing, one only	2 50
specimen penmanship	1 00
Collection of paintings by the Artist	5 00

Eighth Department.

CLASS I

Best display gold, silver and lead ores, each	$5 00
Cabinet of minerals	5 00
display borax	2 50
display of salt	2 50

Ninth Department.

CLASS I.

Best 2 loaves of wheat bread	$1 00
2 loaves corn bread	1 00
2 loaves graham bread	1 00
plate of raised biscuit	1 00
varieties of bread	1 50
specimen of any kind of cake	1 00

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entires to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, free for all. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, two-year-olds, to wagon. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Half mile dash, saddle horses, free for all. Purse, $50.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, double team. Purse, $75.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will be awarded a silver-mounted bridle.

FRIDAY.

RUNNING—Dash of half mile, free for for all. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Purse, $150.

SATURDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, to harness, single. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Indian pony race, 1 mile, Indians to ride no entrance fee. Purse, $25.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent. of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m., sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	30 00

C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary. A. R. CONKLIN, President.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc, done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 391, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

WELLES BARNES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1030 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9:15 a. m	5:50 p. m.
Dayton	9:45 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Wabuska	11:55 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3:40 p. m.	11:40 a. m.
Luning	5:10 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Soda Springs	6:10 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
Belleville	7:45 p. m.	7:55 a m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8:20 p. m	Lv. 7:05 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	7:45 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Benton	11:25 a m	1:15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1:40 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
Alvord	2:30 p. m	10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5:00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Keeler	5:40 p. m.	7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R, which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 20, 1884.
n476tf

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices *direct to consumers* on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 17 1887

BORN.

ELDRED—At Bishop Creek, September 5, 1887 to Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Eldred, a daughter.

Mr. T. C. Boland came up from Keeler last Tuesday on a brief visit to town.

Mr. E. Robinson has sold to Mr. Julian, of Lone Pine, three two year old graded Norman colts; price $410.

There was a big gathering at Lone Pine but there was not time to make a report of proceedings this week.

Mr. J. T. Hallock, State Controller of Nevada, and Mr. C. Latta of Carson, were at Independence a few days this week.

Mr. T. C. Boland has bought from Henry Giles a pair of four year old carriage horses. Price delivered at Keeler, $250.

At various mines in the White Hill region a good deal of ore is sacked, but shipment is delayed for want of sufficient pack trains to get it out.

Messrs. Upton Tracy and Peter Kaiser came over from Lida Valley a few days ago. They took in the 16th and will return in a few days.

Carsonites have got what King James called the "yird hunger," and they have got it bad. There is a regular exodus from Carson to Owens valley.

Our neighbor, Mr. J. W. Symmes, owns a nice tract of land at Los Gatos; the boom has struck there and Mr. Symmes is safe to gain accordingly.

Needle work of all kinds; preserved fruits, butter, cheese, every article of home production can be entered for premiums at the pavilion free of expense.

The people of Calico evidently have faith in the future prosperity of their town; they have gone to work vigorously to rebuild in the burned district.

A new stage has been built for the Independence Amateur Dramatic Club. The stage is so arranged that it can be taken apart and put together again as occasion may require.

Mr. H. J. Robinson and family, arrived at Independence last Tuesday from Gridley, Butte County. He is brother to Supervisor Robinson, of Independence, and has come to stay.

The biggest delegation that ever went from Independence to attend a celebration at Lone Pine went down yesterday. The Independence brass band went down the evening before.

The school at Camp Independence will be opened for the fall term next Monday, September 19th. Mr. D. Crough will again be the teacher, this being his seventh term in the same school.

A basket of peaches picked a few days ago from a tree in the orchard of E. Robinson, at Independence, they measured twelve inches in circumference on an average. The peaches were of the late Crawford variety.

John Hughes, of Lone Pine, has been so ill for several weeks past as to cause his friends to have great fears that he might not recover. Dr. Woodin reports that he is improving a little during the past few days.

Hon. Evan Williams, State Senator of Nevada, Doctor Bronson of Virginia, and H. M. Yerington, of Carson, were at Independence last Saturday. The party were making a trip through the whole length of the valley.

The fair privileges were sold last Monday. Henry Levy bought the bar, lunch stand and confectionary stand. S. D. Thurston bought the pools. Charley Robinson bought the ice cream stand. All the priviledges brought fair prices.

Mr. Rawson intends building a new saw mill a little lower down Black Rock canyon than the site of the present mill. At present there is such hurry for lumber for new buildings that there is not time to saw stuff for the new mill; but this will be done as soon as possible.

The concentrating works at Keeler have been idle for some time. Boland and Gorman are now repairing the works and will soon resume operations. The business was not very successful when first started, but changes have recently been made in the management and otherwise that give good promise of success.

Miners are earnestly requested to collect and send specimens for exhibition at the District Fair. If the senders of specimens so wish all will be returned at the close of the Fair. No expense need be incurred; nothing is necessary but to collect specimens, pack in boxes and forward to the Secretary, C. Mulholland, at Independence.

At the beginning of the week Mr. Hukel, who is cutting logs for Mr. Rawson in the mountains above Black Rock, started a fire to burn trash that was in the way. The fire caught dry brush and spread rapidly where a large number of logs were lying around. For a time it appeared that a good deal of valuable lumber would be destroyed, but the fire was at last got under control before much damage was done.

No one should send money out of the county for Howard, Elgin, Waltham or Swiss watches. Gold and Silver watches from $10 and $20 upward. Rogers and Brothers best quality of Silver plated ware $5. a dozen. You can do better at home than in San Francisco. All kinds of Jewelry work done. Send your orders to R. W. Scott, Bishop Creek, Cal.

Mrs. Sarah Stewart, of Big Pine is in poor health, and in the hope that she may be benefitted by change of climate, Mr. Stewart has rented his farm for one year, and will soon leave with his wife on a trip west of the mountains. The family expect to be gone nearly a year. Mrs. Stewart is sister to the well known cattle king, Hon. A. C. Cleveland; she is also nearly related to President Cleveland.

The farm of the late J. W. Smith, at Fish Spring, was sold by the Sheriff last Saturday. Only one bid was made, and that was $5,400, just enough to cover all claims against the estate. Hon. Evan Williams, of Carson, and Doctor Bronson, of Virginia were the buyers. This was a good bargain; the farm contains 560 acres of first class land, and there is an abundance of water at all seasons. The improvements are not worth much. The buyers could already realize a handsome profit but they won't sell.

A Fine Section of Country.

All the old settlers of Owens valley were quite certan that the great body of land on the east side of the river, and from Independence station south to Owens Lake was utterly worthless. Not one of these old settlers would have taken the whole tract or any part of it as a gift. Better informed people carefully examined the tract and made locations there. Very soon this tract for a distance of twenty miles will be the most thickly settled portion of Inyo county. For all purposes of fruit growing, including grapes for wine and raisins, the soil is the best in the county. The parties who are interested in the land have plenty of capital; the canal now in course of construction will be so far completed that water will be conveyed upon most of the land in time for settlers to begin work next spring. Last Saturday parties sought to make locations there; only one of them found a vacant section and located it; all the rest had been taken up. Three or four years hence, when young orchards and vineyards, alfalfa fields and groves of shade trees are growing luxuriently this will be a lovely region. The railroad runs through its whole length.

To Be Or Not To Be

Mr. R. J. Laws, Assistant Superintendent of the C. & C. railroad and County Surveyor McKnight are now at work on a preliminary survey for the extension of the road to Mojave. It should not be presumed from this that the road is to be pushed thro' immediately; nor would it be safe to spend money in making improvements any where on the proposed line of the road on the presumption that work will begin at once. That the extension will be made is certain; but that it will be done during the coming winter is not at all certain. It is reported that the managers of the road are considering the following conditions. At present there is not business enough in the county to warrant the investment of more capital in the road. To extend the road would speedily bring a large increase of settlers, and consequently of business. Now, whether it is better to wait for the gradual settling up of the country and growth of business, or to invest money at once and hasten these results. It would seem that there should not be any hesitation to adopt the latter course.

Prices of Fruit.

In an article published in last week's issue of this paper, an error was made in the prices of fruit sold by Mr. J. W. Symmes during the present season. Mr. Symmes in a communication says; "I have not during the present season packed any appricots, peaches, plums, prunes, pears, nectarines or grapes for less than 3½ cents per pound; and as high as 6 cents per pound, according to size and quality. I have poorer qualities of peaches, but these I always dry; it would not pay me to pack and ship for the price these would bring green. Pears I have not packed for less than 4 cents per pound, and some as high as 6 cents. I have had no trouble in finding sale for all my good fruit at the above prices. My greatest trouble was that the birds did not want to leave me enough to fill increasing orders.

Kearsarge

For some months past prospecting has been pushed ahead steadily at the Kearsarge. Three or four weeks ago an ore body was struck that looked well. Some of this ore sent to San Francisco yielded 51 ozs. silver and $25 gold per ton. Since then the ledge has been prospected further and has not only increased in size, but the ore is richer in quality. The mine is bonded from N. Rhine by San Francisco parties. There is now 550 feet of backs and ore enough in sight to pay for the mine. The latest returns from San Francisco from a lot of the ore give 100 ounces silver per ton and a proportionate increase in gold. The Kearsarge is about to become as lively as in old times.

Unexpected Strike.

For some time past a tunnel has been under way in the San Carlos mine. At the beginning of this week when the face of the tunnel was about two hundred feet distant from the main ledge, an unlooked for body of ore was run into. Mr. T. Bastian, foreman of the mine, at once sent a message to Mr. W. H. Russell; the Superintendent, at Benton. Mr. Russell came down last Monday, examined the mine and went north again next day. The extent of the ore body was not developed at latest reports, but appeared big. The ore is galena, of good quality. The San Carlos promises to be a valuable property.

Darwin Notes.

At the Promontory mine at Darwin Flanagan and Callahan are making a good thing out of their lease. They are getting out a good deal of fine ore.

At the Diffiance mine twenty-four men are employed. More miners would be put to work if they could be got.

Gould and Silva are not doing much with their mine at present. Mr. Silva being laid up sick at Keeler.

At Old Coso Mr. J. C. Eddy has a lot of gold ore ready to work, but is delayed in starting up the mill for want of men.

No Entrance Fee.

It needs to be known that no entrance fee will be charged for any goods or products entered for exhibition at the pavilion during the coming fair of District No. 18. When articles are brought for exhibition the Secretary will assign a place for them in the pavilion, and no charge will be made. This applies to all kinds of goods or articles. Season tickets are ready for sale; admitting bearer wife and minor children to pavilion and fair ground during fair week; price $5. Single tickets for each day, 50 cents. Surely it will now be understood that no entrance fee will be charged on goods or articles offered for exhibition or to compete for premiums at the pavilion.

Effect of Negligence.

Last week a party of visitors from Carson were driving at George's Creek. They passed through a gate but did not take the trouble to close it behind them. A lot of horses that had been pasturing in the field were thus let out into the road, and a valuable colt belonging to John C. Irwin was killed. Our visitors are always kindly treated; they should not return the kindness by gross neglect that entails loss on their entertainers.

Good Stewards.

Two weeks ago Mrs. J. W. P. Laird and Mrs. S. D. Thurston were chosen as Stewards for the M. E. Church. On Wednesday the ladies made their first round of calls on official business, and the result proved the wisdom of their appointment. In one afternoon they collected more funds for the Church than any two men in town would collect in a month.

Religious Services.

Rev. T. E. Sisson will preach in the M. E. Church tomorrow [Sunday] forenon and evening. Sunday school at 11 o,clock a. m. Everybody welcome.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Order Your Goods Through HALE BROS. & CO.

Ordering by mail has many advantages when you are able to find a firm in a position to give you goods as cheap as any house in America, together with a large and varied assortment, and who rest on a foundation as firm as the "Rock of Gibraltar;" justice and everyone treated alike; all goods marked in plain figures and no deviation; in fact, conducting a business so that the most inexperienced are treated with the some courtesy and consideration as are the best judges.

We Claim Ours to be such a House. We Employ Four Experienced Buyers, Who are Ever on the Alert Purchasing Desirable Goods From the All Principal Marts of the World.

Once a Customer Always a Customer. You will receive Prompt and Careful Attention at

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY

GRAND

Unprecedented Production

—OF THE—

Celebrated Emotional Dramas,

LED ASTRAY

—AND—

Lady Audley's Secret.

On a scale never equalled by any Amateur Club, with New and Novel

SCENERY

—AND—

Stage Effects.

—BY THE—

INYO Dramatic Association.

—AT—

Independence,

LED ASTRAY
LED ASTRAY
—LED—ASTRAY—
—LED—ASTRAY—
LED ASTRAY
LED ASTRAY

Wednesday Sept. 28

LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET
—LADY—AUDLEY'S—SECRET—
—LADY—AUDLEY'S—SECRET—
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET
LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET

Friday, Sept. 30th.

Curtain rises at 8:30 p. m., sharp. Scale of prices next week. Box sheet for reserved seats open Sept. 20.

—THE—

NEVADA STATE FAIR

—Of 1887 Will be Held—

AT RERO, AT RENO, AT RENO, AT RENO,

Commencing September 21st, And Ending October 1st.

35 Races, $10,000.

LIBERAL PREMIUMS

For Live Stock Department and Exhibits in the Pavilion.

Indian Pony Races, Baloon Ascensions, Bicycle Races, Stock Parades.

Grand Tournament For Ladies'

Friday, Sept. 23, Wednesday, Sept. 28, and Friday, Sept. 30.

THE PRESIDENT'S GOLD MEDAL

President Powning offers as a Special Premium a $100 GOLD MEDAL for the Best Exhibit in any Department.

COUNTY EXHIBITS.

$100 For The Best, $50 For The Second

Trials of Speed to be conducted under the Auspices of the Directors of the State Agricultural Society.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY WAS ESTABLISHED IN Accordance with an Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada, entitled "An Act to provide for the management and control of the Agricultural Society of the State," Approved March 7, 1885.

Members of State Board of Agriculture.

L. J. FLINT, of Washoe County.
B. F. LEETE, of Washoe County.
P. H. MULCAHY, of Washoe County.
AL. WHITE, of Washoe County.
JOHN SWEENY, of Ormsby County.
T. B. RICKY, of Douglas County.
C. C. POWNING, of Washoe County.
ALVARO EVANS, of Washoe County.
THEO. WINTERS, of Washoe County.
F. DANGBERG, of Douglas County.
W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County.
JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt County.

Officers of Society.

C. C. POWNING.....President.
C. H. STODDARD.....Secretary
C. T. BENDER.....Treasurer

For Speed Programme, Premium List and other information, address C. H. Stoddard, Secretary, Reno, Nevada.

C. C. POWNING, President.
C. H. STODDARD, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. L. LONG, M. D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
Lone Pine, Cal.

Independenc Hotel,
Indepen - - - Cal.
H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL
DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,
—AND—
—THE BAR—
Will be found acceptable to all patrons.
Jy-1-86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,
C. MULHOLLAND.
Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,
Physician & Surgeon,
(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)
Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.
W. E. LINDSEY,
—Dealer in—
Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.
—Agent for—
PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.
Virginia Street, Below Second,
Reno, Nevada.
oct 23-tf

115 CLAY STREET, 117
SMITH'S STORE IS
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,
HAWTHORNE, NEV.,
—DEALERS IN—
LUMBER
OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,
SHINGLES,
SASH AND BLINDS,
LATH,
RUSTIC,
MOULDINGS,
DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11-tf

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries an canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE
Is Where You Get the
WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:
HAWTHORNE NEV.
BRANCHES:
Wabuska, Nev.,
CORSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.
AGENCIES:
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
U. S. STAGE CO.,
HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co.'s.
au25tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS, &c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY.
PROF. HARRIS' Pastille
A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.
NERVOUS DEBILITY (ORGANIC WEAKNESS) Decay and manifold disorders, wellknown, baffling the skilled physician, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, that does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and normal vigor.
VITAL RESTORER
TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.
TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00
HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Proprietors, 506½ N. Fourth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.
RUPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.
WE GIVE FREE TRIAL.

BEES & HONEY

I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

W. M. MUTH-RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

A COSTLY WAIF OF THE SEA.

Sailors Once in a While Find a Fortune Floating on the Water.

Two sailors entered a wholesale drug store on lower Nassau street the other day, carrying with them a parcel which they handled as carefully as a young mother fondles her infant. They thought they had a piece of ambergris, which is a very costly substance usually found in the belly of a dyspeptic whale.

They were confident they had something worth about $20,000, but upon examination, unfortunately, it was found to be only hardened tallow mixed with dirt and salt—about as valuable as a chattel mortgage on a flock of pigeons. The captain could not believe in the expert's judgment and went out, still clutching his long guarded treasure and expressing his dissatisfaction with a liberal use of profanity. Similar mistakes to the one already described are often made in this city. The proprietor of the store spoke of the history and uses of ambergris as follows:

"Nearly every one is constantly using ambergris. It is every day in the hands of ladies and gentlemen throughout the world, but comparatively few people know anything about it. Its origin is disputed. Even scientists do not agree upon its true source; and, although it enters all houses where civilization reaches and an immensely profitable trade in the commodity is carried on, nine out of ten people whom you meet would not know what you meant if you mentioned its name. It is a slatelike substance, varying in color from dark to light gray, the darker shades, which are also denser in fiber, being the most valuable. A piece weighing from twenty to thirty-five pounds is seen but once in a lifetime. The most of it handled by the dealers is made up of pieces only a few ounces in weight. It is worth to-day about $24 per ounce and during the last few years has sold as high as $40 per ounce in consequence of its scarcity. Finding a piece of it is like finding a $5 note. You are as likely, or unlikely, to find it in one place as in another. There are several theories as to its origin, the generally accepted one being that it is an accumulation of secreted and indigestible matter in the stomach of a sick whale. It is found all over the globe at rare intervals by seafaring men, either floating on the water, cast up on some shore or lodged inside the whale. The greatest source of supply is the Arctic ocean, and also the southern latitudes, the usual cruising ground of the whaling vessels. The commanders are always on the lookout for it, as among the superstitious of the sea it is considered an omen of good luck for the ship ever afterward when her master brings home a piece of ambergris. He is always allowed a portion of the profits. You could put a piece worth $10,000 in your overcoat pocket, and from this you can understand how the toilers of the ocean never cease their vigilance in hunting for it.

"The fact that it is the most efficient known substance in producing the lasting quality in perfumery gives it its enormous commercial value. Civet and musk are used for the same purpose, but are not as powerful. When a perfume is made, white rose, cassia or heliotrope, for example, the odor of the flowers would quickly pass away, as the spirits forming the body of the liquid evaporate. Ambergris, however, prevents this, and is the indispensable boon that holds back the scent for days and weeks upon the handkerchief. When treated with alcohol it divides itself up into an almost infinite number of fine particles, which are mixed in the perfumery and remain on the fabric after the spirits have evaporated, acting as minute reservoirs and holding the pure essence of the flower after the cloth is perfectly dry. One ounce dissolved in a gallon of alcohol will make a strong tincture, and you would be required to use only a single ounce of this tincture in a gallon of perfumery, which conveys an idea of how far a few ounces of ambergris will go. Its production is limited to a few pounds per year, whereas it is the most important factor in the manufacture of millions of gallons of perfumery. When a large piece is found, the news of the discovery is telegraphed to dealers and the markets of the world are affected. In one instance a New York firm, some years ago, bought up a large portion of the existing supply and realized largely on the corner thus produced. Boston is the most influential center, as New Bedford, near at hand, sends out more whaling ships than any other city of any country. The owners of the ships sell the ambergris to the wholesale dealers, and although all drug stores keep a little on hand, it is bought directly from the wholesale men by the perfumery manufacturers."—New York Mail and Express.

Peculiarities of Hungarian Music.

I remember once asking a distinguished Polish lady, herself a notable musician and pupil of the great Chopin, whether she ever played Hungarian music. "No," she answered, "I cannot play it; there is something in that music which I have not got—something which is wanting in me." What was wanting I came to understand later, when I became familiar with Hungarian music as rendered by the Tzigane players. It was the training of a gypsy's whole life which was wanting here—a training which alone teaches the secret of deciphering those wild strains which seem borrowed from the voice of the tempest or stolen from whispering reeds. In order to have played the Hungarian music aright she would have required to have slept on mountain tops during a score of years, to have been awakened by fallen dews, to have shared the food of eagles and squirrels, and have been on equally familiar terms with stags and snakes—conditions which unfortunately lie quite out of the reach of delicate Polish ladies.—Blackwood's Magazine.

A Little Chap's Advice.

A little friend of mine, while visiting out of town for a few days, enjoyed immensely the strangeness of his rural surroundings. He had not been out of the city since he was old enough to take cognizance of country ways and characteristics, and his comments on what he saw occasioned much amusement to his parents and the family where he was visiting. The other day, as he sat enjoying a piece of cake under the shade of the trees, the hens gathered about him to catch the crumbs that fell from his chubby hands, and among them was a Brahma chicken sparsely provided, as these chickens frequently are, with feathers. The little fellow gazed down with a reproachful eye at the chicken so illy provided with feathery garb, and his protest finally came: "Go 'n tell your ma to dress you, and don't be goin' wound wifout no clothes on."—Boston Budget "Saunterer."

How "Parnell" Is Pronounced.

Throughout England, and even in parliament, Mr. Parnell's name is usually spoken as in this country, with the accent on the second syllable. But he and his closest friends accent it properly on the first syllable.—Chicago Herald.

SHE WAS A NIHILIST.

The Terrible Experience of a Russian Jewess—Among the Refugees.

An anecdote, which is absolutely true in every detail, will illustrate and explain the feelings of some of the refugees in America. Not far from a New York police station is a large three story brick building. Years ago it was a handsome dwelling, but time and the small boy have played havoc with its facade, doors, windows, and railing. It is occupied by a well to do Russian, who years ago fled his native land for alleged complicity in some plot against the czar. It has long been the rendezvous of political refugees of both sexes, Russian Nihilists, Polish Liberators, French Communards, German Socialists, and Cosmopolitan Anarchists. The circle met there is composed of educated and clever people. Nearly all are excellent linguists, and more or less successful in trade, literature, or professional life. Owing probably to the terrible scenes in which they have been actors, all are more or less eccentric in behavior, speech, or ideas. Not long since a party of a dozen men and women were spending the evening in the large old fashioned parlor. All smoked, a few sipped the vitriolic vodka between the whiffs of their cigarettes, while all the rest assuaged thirst with the cheap wines of the Rhine and Moselle. The conversation had been political and literary rather than anecdotal in character, and had flagged until the room was almost silent. The only person speaking was a handsome Jewess, of 24 or 25, whose name or nom de guerre was Theodora Ounavitsch. She was a rare type of that race, being a superb blonde with bright golden hair, large lustrous blue eyes, and exhibiting the powerful figure and splendid health which characterizes the Hebrew women to so remarkable a degree. As she paused at the end of an argument and drained a glass of Josephshoefer, some one asked, "What made you a Nihilist, Dora?"

"Nothing very remarkable to us Russians," she replied. "I belong to a good family in a small town in the Warsaw province. I married the rabbi of our synagogue, and we were very happy for a few months. The czar then made a change, and sent down a new governor from St. Petersburg to replace our old one, who was a good and just man, although a Russian general. The newcomer had every vice and no virtue of any kind. He was so bad and cruel that our friends and relatives wrote us when he came warning us against him. My husband the next Sabbath in the synagogue told our people about him, and advised them to be overcautious in not violating any of the thousand tyrannical laws with which we were cursed. Though he spoke in Hebrew for fear of spies, some one betrayed him to the governor. He was arrested, tried, flogged on the public square into insensibility, and sent to Siberia for life. I was present when he underwent his agony, and stood it until I became crazed. I broke through the crowd toward the wretch of an official, and cursed him and his master the czar, and swore vengeance against both. I too was arrested, and tried at court martial, and sentenced to receive a hundred blows with the rod in the public square. I, a woman, was taken by drunken moujiks and heathen Cossacks to the place, tied by my hands to the whipping post, my clothing torn from my body to the waist, and beaten before all the soldiery and the people of the town. At the twentieth blow I fainted, but the ropes held me up, and the full hundred were counted on my body. They cut me down, rubbed rock salt and water and some iron that eats like fire into my back to stop the bleeding, and carried me to the hospital.

"I lay there two months and was discharged. I had but one idea then, and that was vengeance. By patience I managed to get employment in the governor's palace as seamstress. One afternoon he was in his bath and sent for towels. The attendant was tired, and I volunteered to take them. I threw them over my arm and under them I held a long stiletto sharp as a needle. I entered the room, and he was reading and smoking in the bath. I laid the towels by his side with my left hand, and at the next moment with my right I drove the knife through his heart. It was splendidly done. He never made a sound, and I escaped to this land. That is why I am a Nihilist. Do any of you doubt?" She sprang excitedly from her chair, and in a half a minute had bared herself to the waist. The front of her form from neck to belt might have passed as the model of the Venus di Milo, but the back! Ridges, welts and furrows that crossed and interlaced as if cut out with a redhot iron; patches of white, gray, pink, blue and angry red; holes and hollows with hard, hideous edges; half visible ribs and the edges of ruined muscles, and all of which moved, contracted and lengthened with the swaying of her body. There was a gasp from every one present. The aged host rose, silently kissed her on the forehead, and helped her to put back her garments. Then again the wine passed round, and what secret toasts were made as the party drank will never be known.—William E. S. Fales in Chicago Times.

The Richest Man.

In speaking of the wealth of some of the ancients, you class Tiberius as the wealthiest, at $118,125,000, and give that of Cræsus, the Lydian, at about $8,000,000. You have not mentioned one wealthier than them all, who was Pythius, son of Aty, the Lydian, who possessed in silver and gold together $24,516,000, which, added to his possession of land and slaves at a proportionate value, would swell his wealth to about $500,000,000. I mean his gold at the Doric value of $5.22; if reckoned at the value of the stater siebos it would give him in coin $6,036,000, and with slaves and lands in proportion, a wealth of over $120,000,000. This man Pythius, without touching his silver and gold, entertained at the city of Calænæ the army of Xerxes, over 5,000,000 strong, in his invasion of Greece, and on a previous occasion made King Darius, Xerxes' father, a magnificent present—a gold plane tree and vine. This Pythius, then, was the wealthiest man in the world, and it is doubtful if there has been any one before or since to equal him.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Crops in Mexico.

Between San Juan del Rio and Queretaro the Mexican Central traverses the fields of one Mexican farmer who raises 20,000 bushels of wheat a year. There are six or seven haciendas in the same locality where the crops reach 10,000 bushels; and 10,000 bushels of wheat means 40,000 bushels of corn, 2,000 bushels of peas, and 6,000 bushels of beans on the same hacienda. That is the way the Mexican farmer of this part of the country diversifies his crops. He raises wheat, corn, beans, and peas in about the proportion given. Occasionally there is a specialist like the farmer near Queretaro who goes into the raising of chile, the hot peppers of this country. This man usually has 60,000 chile plants or vines.—Globe-Democrat.

BAKING SICK INDIANS.

Remarkable Ways of Treating Disease in Vogue Among the Apaches.

To combat their ailments they have only the usual superstitious rites of a few ignorant "medicine men," and occasionally make use of those heroic and barbarous treatments so common with savages, says Lieutenant Schwatka, writing of Apache customs. One of these, I think, may be interesting. A great hole, large enough to receive the body of the invalid in a recumbent position, is dug in the ground. In this excavation a fire is maintained until the ground is heated to its greatest possible extent, when the embers and ashes are scraped out. Several layers of damp mud are immediately used to plaster the walls of this fiery furnace, and the invalid is then placed within and covered up with mud, the head alone protruding. The escaping steam makes the torture endured by the poor wretch for the thirty-six to forty-eight hours of misery in the prison of baked clay oftentimes insupportable, and but few survive the severe ordeal. A Mojave squaw, with the Americanized name of "Polly," rallied from this terrible inquisition, but it took the kindest treatment for two months under the care of a white physician to save her life.

Nearly all the Apaches are addicted to tattoong, their faces and wrists being usually adorned, and, as far as I casually noticed, there being no difference between the men and women. Paints and pigments of all characters are eagerly sought for temporary personal ornamentation, the Yumas and Mojaves even descending to stove-polish, bootblacking and mud. Undoubtedly the latter, in some of its applications, serves a more practical purpose than mere ornamentation. A thin coating of soft clay is matted through the hair and then plastered carefully down upon the skull, until it resembles, when dry, a shining bald head or an inverted earthen bowl. This is left on for two or three days until it has subserved its purpose of deadly destruction, when the earthy skull-cap is broken with a stick and the beating process continued until every particle of dust is thoroughly eradicated, when the hair is washed with the soft pulp of the root of the Yucca palm, which produces a soapy lather. After this the hair is energetically rinsed and then whipped in the open air until dry. From all this manipulation it emerges as glossy and as soft as silk.

This Yucca palm is commonly known as the Spanish bayonet and oftentimes as the soap-weed, the latter name being evidently derived from this peculiar use by the Indians and Mexicans. It is one of the most extensively common plants of Apache land and contiguous countries, and it is well for those localities that a commercial use has been found for this abundant weed—its pulp, according to recent experiments, bidding fair to give a very fine grade of printing-paper. Thus the vulgar soapweed that cleanses the outside of the Apache's head may yet improve its interior through the medium of the press.—*Century.*

—The Bible stand at the Crystal Palace was opened on July 9, 1862. From that date to December 31, 1886, nineteen million, nine hundred and fifty-nine thousand, two hundred and fifty-three separate Gospels, including a large number of Bibles and Testaments, Scripture cards and leaflets, have been circulated in thirty-six languages.—*Chicago Advance.*

—Is there a grace more desirable than that which is the essence and the spirit of the Golden Rule—a spirit which shelters ignorance from comment, while it strives to remove it; a spirit which seeks to make every one in the circle of its influence feel that he has a friend whose heart and mind are conservatories sheltering the flowers of kindliness and sympathy?—*Youth's Golden Hours.*

—Some experienced educators think that a good many teachers in the public schools make a mistake in not urging the scholars to talk more—the laconic reply of "yes" or "no" on the part of a scholar not being conducive to the process of thinking. Questions should be put in such a manner by the teacher that the pupil will be bound to use one or more sentences, thus exercising the mind more and acquiring a better knowledge of the construction of the English language.

—A citizen stopped one of our pastors a few days ago and offered him a five-dollar bill, saying: "I was at your church last Sunday, the first time I have been in church for several years, and I liked your sermon so well that I want to pay for what I enjoyed." Inquiry brought out the fact that he had been of another denomination, and the pastor declined the money, but put him on the track of having a seat assigned him to occupy regularly in the Evangelical Church of his order.—*Hartford Religious Herald.*

THE BARE FACTS ABOUT FARMER ARMSTRONG.

We made mention of Mr. Frank Armstrong, of Dodge Township, last week, as the winner of $5,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery. The cash was received by Mr. Truman, banker, here on last Friday in full. It was one-twentieth part of the second capital prize ($100,000) which was drawn by ticket No. 21,658, for which twentieth part Mr. Armstrong had paid one dollar about a month ago. As stated before, Mr. Armstrong is a substantial farmer of about 55 years, has raised a family in Union county, nearly all the members of which are scattered away "doing for themselves," and as he lost his wife a few years ago, he is unmarried. On his fine farm of 240 acres there was a mortgage of about $2,000, which, if not already, will soon be paid. He will give $2,500 of the money to his son Harvey (who also had a ticket bought by his father at the same time as the lucky one, which proved a blank), and together they will stock the farm most abundantly.

Mr. Armstrong has not been a "lottery gambler." In 1885 he sent a few dollars—one a month for a few months, to New Orleans. At the first of the the year he commenced, calculating to spend a dollar a month during the season, "for luck." "Fortune is a fickle goddess," and while she passed by thousands, smiled on Farmer Armstrong.—[Afton (Iowa) Tribune, July 6.

—An inclination of one inch in fifteen miles is sufficient to give motion to water. An inclination of three inches per mile in a straight, smooth channel will give a velocity of three miles per hour, while three feet per mile would produce a torrent.—*Boston Budget.*

—St. Genevieve is the oldest town in Missouri, and just last week woke up and discovered near by a mountain 200 feet high of solid red, gray and rose colored granite

—It has been suggested that ropes used for scaffolding purposes, especially in localities where the atmosphere is apt to destroy hemp, should be dipped when dry in a bath containing twenty grains of sulphate of copper per litre of water, and kept in this solution about four days. The sulphate of copper absorbed will, it is believed, preserve them from attacks of parasites and rot.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

CONCENTRATE YOUR VITALITY.

One on the secrets of health is the concentration of vitality. The recruiting of the vital principle is done effectually by BRANDRETH'S PILLS. "Health finds happiness in the mere sense of existence." BRANDRETH'S PILLS help nature to reassert her own when she has been forced to vacate her stronghold in the body. When an enemy attacks a fort all the forces are concentrated at the point of attack to resist the onslaught. So with the body. BRANDRETH'S PILLS concentrate all one's vitality to throw off the encroaching disease. Get BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Be sure to take no other.

Professor Proctor announces that he has discovered two new suns. Mr. Dana must look out for his laurels, also for the dignity of his feline associate.

PHYSICIANS HAVE FOUND OUT

That a contaminating and foreign element in the blood, developed by indigestion, is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive sub-cutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has stronger evidence to support than this, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive uses checks the formidable and atrocious disease, nor is it less positively established that it is preferable to the poisons often used to arrest it, since the medicine contains only salutary ingredients. It is also a signal remedy for malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder ailments, debility and other disorders. See that you get the genuine.

To the novel colors invented for women's clothes of "crushed strawberry" and "whipped cream" has been added the color of "slapped baby."

"Hope on, hope ever." How many delicate ladies there are who, while they attend to their daily duties, do so with aching heads, a sense of fullness, pain in the back and depressed spirits, who are "only keeping about," as the phrase is. Some day they "go into a decline," and leave their children motherless. To such we would say, "Cheer up." Timely use of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" corrects all female irregularities, weaknesses, and kindred affections easily, pleasantly and quickly.

"What book has helped you most in life?" I asked my friend as home we took our way, one day, and he replied: "My pocketbook."

Irritation of the throat and hoarseness immediately relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*"

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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A POSITIVE CURE
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SKIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME INSTANTLY relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a real Skin Beautifyer, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.

This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifyer, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure

Eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen, pruritus, scall head, dandruff, and every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

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S. F. N. U. Series, No. 269.

G. A. R.

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The rate of this excursion will be $67.50 for the round trip from San Francisco to St. Louis and return, and the limit of the tickets will be such as to afford excursionists ample time to visit all the principal points in the East before returning.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars through from San Francisco to St. Louis, without change, at regular berth rates. Union Pacific Tourist Cars fully equipped at $5.00 extra per passenger.

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Yes, I know. I trade there myself, and so does everyone who has a family to keep and values economy and good living. I bought the finest tea there I ever drank, and only 50 cents. They call it the KINDERGARTEN. It is like what they charge $1.25 for at some places. The Coffee, Hams, Cheese, Spices, Bacon, and Potatoes I get there are superb. Smith says he has low priced goods for those who want them, but fine articles at reasonable prices has built up his large business, which exceeds that of any house in San Francisco engaged in the same line of trade. HELLO! Send it by first mail.

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Quality Never Varies, Splendid for Flannels, Sets Color of all Prints, Fine on the Skin, Absolutely no Rubbing.

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This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. The continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose.

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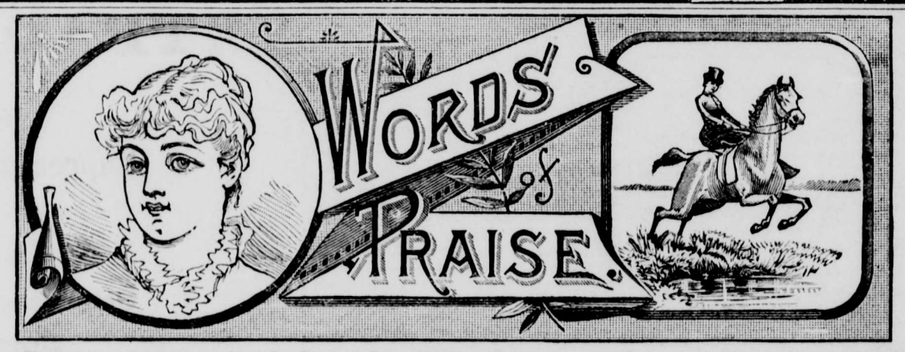

The following words, in praise of DR. PIERCE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION as a remedy for those delicate diseases and weaknesses peculiar to women, must be of interest to every sufferer from such maladies. They are fair samples of the spontaneous expressions with which thousands give utterance to their sense of gratitude for the inestimable boon of health which has been restored to them by the use of this world-famed medicine.

$100 THROWN AWAY.

JOHN E. SEGAR, of *Millenbeck, Va.,* writes: "My wife had been suffering for two or three years with female weakness, and had paid out one hundred dollars to physicians without relief. She took Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and it did her more good than all the medicine given to her by the physicians during the three years they had been practicing upon her."

THE GREATEST EARTHLY BOON.

Mrs. GEORGE HERGER, of *Westfield, N. Y.,* writes: "I was a great sufferer from leucorrhea, bearing-down pains, and pain continually across my back. Three bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' restored me to perfect health. I treated with Dr. ——, for nine months, without receiving any benefit. The 'Favorite Prescription' is the greatest earthly boon to us poor suffering women."

THREW AWAY HER SUPPORTER.

Mrs. SOPHIA F. BOSWELL, *White Cottage, O.,* writes: "I took eleven bottles of your 'Favorite Prescription' and one bottle of your 'Pellets.' I am doing my work, and have been for some time. I have had to employ help for about sixteen years before I commenced taking your medicine. I have had to wear a supporter most of the time; this I have laid aside, and feel as well as I ever did."

IT WORKS WONDERS.

Mrs. MAY GLEASON, of *Nunica, Ottawa Co. Mich.,* writes: "Your 'Favorite Prescription' has worked wonders in my case.

Again she writes: "Having taken several bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription' I have regained my health wonderfully, to the astonishment of myself and friends. I can now be on my feet all day, attending to the duties of my household.

TREATING THE WRONG DISEASE.

Many times women call on their family physicians, suffering, as they imagine, one from dyspepsia, another from heart disease, another from liver or kidney disease, another from nervous exhaustion or prostration, another with pain here or there, and in this way they all present alike to themselves and their easy-going and indifferent, or over-busy doctor, separate and distinct diseases, for which he prescribes his pills and potions, assuming them to be such, when, in reality, they are all only *symptoms* caused by some womb disorder. The physician, ignorant of the cause of suffering, encourages his practice until large bills are made. The suffering patient gets no better, but probably worse by reason of the delay, wrong treatment and consequent complications. A proper medicine, like Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, *directed to the cause* would have entirely removed the disease, thereby dispelling all those distressing symptoms, and instituting comfort instead of prolonged misery.

3 PHYSICIANS FAILED.

Mrs. E. F. MORGAN, of *No. 71 Lexington St., East Boston, Mass.,* says: "Five years ago I was a dreadful sufferer from uterine troubles. Having exhausted the skill of three physicians, I was completely discouraged, and so weak I could with difficulty cross the room alone. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and using the local treatment recommended in his 'Common Sense Medical Adviser.' I commenced to improve at once. In three months I was *perfectly cured,* and have had no trouble since. I wrote a letter to my family paper, briefly mentioning how my health had been restored, and offering to send the full particulars to any one writing me for them, *and enclosing a stamped-envelope for reply.* I have received over four hundred letters. In reply, I have described my case and the treatment used, and have earnestly advised them to 'do likewise.' From a great many I have received second letters of thanks, stating that they had commenced the use of 'Favorite Prescription,' had sent the $1.50 required for the 'Medical Adviser,' and had applied the local treatment so fully and plainly laid down therein, and were much better already."

JEALOUS DOCTORS.

A Marvelous Cure.—Mrs. G. F. SPRAGUE, of *Crystal, Mich.,* writes: "I was troubled with female weakness, leucorrhea and falling of the womb for seven years, so I had to keep my bed for a good part of the time. I doctored with an army of different physicians, and spent large sums of money, but received no lasting benefit. At last my husband persuaded me to try your medicines, which I was loath to do, because I was prejudiced against them, and the doctors said they would do me no good. I finally told my husband that if he would get me some of your medicines, I would try them against the advice of my physician. He got me six bottles of the 'Favorite Prescription,' also six bottles of the 'Discovery,' for ten dollars. I took three bottles of 'Discovery' and four of 'Favorite Prescription,' and I have been a sound woman for four years. I then gave the balance of the medicine to my sister, who was troubled in the same way, and she cured herself in a short time. I have not had to take any medicine now for almost four years."

THE OUTGROWTH OF A VAST EXPERIENCE.

The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the outgrowth, or result, of this great and valuable experience. Thousands of testimonials, received from patients and from physicians who have tested it in the more aggravated and obstinate cases which had baffled their skill, prove it to be the most wonderful remedy ever devised for the relief and cure of suffering women. It is not recommended as a "cure-all," but as a most perfect Specific for woman's peculiar ailments.

As a powerful, invigorating tonic, it imparts strength to the whole system, and to the uterus, or womb and its appendages, in particular. For overworked, "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated teachers, milliners, dressmakers, seamstresses, "shop-girls," housekeepers, nursing mothers, and feeble women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the greatest earthly boon, being unequaled as an appetizing cordial and restorative tonic. It promotes digestion and assimilation of food, cures nausea, weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating and eructations of gas.

As a soothing and strengthening nervine, "Favorite Prescription" is unequalled and is invaluable in allaying and subduing nervous excitability, irritability, exhaustion, prostration, hysteria, spasms and other distressing, nervous symptoms commonly attendant upon functional and organic disease of the womb. It induces refreshing sleep and relieves mental anxiety and despondency.

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is a legitimate medicine, carefully compounded by an experienced and skillful physician, and adapted to woman's delicate organization. It is purely vegetable in its composition and perfectly harmless in its effects in any condition of the system.

"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, or "whites," excessive flowing at monthly periods, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
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A PROSPEROUS COUNTRY.

Marvelous Mineral and Agricultural Resources of the Argentine Republic.

The Argentine Republic of South America has within a few years become a country of great interest to the millions of Europe seeking homes in the new world. The arrivals from foreign countries in 1880 amounted to 41,615 and steadily increased to 103,-189 in 1884, and exceeded 110,000 in 1885 and 1886. This is a larger influx of population than received by any other country than the United States, and larger in proportion to its population than ours. The Argentine Republic is located in the south temperate zone, in South America, and consists in large part of the basin of the great Rio de la Plata, a river extending far into the heart of the continent, and nearly connecting in its upper portion with the great Amazon. It is a well watered, fertile region, with an area of 1,000,000 square miles, or one-third as large as the United States exclusive of Alaska. Its present population is only about 3,000,000, of whom 400,000 or 500,000 are recent additions from Europe and from the United States. The smallness of the native population is for so inviting a territory a point most favorable to immigrants. It will be an easy matter for the progressive States of Europe to overcome the deleterious influence given to the country by its first Spanish invaders. If Germany wishes to go into the business of founding the colonies, the Argentine Republic offers better inducements than any other half-settled territory on either continent. In fact, a considerable and increasing portion of the immigration to the new republic is from Germany.

The country is divided into fourteen States, which in area, population and wealth seem to be an exact counterpart of what these United States were one hundred years ago at the close of our war for independence. Events move so much more rapidly now than they did at the outset of our National career that it is quite within reasonable prospect that young people now living may see this South American Republic become as popular and powerful as our own country now is. The agricultural resources of this country have never been half developed. The great pampas plains that are its chief characteristic are roamed over by millions of horses and cattle, hunted and slaughtered for their hides and meat. It is hardly to be supposed that the half-million, more or less, of recent immigrants to La Plata are attracted by the prospect of engaging in this occupation. The country will speedily outgrow it, and the virgin fertility of soil will be made to blossom with every variety of agricultural products.

The tendency of modern population to large cities in America, is shown by the fact that the largest city of the Argentine Republic, Buenos Ayres, has 300,000 people, and has doubled in size within the last twenty years. This is a much larger population than any city in the United States had one hundred years ago. Thirteen other cities of La Plata vary from 10,000 to 50,000. Railroads are beginning to be built, and there are more miles of telegraph lines than there were in the United States twenty years ago. The fact that its great river is navigable a long distance into the interior gives the country a great advantage when railroad facilities are added to those now existing. The trade of this young, growing country is valuable now, and must be increasing so as it advances in importance and wealth. Like all new countries, it imports largely of manufactured goods, and these are largely supplied by England. As the most progressive of the South American states, the Argentine Republic, is likely to surpass Brazil, which from its size now leads it. The greater part of the latter country is in the tropical regions, and its heat and unhealthfulness will repel the immigration from the temperate zones of Europe which the Argentine Republic attracts. The lines of immigration in all ages have followed the same latitude, showing that various peoples become attached to the variety of climate to which they have been always accustomed. It is probable that when emigration crosses the tropics it will be to seek the same climate that it leaves in the northern temperate zones of Europe. If this be true, the Argentine Republic will probably, in time, be filled with a population from the teeming millions of Central and Southern Europe, with very possibly a large sprinkling from enterprising citizens of our own United States.—*Boston Budget.*

Discovery of Buried Wood.

In boring a well on the farm of Mrs. Sarah Williams, some five miles south of Colusa, J. C. Frazier, who has the farm rented, struck a piece of wood at a depth of a 170 feet. The wood brought up by the augur was in an excellent state of preservation, and was pronounced "all oak." This place is only 50 feet above the sea level, so that the wood is 120 feet below the ocean's surface, If it was sunk there when this village was a lake or an arm of the bay, it was in pretty deep water. How long since this piece of wood was in a growing tree? The valley, of course, has grown, but without some convulsion of nature the growth has been slow—not, perhaps, over one foot per century. Then has it been seventeen thousand years since this oak tree grew? In the shadow of the infinite this is not long, but measured by the history of man, it is indeed a long space.—*Colusa (Cal.) Sun*

DOGS FOR THE ARMY.

Canine Messengers and Sentinels Especially Trained for War Duty.

The various powers of the dog have been tried to their utmost in Germany. It will be almost incredible to the inhabitants of a city where Mr. Henry Bergh dwells that its sister German city suffers the greatest cruelty to these faithful attendants of man without raising a protesting voice. True, there is a society for the protection of animals, to which an American left 100,-000 marks, but it seems one only in name. I have seen carts at which an ox might stare with horror, drawn by two ordinary dogs and a woman, all three half dead under the load. "Yes," said one of the owners, with whom I talked, "it is true; but a custom in Berlin can not be changed." No one seems to care for them. Men walk along the Linden and listen to the dogs' howlings from the ever-ready lash, and see their panting tongues, without a word of reprimand or sympathy. The Germans have also found another use for these worthy brutes, against which there is nothing to say.

Among the thousand and one inventions, appliances, and wonderful uses of men and beasts which German genius has devised to defeat France in case General Boulanger's successor becomes unpleasant, the dog plays a significant role, employed as messenger and sentinel. Experiments have been made for nearly a year now, and have proved highly satisfactory. The dog maneuver of the hunter batalion was decidedly the most interesting of the recent campaign. Several regiments have been furnished with the German shepherd dogs, known for their wisdom the world over. Each one is attached, so to speak, to the person of a soldier, in whom the dog soon recognizes his master, and who conducts his training. While doing duty the dog is kept with the sentinel, and easily learns the requirements of his post. A few of the experiments performed before Colonel von der Goltz Pacha, who represented the Sultan at the ninetieth birthday of the Emperor, and has since remained to witness the reviews, were surprising. A soldier, taking the dog from the sentinel, marched off on a reconnoitering expedition. After writing his observations and placing them in a cask about the neck of the brute, the latter was told to return to his master, which he did in an astonishingly short time. One dog employed in this service arrived at his post ten minutes before a mounted Uhlan charged with the same instructions, though the latter rode at a desperate speed. But even more than this was accomplished. With a message tied about his neck, as in the former case, the dog was told to seek a distant sentinel and bring a return answer. This he did with great speed, carrying his message directly to his master without fail.

It is a little wonder that Pacha Goltz was surprised at the success of the experiments given in his honor. And they are truly wonderful for the present, though bidding fair to become a commonplace institution in that great machine—the German army. The consequences and possibilities of the shepherd-dog service are apparent to all who know anything of military science, and make their citation superfluous. One thing is certain, that a future war between Germany and any of its neighbors will not be conducted without its dog-regiment, which, though not employed in concerted action, will perform service more valuable than the cats of ancient Egypt.—*Berlin Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

INDEPENDENT JUDGMENT.

Why No Man Can Judge Fairly Who Judges All by Himself.

Independence of judgment involves a full knowledge and a fair estimate of more views than one on the point which is judged. No man can judge independently who judges all by himself, without hearing and carefully considering what others have to say on the subject before his mind. If there are, fairly, only two sides to a question, and a person hears one man on one side, and one man on the other side, he must be of the same opinion with one of those men in order to be absolutely independent in his judgment. And if, again, he hears only one man's argument, and that on the opposite side from his own former impressions, it may be a higher proof of his independence of judgment for him to surrender those impressions, and adopt the view thus newly presented to him, than for him to adhere to those impressions, now that he sees they are not well founded. Yet how prone a man is, who wants to have credit for independence of judgment, to adhere to his own earlier impressions, rather than to conform his views to the new light which he has received from another. A judge on the bench, as a rule, refuses to give a final opinion on a question submitted to him, until he has heard arguments on both sides of that question; in order that he may be more independent in his judgment, even though agreeing with one of the lawyers who has argued the case before him, than he could be by acting on his own unaided impressions and predilections. Real independence of judgment must, at times, *seem* as though it were a result of another's personal influence; yet it is better to be independent, even while seeming not to be, than to seem to be independent without being so.—*S. S. Times.*

—"It is curious," remarked a salesman in a Chestnut street store this morning, "what odd excuses people will make for not buying things rather than tell the truth."—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

FRUIT ON THE FARM.

Timely Advice on Canning, Drying and Evaporating Orchard Products.

The business of canning and evaporating fruits and vegetables has been steadily growing for many years past, until it has now assumed immense proportions. If the work is done properly, which is not always the case, the fruits and vegetables will retain their fully-developed richness to an extent that early grown fruits and vegetables do not equal, and for this reason the evaporated fruit is often used after the early-grown fruit is placed on the market. This is a very good plan to follow, and is not only cheaper, but is also more healthy for the consumer.

Consumers in general are using canned and evaporated goods more and more each year, and as a natural consequence the evaporating factories are having quite a boom.

The canning process is easily done at home by the farmer's wife, and all who are conveniently situated should by all means put up enough fruit to supply their own family abundantly during the winter. Good sauce is quite a luxury, and is also quite health-giving in its effect on the human system, and oftentimes wards off disease by aiding in digestion, and in this way is not only valuable for what nourishment it contains in itself, but also acts as an appetizer, and by its steady use the other food is better assimilated.

It is much better for the farmer to put up what canned fruit he needs, and he will then know just what he has got, and feel better in using it than when he has to buy it from the factory. Of course the farmer should not expect to compete with the factories, and try to market his canned goods, unless it is done on a very extensive scale, but it is only a simple matter to put up what is needed of the different fruits and vegetables for family consumption. And when this is done, the farmer will have the advantage of selecting the fruit when it is in its best condition for canning, which is not always the case with factory goods. Besides this, when they are put up at home the best varieties can be selected, and absolute cleanliness assured.

Preserves are desirable to have as a change, and it is best to fix up a certain amount of this variety of sauce, but the simple process of canning is much easier and cheaper, and the fruit can then be used little at a time, as is desired, for table use.

There should be a supply of dried fruit also prepared for winter use, as it is very easy to accomplish and quite desirable to have, as a change, later in the season. Evaporated fruit is, however, far superior to dried fruit, and should not be classed with it by any means. The process by which it is obtained is altogether different, and like most other articles of superior value or quality, it requires more trouble and expense to secure it.

During the first process of evaporation intense heat is used, which will affect the outer surface of the fruit only, and will form an impenetrable coating, thus retaining the perfect flavor and other desirable qualities of the fruits. There are a great many different patterns and styles of evaporators that do good work, but the principal trouble is that they are quite expensive, and can only be used to profit where the business is done on a large scale, and as yet they are not cheap enough for family use.

Nearly all kinds of fruit, and many vegetables, can be evaporated to good advantage, and the field of operation is considerably more extensive than that compassed by the drying method. All the evaporation process does is to draw out the surplus moisture, and when the fruit is used on the table this moisture can be easily restored, and thus the consumer has a welcome substitute for the genuine article when it can not be obtained, and it often is very hard to tell the difference between them.—*Western Plowman.*

SCIENCE IN FARMING.

Why Agriculturists Have No Reason for Rashly Condemning It.

"Science be hanged! Book-farming be blowed!" Not a few farmers have growled it out thus pithily: "Science is no good to me." This complaint has been more loudly uttered in England than here, although something of this sort was shot off recently in the Connecticut Legislature. The cause of this vituperation is that science has failed to remedy all the farmer's woes. Why should it? According to the medical science certain remedies will cure certain diseases. Yet men die all the same of those very maladies. Whose is the fault if science has not accomplished more than it has, or all that it might? It takes two for scientific farming, the man whose researches discover the laws of nature, and the man who experimentally applies this knowledge. As science does not reach perfection in this world, its application will reveal defects. It depends upon the practical farmer's cooperation to discover these defects, and how to improve matters. The trouble has been that the scientist and the farmers were not in harmony. Jealousy and self-conceit have raised many a barrier. It is time this was changed. Agriculture has already reaped enormous benefits, often involuntary, from science. Science will not cure competition, indeed, it tends to promote it, but it will aid to getting greater results with less labor, and farmers will be wise not to ignore or discard it till they have thoroughly tested its suggestions and found them worthless.—*Our Country Home.*

—A recent writer on China puts the population of the Empire at 450,000,-000.

REVOLTING CRUELTY.

An Educated Russian Woman's Story of Privation and Suffering.

Mme. C——, nee Koutouzoff, was found guilty of opening a school for peasant's children, independent of the Ministry of Public Instruction. As her crime was not penal, and as, moreover, she was married to a foreigner, General Gourko merely ordered her to be sent over the frontier. This is how she describes her journey from St. Petersburg to Prussia. I shall give extracts from her narrative without comment, merely premising that its accuracy even to the minutest detail, is absolutely unimpeachable.

"I was sent to Wilno with fifty prisoners—men and women. From the railway station we were taken to the town prison and kept there for two hours, late at night, in an open yard under a drenching rain. At last we were pushed into a dark corridor and counted. After many oaths and much foul language the fire was lighted, and I found myself in a spacious room in which it was impossible to take a step in any direction without treading on the women who were sleeping on the floor. Two women who occupied a bed took pity on me and invited me to share it with them.

"When I awoke next morning I was suffering from the scenes of yesterday, but the female prisoners—assassins and thieves—were so kind to me that by and by I grew calm. Next night we were 'turned out' from the prison and paraded in the yard for a start, under a heavy rain. I do not know how I happened to escape the fists of the jailers, as the prisoners did not understand the evolutions, and performed them under a storm of blows and curses, those who protested—saying that they ought not to be beaten—were put in irons and sent to the train, in the teeth of the law, which says that in the cellular wagons no prisoner shall be chained. Arrived at Kovno, we spent the whole day in going from one police station to another. In the evening we were taken to the prison for women. Here I spent a week among murderesses, thieves and women arrested by mistake. Misfortune unites the unfortunate, and every body tried to make life more tolerable for the rest; all were very kind to me and did their best to console me. On the previous day I had eaten nothing, for the day the prisoners are brought to the prison they receive no food; so I fainted from hunger, and the prisoners gave me of their bread and were as kind as they could be. The female inspector, however, was on duty. She was shouting out such shameless oaths as few drunken men would use.

"After a week's stay in Kovno I was sent on foot to the next town. After three day's march we came to Mariampol; my feet were wounded and my stockings full of blood. The soldiers advised me to ask for a car, but I preferred physical suffering to the continuous cursing and foul language of the chiefs. All the same, they took me before their commander, and he remarked that I had walked three days and so could walk a fourth. We came next day to Wolkowsk, whence we were to be sent on to Prussia. I and five others were put provisionally in the depot. The women's department was in ruins, so we were taken to the men's.

"I did not know what to do, as there was no place to sit down, except upon the dreadfully filthy floor. There was even no straw, and the stench on the floor set me vomiting instantly. Here I spent two days and two nights, passing the whole time at the window. On the third day a soldier of the depot, a Jew, took me into his room, a tiny cell, where I staid with his wife.

"The prisoners told me that many of them were detained 'by mistake' for seven or eight months awaiting their papers before being sent across the frontier. It is easy to imagine their condition after a seven months' stay in this sewer without a change of linen. They advised me to give the jailer money, as he would then send me on to Prussia immediately. But I had been six weeks on the way already and my letter had not reached my people. At last the soldier allowed me to go to the post-office with his wife, and I sent a registered letter to St. Petersburg." Mme. C—— has influential kinsfolk in the capital, and in a few days the Governor-General telegraphed for her to be sent on instantly to Prussia. "My papers (she says) were discovered immediately, and I was sent to Eydtkunen and set at liberty." It must be owned that the picture is horrible. But it is not a whit overcharged. To such of us Russians as have had to do with prisons every word rings true and every scene looks normal. Oaths, filth, brutality, bribery, blows, hunger—these are the essentials of every ostrog and of every depot from Kovno to Kamchatka and from Archangel to Erzerum.—*Krapotkine's Russian and French Press.*

—Experiments are in progress in Russia, under the direction of the Government, with the view of finding a process of solidifying the petroleums used as fuel. The process so far employed consists in heating the oil, and afterwards adding from one to three per cent. of soap. The latter dissolves in the oil, and the liquid upon cooling forms a mass having the appearance of cement, and the hardness of compact tallow. It is hard to light, burns slowly and without smoke, but develops much heat, and leaves about two per cent. of a hard black residuum.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

—Most farmers can keep a few hives of bees to advantage. Honey, like fruit, should be often found on the farmer's table.

RURAL REALITIES

As Guy Carleton Found Them too Near New York.

It is now the golden time when the thoughtful man says unto himself, lo, it is hotter than beeswax in town, and I will arise and flee as a bird to the mountains; I will lay me down, languid with a midsummer night's dream, by the bank of the laughing waters, under the trees beloved by the slow stirring wind; I will view the coming of the chariot of day through the gates of pearl garlanded with roses; I will listen to the choir of happy birds, the drone of the wandering bee, the pipe of the nestlings under the eaves, the fiddle of the locust and the deep throated

boom of the bullfrog in his sedgy lair; I will watch the storm king build his towers and walls and battlements on high, hurling cloud against cloud and thunderbolt against thunderbolt till his wrath is appeased, and then to me shall be blown the sweetness and the coolness of wet fields, and through the long and languorous purple hour shall come twilight and the peace of him who liveth well; and under the solemn dome of dusk, under the young eyes of the stars, under the broad sheen of the rising moon shall I float down the river of rest to an infinite calm.

This is the city man's dream of a country heaven, but I have not found it.

I found the trees beloved by the slow stirring wind, but I found, too, that a large colony of painful ants had got there before me and was disposed to quarrel with intruders. I have watched the coming of the chariot of day through the gates of pearl, and I noticed the thermometer throw one leg over the eightieth rung, and then reach up and pull himself up to the ninetieth before the chariot had got fairly going. I have learned to love the drone of the wandering bee at immense distances, having discovered that that pampered insect considers it quite a joke to poniard a slumbering stranger without provocation.

I have seen an abundance of fresh vegetables in rural districts and miles of orchard bending under the wealth of pippin and cherry, but the frugal and far seeing farmer had mortgaged the entire lot, and the stranger had to content himself with a snuffle for yellow peas just picked from a Baltimore can.

These things have made me sad. It seems to me the honest granger should have nobler aspirations than to paint his house yellow, his barn blue and his well box green, insert a four line advertisement in the Sunday papers and steer unsuspecting citizens against his corned beef and malaria in the guise of health and economy. It seems to me somewhat unreasonable for a man to seek so far and fare so badly when he could just as well enjoy his flies and skimmed milk, his insomnia and profanity without leaving the city.

But the fact is every man bred in a city considers himself swindled unless he has two weeks of summer on a farm, just as the farmer thinks life not worth living without an annual tour through the joys of the Bowery in winter. It is an outbreak of inward grossedness, like the hives, and every man gets it. The whole pharmacopœia can furnish no remedy, and the only relief is to go and pursue the wayward fancy and come home full of sunburn, colic and repentance.

Go to the country, you toilers seeking for rest, but let it be country indeed, with no mingling of town. Seek your balm from sky and field, from sea and hill, from leaf and blossom and bird, and you will get it for the asking. Let the sun brown the cheek and hands of your daughters. Let your boys scurry through the tangle of woods, wild as the chipmunk they chase. Get as far as steam can carry you from the city and its worry, from the crowd and its tiresome spery; be a child of nature, a worshiper of haziness and sunshine—there is the sovereign healing you seek, and you will seek it in the gatherings of fashion in vain.—N. Y. World.

Very Sociable.

"The people of New York are not very sociable, are they?" said a western man, addressing an acquaintance who lived in the east.

"Well, I don't know but they are, although they may be a little peculiar in that respect. For several years I had my office in a very large building on Broadway. One day a fellow came in and asked if my name was J. W. McFiddleton. I told him it was, and then, after a few moments' silence, he said: 'My office is just across the hall, and ever since I saw your sign several years ago I have been intending to drop in and see you. I am your brother, you know, and—well, how are you getting along, anyway?' Yes," continued the eastern man, "they are a trifle peculiar, but after you get in with them you find them very sociable."—Arkansaw Traveler.

Goodby, Goosy.

"Little do you know how we bartenders are imposed upon. Woe is our lot. Today a six footer entered our saloon and called for brandy. He imbibed a large quaff.

" 'Has Goosy been in?' he asked.

" 'Whose Goosy?' said I.

" 'Goosy walks like this.'

"The six-footer drooped on his haunches, spread his legs apart like a painfully bandy-legged being and waddled towards the door. Suddenly straightening himself out, he howled at me 'Goodby, Goosy,' and fled a mile up the street before I found time to run from behind the bar."—Philadelphia News.

Dangers of Education.

Hotel Guest—I don't believe in this modern custom of tipping. I want you to understand that.

Waiter—I's been to school, sah, an' I happen to know there ain't nothin' modern about it, sah. The custom is as old as civilization, sah.

"Oh, come now."

"Fac', sah. I learned in history, sah, that one time a rich man like you named Caligula went somewhere to supper an' it cost him $400,000 before he got through, sah. By the way, sah, all the things you ordered is out, sah."—Omaha World.

In Need of a Prefix.

"Hello, old boy! Heard you're going to be married—and a fine girl, too, eh?"

"Well, yes, she has a very comely figure."

"Oh, but that's aside from the question. How about the incomely figure?"—Detroit Free Press.

Signs of Summer Flights.

First Beer Garden Waiter—Mrs. De Goode is off for the summer again.

Second Waiter—How do you know anything about that fine lady's movements?

"Mr. De Goode has just come in."—Omaha World.

UNRIVALED SCENERY.

Indescribable Grandeur of the Grand Canyon of the Arkansas and the Plains.

The Grand Canyon of the Arkansas excels in majesty any scene which it has yet been our privilege to look upon. How many ages or centuries or thousands of years the remorseless river was engaged in cutting its way through these everlasting mountains is a matter of conjecture. The channel of the river (at this point not a large one) pursues a tortuous way for many miles between the lofty rocks, which its ceaseless gnawings have severed. The solid walls, rising sometimes almost perpendicularly to the height of eleven hundred feet, the winding course of the canyon apparently closing us in a doorless prison, the skylight seeking to penetrate the depths of the abyss, and a splashing rain, all added to the beauty, the grandeur, the terror, the excitement, and the pleasure of the occasion. Our good engine, with remarkable ease and speed, climbing up the grade on the background of the enormous rocks, looked like a speck, a dot, a child's plaything. "The Royal Gorge," as it is called, is the culmination of the canyon. Here is scarcely room for the river alone, but man's ingenuity has overcome nature's obstructions, and a well-used thoroughfare is the result. Emerging from the canyon the road follows the Arkansas river to Salida. On our left are the snow-covered peaks of Sangre de Cristo, Spanish name meaning the "Blood of Christ." Here we leave the river and begin to climb and scale the heights of Marshall Pass over the great continental divide.

We wind along the mountain sides rising higher and higher. Our train is divided into two sections. Looking upward we see now a line of earth which marks the course of the road; now the first section of our train appears, leading us half a mile. Looking downward we see the course we have come; now one, now two, now three sections of the road appear at once, tier above tier. Looking outward we see the great slopes of the majestic mountains and the recesses of the valleys. The Rockies seem to open the doors of their secret chambers and to reveal to us their hidden beauties. At length, on the very summit, in a long snow-shed, through many of which we have passed, our panting, puffing engine, like a tired and overburdened animal, stops in its course, as if to gather strength for the struggle before it in carrying its load down on the other side. We are 10,878 feet (more than two miles) above the level of the sea.

The descent, with the loops of the road bending back and forth, and with somewhat milder scenery, is the reverse of the ascent. The train rolls on, and now darkness comes upon us. Our road lay through a gorge described as "grander, deeper, darker, and yet more beautiful than we had so recently passed through." It is called the black canyon. Sitting or standing upon the back platform of our car we were quite able to see the majestic outlines of this great gorge. Waterfalls, the swiftly-flowing river, the lofty and precipitous rocks reaching out their arms as if to crush us in their embrace, the Currecanti Needle—an abrupt and isolated pinnacle, symmetrical and graceful—are all discernible in the darkness, which lends to each a charm of its own. The morning light finds us on the great plains.

An awful, a terrible desert. Its desolation is simply indescribable. It extends for more than one hundred miles between the Grand and the Green rivers, and while dreary and somewhat monotonous, is by no means uninteresting. On the right and left are arid wastes of land, bearing here and there the scantiest possible growth of worthless weeds. The hills in color and in their wrinkled surface remind one of the hides of some gigantic elephant. The buttes, with thin, level tops, precipitous faces and barren appearance, rise continually on either side. In the Green river valley irrigation has begun to change the barrenness into fruitfulness. Onward we speed up the ascent of the Wasatch range, through Castle Gate, whose warders are the great rocks which stand at its entrance, up the Price river canyon, down which Sydney Johnston marched his army home from Utah after he had established the authority of our Government over the Mormon rebels.—*Cor. Chicago Times.*

All in Half a Century.

The discovery of the electric telegraph;

The discovery of photography;

The establishment of ocean steam navigation;

The annexation of Texas;

The war with Mexico and the acquisition of California with the discoveries of gold that followed;

The French revolution of 1848;

The rise and fall of Napoleon III.; and the establishment of the French republic;

The laying of the ocean cables;

The great civil war and the abolition of slavery in the United States;

The unification of Italy;

The great Franco-German war and the unification of Germany;

The overthrow of the Pope's temporal power;

The emancipation of the Russian serfs;

The extension of Russian power into Central Asia;

The discovery of the sources of the Nile and the Niger, and the exploration of interior Africa;

The discovery of the telephone.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—There are 83 students in Mr. Spurgeon's Pastors' College.

CHEAPER FENCING.

An Important Question That Is Rapidly Growing in Interest.

The question of fencing has long been important to land owners, and it is rapidly growing in interest. The materials formerly used for this purpose are steadily becoming scarcer and dearer. Stone, rail, boards, and live fences were well in their day, but so were the scythe, sickle and flail, before the advent of mowing, reaping and threshing machines. The use of these valuable machines did not extend more rapidly than has metalic fencing. I subjoin the following extracts by prominent authors: "A farm of 160 acres, as fenced on many old farms, has 20 acres of land taken up in this worse than useless manner." "A hedge covers a great deal of ground and shades still more. It is not a cheap and durable fence." "Hedges occupy in many districts in England one-fifth of the soil." "The hedge destroys the value of the land for several feet on each side, by the exhausting of the roots. The necessary training is expensive and troublesome, and without it the hedge is valueless."

In 1872 the use of iron and steel fencing was unknown in this country, save for parks and lawns; plain wire had been used to some extent, but with unsatisfactory results. In 1873 the manufacture of wire with barbs attached began, and such was the popular demand for it that its consumption more than doubled each year, reaching over 80,000 tons in 1881. Many of the great railroads prefer to fence their tracks with metallic fencing. The United States Commissioners of Indian Affairs purchased barbed wire for several Indian tribes in 1883, and again in 1884. Nine years ago the statistics gathered at Washington show that the fences then in existence cost $1,744,-549,931. The additions since then must have raised the cost of the fencing of the country to fully $2,000,000,-000. The interest and repairs amount to over $2,000,000 a year, and rebuilding of decaying fences costs nearly as much more, making our fence tax far more than the cost of the army, navy, the general Government expenses and pensions, together with interest on the public debt.

With such figures is it not time to look about us for a cheaper and more durable fence? The question arises whether metalic fences remedy this evil to a great extent. There is occasionally an accident from the use of barbed wire fences. This danger may be remedied in a great measure by the style of putting them up. For a barbed wire fence, a ridge should be thrown up, leaving a ditch on each side. A field thus prepared with a ridge and ditch will require one less wire, which will cover the cost of making the ridge and ditching and prevent many accidents, as the attention of horses is arrested by a ditch. Four wires, with a good ridge, make a very efficient fence, and one comparatively harmless. Metalic posts are being used quite extensively with satisfactory results. Some assert that they are a protection to stock from electricity, the wires attracting and conducting the fluid to the posts and into the ground, as they are set two feet in the earth, reaching the moisture. At any rate the subject is worthy of thought.—*Cor. Ohio Farmer.*

WEBSTER AND POLK.

The Liberality of the Former and Picayunishness of the Latter.

In conversation a few days since with an old resident of Washington, who was proprietor of a large custom and ready-made clothing establishment on Pennsylvania avenue when James K. Polk was President, he said of all the great men of that time whom he knew or had business transactions with, Polk was the most picayunish, and Webster the largest-hearted. One day Webster came in to select cloth for a dress suit. Almost always beggars, mostly women beggars, watched him as he went in and out of his favorite resorts on the avenue, and approaching him with pitiful tales, never failed to get money, if he had it. This time he had hardly got inside the door when in came a poor old woman, and with tears trickling down her wrinkled cheeks supplicated for alms. Webster was more out of humor than was his wont, and cramming his big hands down into his small pants pockets and brought out a piece of money and said: "Here, take this and be off with you, or I'll have you arrested! It's all I have got for you." After selecting the cloth for his suit he put his hand in his pocket to make the accustomed advance payment. Turning the pocket inside out and looking at it, he said: "If I didn't give that woman a ten-dollar gold piece! Well, it's all the same! It'll do her more good than I could have got out of it. Charge the whole amount!" He rarely asken the price of any thing, and never intimated that it was exorbitant, as Polk always did. Of course, knowing his weakness in this direction, many tradespeople imposed upon him.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

Early Information.

"I knew we were to have steak this morning," observed Dumley at the breakfast table.

"Did you?" responded the landlady, with a pleasant second-floor-front smile, "and how did you know it, Mr. Dumley?"

"I heard the cook pounding it."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—Ohio's wool crop, according to a recent report, was 25,000,000 pounds for the year 1886.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 24 .....1887.

IRRIGATION BONDS.

Now that the Board of Directors of the Irrigation District have organized it may not be amiss to give a little consideration to what comes next. In the Act providing for the formation of irrigation districts Section 15 reads as follows:

SEC. 15—For the purpose of constructing necessary irrigating canals and works and acquiring the necessary property and rights therefor, and otherwise carrying out the provisions of this Act, the Board of Directors of any such district must, as soon after such district is organized as may be practicable, estimate and determine the amount of money necessary to be raised, and shall immediately thereupon call a special election, at which shall be submitted to the electors of such district possessing the qualifications prescribed in this Act, the question whether or not the bonds of said district shall be issued in the amount so determined.

The Section goes on to provide for the means of holding such special election. The law does not say in so many words that the amount of money to be raised by the first issue of the bonds shall be enough to complete all the necessary irrigating canals and works and acquiring the necessary property and rights therefor for the entire district. But it must be reasonably clear that such is the intent of the law; because if a less amount than enough for the whole were issued then a part of the necessary canals and works might be constructed in a short time and a part of the land owners would get use of the water and profit accordingly, while other land owners might be kept a long time; years perhaps, without water; and yet these would be taxed the same as the others from the beginning. It is not to be supposed that such an injustice as this would be was intended when the law was enacted. Now in order for the Directors to know just what amount of bonds should be issued, and for the voters to vote intelligently thereon, it will be necessary to have a working survey made by a competent engineer, and also careful estimates of the cost of the "necessary canals and works." To do this will cost several hundred dollars and without it the work of the Directors would only be a blind guess. But the Directors have no money at their disdosal for this purpose. Perhaps the end might be reached by the landowners in the district agreeing to make a pro rata contribution for the purpose of employing an engineer to make the necessary surveys and estimates. Everyone interested should give the matter serious consideration; no doubt the Directors will give respectful attention to every reasonable suggestion on the subject.

San Bernardino Interested

Our neighbors on the south are much interested in the extension of the C. & C. R. R. The San Bernardino *Index* says:—Should the Carson and Colorado railroad be extended south from Keeler, Inyo county, to tap Southern California, the road will not connect with the Southern Pacific at Mojave, but will connect with the A. & P. railroad at Barstow. The reason for this conclusion is that running south from Keeler by the way of Hayway meadows and Coyote holes, the route to reach Mojave, the road would have to pass through a barren and unproductive country. While on the other hand should the Carson and Colorado people conclude to build the road south from its present terminus they will undoubtedly run it through from Keeler to Darwin, thence through the Panamint mining district on to the immense borax and soda deposits of W. T. Coleman & Co., in Death Valley. Between the latter place and Barstow the road would skirt the rich mining districts in the northern part of San Bernardino county and southern Inyo, and thereby this route secure a local trade the entire length of the road. The distance would be about the same from Keeler to Barstow as from Keeler to Mojave, and it is the opinion of those who know both routes that Yerington, Mills and the other parties interested in the Carson and Colorado railroad will push the road through to Barstow. The people of San Bernardino valley should be alive to the issue and make a move in the matter in directing the attention of the company to the importance of connecting with the California Southern road at Barstow.

Ranch for Sale.

At Black Rock, twelve miles north from Independence, 520 acres of land for sale. Black Rock is one of the very best parts of Owens Valley. Four hundred acres of this land is held under U. S. patent; the remainder is located under the timber culture Act. One hundred and eighty acres are enclosed by a fence of cedar posts and barb wire. Sixty acres are now under cultivation, mostly wheat, oats and barley. A large amount of hay can be cut; blue joint, red clover etc. Several large springs of pure water on the place and good water rights additional. House, outbuildings and corrals. C. & C. railroad half mile distant from east line of land. Owens river eighty rods distant. This is a fine place for an energetic man to improve and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

C. MULHOLLAND,

YOU can Live at home and make more money at work for us, than at anything else in this world. Capital not needed; you are started free. Both sexes; all ages. Any one can do the work. Large earnings sure from the first start. Costly outfit and terms free. Better not delay. Costs you nothing to send us your address and find out if you are wise you will do so at once. H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

CORAL SHELLS, and other MARINE CURIOSITIES. We have agents constantly employed in securing rare specimens of the above-named articles, and offer to the public as fine a collection for ONE DOLLAR as they can procure at any regular shell store for double the amount. OUR DOLLAR CABINET, containing over TWENTY VARIETIES of Shells, Coral, etc., will please both old and young. Carefully packed, and mailed postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Address:

MARINE CURIOSITY SUPPLY CO.,
(Box 15) KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

INTENDING ADVERTISERS should address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
10 Spruce Street, New York City,
For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPEES,
Will be sent FREE, on application.

MISCELALNEOUS.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnishee in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

P. H. MACK,
COUNTY CLERK,
—AND—
Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For furthe particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.
P. W. Forbes, Independence.

NOTICE.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT NUMBER 18.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are invited to send for exhibition at the Fair of Agricultural District No. 18, of California, all kinds of manufactured articles of American production; all products of the soil; mineral products; objects of a curious nature, or such as are of interest to science; collections of native insects; fossils, rare books, or other printed matter or manuscripts. The Directors desire to make an interesting display and will welcome everything that will be likely to instruct or entertain the public. Full guarantee will be given for the safe return to the consignor of any article sent for exhibition at the Fair, which will begin at Independence October 4th and continue through the week. Anything consigned for exhibition should reach Independence not later than Saturday, October 1st and should be addressed to the Secretery.

C. MULHOLLAND,
Secretary Agricultural Dist. No. 18.

FINAL PRE-EMPTION PROOF.

D. S. No. 1109.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
August 6, 1887.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence on September 27, 1887, viz: August Stecker, for the W ½ of S E ¼ and W ½ of N E ¼, Sec 22 Twp 13 S, R 35 E, M D. M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of said claim, viz: John C. Irwin, John A. Lank, Arthur Tanner and Alexander Clark, all Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
o m14 Register.

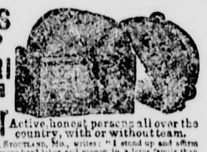
FOR SALE.

A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

J. W. SYMUES.
On the Ranch.

Independence, May 7, 1887.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer



Active honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, SHORTLAND, Mo., writes: "I stood up and sworn that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a day than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with one team can save in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if I had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DOUGE, JR., jeweler, Nonnat, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st it is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $100."

I will ship a sample to thos desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1716 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the

Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

FIRST ANNUAL FAIR OF Agricultural District No. 18. STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed Of the Counties of

ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

Independence,

Commencing Monday, October 10th, and Continuing Five Days.

A. R. CONKLIN.....*President.*
C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN,	NATHAN RHINE,
WM. WALKER,	W. S. ENOS,
W. K. MILLER,	HARVEY BOONE,
T. J. GOODALE,	JOHN SHEPHERD.

FIRST DAY—Tuesday.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a junior member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward.....$20 00

CLASS II.
GRADED HORSES.

In this class none shall be awarded premiums but such as furnish proof of a cross, either of sire or dam with a thoroughbred

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$15 00
Best stallion 1 year old	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	10 00
Best mare, 2 years old	5 00
Best mare, 1 year old	5 00

CLASS III.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$20 00
Best stallion, 1 year old	5 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	15 00
Best mare, 2 years old	7 50
Best mare, 1 year old	5 00
Best stallion and family, not less than three	20 00

CLASS IV.
TEAMS.

Best matched team	$15 00
Best single gelding, 3 years old and upward	7 50

CLASS V.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$15 00
Best matched team	15 00
Best single gelding	7 50

CLASS V.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion, any breed or age, Association Silver Cup, Engraved.
Best mare, any breed or age, Association Silver Cup, Engraved.

SECOND DAY—Wednesday.

CLASS VII.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	$7 50
Best Jennet, 2 years old and upward	2 50
Best Jack and family, not less than three	10 00

CLASS VIII.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person.....$10 00

CLASS IX.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, 1 year old and upward	$5 00
Second best bull, 1 year old and upward	5 00
Best bull calf	10 00

CLASS X.
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	$10 00
Best cow, 2 years Old	5 00
Best heifer calf	5 00

CLASS XI.
SHEEP.

Best ram, 2 years old and upward	$5 00
Best lot of ewes, not less than five	5 00
Best lot of ewe lambs, not less than five	2 50

CLASS XII
GOATS.

Best lot of goats, not less than three.....$5 00

CLASS XIII.
SWINE

Best boar, 2 years old and upward	$2 50
Best boar under 2 years old	2 00
Best sow, 2 years old and upward	2 50
Best sow, 1 year old and under	2 50
Best pen of 5 pigs, any age or breed	2 50

CLASS XIV.
POULTRY ETC.

Best pair of fowls, any age or breed	$2 00
Best hen and brood of chicks	2 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	2 00

THIRD DAY—Thursday.

Second Department.

CLASS I
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

Best 100 pounds of flour	$5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat, any variety	3 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	3 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	3 00
Best 100 pounds of corn	2 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	2 50
Best bale of timothy hay	2 50
Best bale of alfalfa hay	2 50

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	$1 00
50 pounds Early Rose potatoes	1 00
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	2 00
12 parsnips	1 00
12 carrots	1 00
12 pounds turnips	1 00
12 beets	1 00
10 pounds tomatoes, any variety	1 00
½ doz. cabbage	1 00
50 pounds any variety of onions	1 00
½ doz. squash	1 00
pumpkin	1 00
sample of red peppers	1 00
½ doz. watermelons	1 00
¼ doz. cucumbers	1 00
¼ doz. cantaloupes	1 00
10 pounds of white beans	1 00
10 pounds of pink beans	1 00
10 pounds garden peas	1 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$2 50
for of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old	2 50
10 pounds of cheese	2 00
10 pounds of lard	2 00
display of honey	Silver Pitcher
Apiary display	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	2 00
variety of jellies	Silver Butter Knife
variety of preserves	Set of Teaspoons
variety of pickles	Pickle Jar
Sample of hams and bacon, each	5 00

FOURTH DAY—Friday.

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best ½ doz varieties apples	Glass Water Set
3 varieties apples	Fruit Knife
display pears	$2 50
peaches	2 50
plums	2 50
quinces	Sugar Tongs
grapes, four varieties	2 00
grapes	1 50
5 pounds dried apples	1 50
5 pounds dried peaches	1 50
5 pounds dried plums	1 50
exhibition of dried fruits in varieties	2 00

Fourth Department.

CLASS I.

Best set harness manufactured in district	$5 00
bridle made in district	2 50
pair boots made in district	2 00
pair lady's shoes made in district	2 00
½ doz. brooms made in district	2 00

Fifth Department.

CLASS I.

Best 4 bottles wine made in district	$2 00
Best 4 bottles brandy made in district	2 00

Sixth Department.

Best patchwork quilt	Needle Case
Best crochet quilt	Toilet Set
Best silk embroidery	Glove Case
Handsomest crazy quilt	Lady's Fan
Handsomest pillow shams	Needle Case
Handsomest sofa cushion	Lady's Purse
Handsomest tidy	One Dollar
Best specimen crochet work	Breast Pin
Best display of fancy articles, for which a suitable premium will be given.	

FIFTH DAY—Saturday

Seventh Department.

CLASS I.

Best oil painting of any kind	$5 00
crayon drawing, one color	2 50
specimen penmanship	1 00
Collection of paintings by the Artist	3 00

Eighth Department.

CLASS I.

Best display gold, silver and lead ores, each	$5 00
Cabinet of minerals	5 00
display borax	2 50
display of salt	2 50

Ninth Department.

CLASS I.

Best 2 loaves of wheat bread	$1 00
2 loaves corn bread	1 00
2 loaves graham bread	1 00
plate of raised biscuit	1 00
varieties of bread	1 50
specimen of any kind of cake	1 00

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entires to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, free for all. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, two-year-olds, to wagon. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Half mile dash, saddle horses, free for all. Purse, $50.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, double team. Purse, $75.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will be awarded a silver-mounted bridle.

FRIDAY.

RUNNING—Dash of half mile, free for for all. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Purse, $150.

SATURDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, to harness, single. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Indian pony race, 1 mile, Indians to ride no entrance fee. Purse, $25.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m., sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	30 00

A. R. CONKLIN, President.
C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

WELLES BARNES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

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J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9:15 a. m.	5:50 p. m.
Dayton	9:45 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Wabuska	11:55 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3:40 p. m.	11:40 a. m.
Luning	5:10 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Soda Springs	6:10 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
Belleville	7:45 p. m.	7:55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8:20 p. m	Lv. 7:05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7:45 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Benton	11:25 a m	1:15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1:40 p. m.	11:30 p. m.
Alvord	2:30 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5:00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Keeler	5:40 p. m.	7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN,
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
c476tf

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LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n30m3*

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AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24 1887

DIED.

HUGHES—At Lone Pine, September 17, 1887, John Robeson Hughes, aged 63 years.

Doctor Long has left Lone Pine, and is located at Visalia.

Mr. A. R. Conklin got back from Los Angeles on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. Eibeshutz got back from San Francisco at the end of last week.

Gus. Stecker who was laid up several weeks by a hurt on his leg, is able to be about again.

There is a booming new mining camp in White Pine county, Nevada. The place is called Seligman.

Mr. T. C. Boland came up from Keeler Thursday morning and remained in town till last evening.

Thomas Crough came in from Darwin last Tuesday; he is unwell and will stay in town a few weeks.

Mr. C. Latta, of Carson has located some land near Independence; he left here for his home at Carson last Tuesday morning.

The attendance at the funeral of the late John R. Hughes was very large. Parties drove in carriages over sixty miles to attend.

Mr. R. L. Peeler has got a position in a bank at Fresno City. Mrs. Peeler will leave Independence in a few days to join her husband.

Mr. T. J. Goodale, of Fish Spring, was in town last Tuesday, attending a meeting of the Board of Fair Directors of which he is a member.

The fair ball will be given in the new pavilion. This will be the first time in the history of Independence that we had a suitable hall for such a purpose.

Four more horses were taken down to Owens Lake a few days ago to be put to work in the soda vats. Seven acres of new vats will be made this fall.

Mrs. Prairie left town on Thursday morning to return to her home in Canada. She had been at Independence some weeks on a visit to her brother, H. P. Cartier.

Judging by the loud and frequent applause, Mr. Frank Miranda must have made a fine address in the Spanish language at the celebration at Lone Pine last week.

Ledlie Harris Miller, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Miller, of Mono Lake, died at Carson on the 15th inst. of intermittent fever. The young man was aged eighteen years.

Among other articles of marble that will be exhibited from the Swansea quarry is an oval table top of moss-agate marble. This is a beautiful piece of furniture; perhaps there is not another like it in the world.

Miss Naylor, who had been acting as telegraph operator at Lone Pine Station for some weeks, returned home last Saturday morning. Mrs. Scott, the regular operator having returned from a vacation. Miss Naylor is a very proficient operator.

Senator John P. Jones of Nevada, and others are investing large sums of money in improvements at Santa Monica. A 14 inch pipe is being laid to supply the town with water. The present population of the place is between 3,000 and 4,000.

Many years ago Mr. Hughes and Martin Mee were partners in business. For several weeks before the death of Mr. Hughes, Mr. Mee never left the bedside of his old friend, except to take food or snatch brief sleep when quite worn out.

Last Wednesday night the valley was treated to a display of lightning and thunder. There was enough commotion to remind one of Eastern thunder storms. Rain poured heavily for some hours. The roads are much improved by the rain.

Mr. H. L. Clark, returned from his trip to Visalia last Saturday. He met there Mr. W. Russell, brother to Mrs. Clark, and Mr. Ogburn, her uncle, and these gentlemen came with him to Independence. Mr. Russell will return to Yolo county a few weeks hence; it is the intention of Mr. Ogburn to stay in Owens valley.

On Wednesday of last week a young man named Daniel Busby shot and killed G. W. Cahoon near Three Rivers, Tulare county. No other person was near at the time of the shooting. Busby delivered himself into custody and said that he had shot in self defence, as Cahoon had advanced upon him with a double barreled shot gun.

The premium list for the Fair will be extensively altered, particularly where it applies to ladies' work. For all articles of needle work, fine art, displays of preserved fruits, and such other products as ladies make and exhibit, the premiums will be much increased. The revised list will be published next week. There will also be several changes of premiums for horses and cattle, some new classes being added to the present list.

Hon. J. F. Hallock left Independence last Saturday morning for his home at Carson. Mr. Hallock was more than well satisfied with Owens valley; he was pleased to say that all that had been told in favor of the country had been more than verified by what he had seen. He invested in land near Independence, and is more than likely to return and make his home here when his term of office as Controller of Nevada shall end.

The Directors of Irrigation No. 1, of Inyo county, having all filed the necessary bonds, and the same being approved, met for the first time at Independence last Thursday. The members of the Board are A. C. Harvey, W. L. Hunter, H. L. Clark, S. A. Densmore and C. B. Rawson. Mr. Hunter was chosen Chairman. A good deal of consideration was given to several important matters but no definite action was taken and the Board adjourned until next Tuesday.

The celebration of Mexican Independence at Lone Pine last Friday was one of the most successful ever held there. The attendance of the Independence brass band was an agreeable feature of the occasion, and the boys excelled their usual performance. Soon after supper, and when the company were in the high of their enjoyment, word was brought that John R. Hughes was dying, and as a mark of respect dancing at once ended and the company dispersed. This was the only drawback to an otherwise very agreeable meeting.

Darwin Notes.

The anniversary of Mexican Independence was duly celebrated at Darwin. This year there were over three times as many ladies in the town as at the same period last year. The ball was a fine affair; good music, and as men came from every mining camp for miles around, there were three gentlemen to each lady. This only seemed to add to the enjoyment of both sexes, however. At midnight a fine supper was served at the restaurant of Mrs. Buelna; after which dancing was resumed and kept up till near morning. The usual salutes were fired at midnight preceeding; and at sunrise and sunset on the 16th. On the afternoon of the 16th a large procession was formed and paraded up and down Main Street. The Spanish people did all in their power to make the affair a success; and particularly to make it pleasant for all others who attended. This was the most successful and enjoyable affair seen in Darwin for several years.

The Minnietta mine is turning out a good deal of fine ore. The mine is looking well and promises to continue a good ore producer. The ore is all too high grade to be smelted at home and is shipped to San Francisco.

From Lookout reports are of the same character as for several months past. Much ore is being got out, nearly all of which is of such high grade that it is shipped to San Francisco. The second grade ore is kept for home smelting.

Mr. Fitzgerald expects to start up the furnace at Lookout by November 10. Already a good deal of ore is accumulated at the dump.

The Defiance continues to yield as usual. More miners are wanted there. In fact men are wanted at every mine in the district.

Nevada State Fair.

The Nevada State Fair began at Reno on Wednesday and will be continued until next Saturday. The Managers of the Fair wrote many letters urging that a display of Owens Valley products be made as was done two years ago. That display did very much to bring about great improvements now in progress in the valley. The person who made the display gave a good deal of time and labor and spent quite a sum of money in the work. A display this year would have been of not less benefit to Inyo county. But the same person could not afford the expense, and as no help was offered the matter had to be dropped. Every one in Inyo county wants a "boom;" but booms are made, they don't "grow," like Topsy. Our "boom" is coming; but it comes purely on the merit of the country. Intelligent, united and persistent work would hasten it; indolence, ignorance and narrow prejudice may delay but it cannot prevent the rising tide of prosperity for Owens Valley. God has given a rich soil, a glorious climate, an abundance of water; multitudes of intelligent, industrious people are seeking homes. The facts are widely known and the result need not be doubtful.

Fair Again Changed.

During the past few weeks all the help that could be got has been kept at work upon the pavilion, the fair grounds and the race track. At the beginning of the present week it was evidently quite impossible to have the buildings and track ready for opening next week, and on Tuesday evening the Directors met and changed the time for holding the fair, putting it back two weeks. The fair will now open on Monday, October 10th, and will continue till Friday, October 14th, inclusive. The Directors were very reluctant to make this change, but were forced to do it by the impossiblity of getting ready sooner. The pavilion building is now under cover and is a large and handsome structure. The race track is rapidly coming into good shape; a large sprinkling machine was received yesterday from San Francisco and will be put in operation upon the track today. Every other means is being used to make a first class track; the ground is good and will make one of the best race courses in the State.

Passed Away.

John R. Hughes died at his residence at Lone Pine, at twenty minutes past 1 o'clock last Saturday morning. He was surrounded by friends and his end was peaceful and painless. Mr. Hughes had been ailing during the past year or two; for some months past he had been growing weaker and his end was not unexpected. His widow and some children by a former marriage survive him. He left some property, the exact value of which is not yet known. His remains were buried at Lone Pine last Sunday; the funeral services being conducted by the Masonic fraternity, of which Mr. Hughes had long been a member. John Hughes was one of the pioneers of Owens valley; a man of great generosity and kindness of heart, and with many devoted friends.

Anchored.

Mr. Charles T. Snow, late of Hawthorne, Nevada, came down to Owens valley a couple of months ago. He don't want to go away again; in fact he don't dare to go. Before coming here he was for years terribly afflicted with asthma; now he is longer winded than a politician, a local preacher or a bookpeddler. He used to wheeze and groan like an old accordeon, but now his breathing is long, easy and gentle, like a pair of new bellows blown by a lazy blacksmith. Mr. Snow is content to stay in Owens valley till he shall melt away into what Sairy Gamp called "a little sirup;" though, by the way, he is now of as ample girth as Falstaff.

What Irrigation Does.

The Riverside *Press* claims that within the limits of 6000 acres in that settlement there is not less than $15,000,000 worth of property. The assessed valuation of the settlement is $3,500,000. This vast amount of property has been created by irrigation. At the new settlement on the east side of Owens river near Independence, at least ten thousand acres will be irrigated inside of a year. The soil is as good as any at Riverside.

A Fine Specimen.

Mr. Frank Fitzgerald has sent up from Lookout a fine specimen of ore for exhibition at the Fair. The ore of which this is a specimen is taken from the Confidence mine; it carries $8.326 86 per ton in silver and $196 92 cents in gold. Total value of ore per ton, $8,583 82. This specimen weighs 23¼ pounds and is worth $80 92. It will be on exhibition at the pavilion.

A Washout.

The heavy rain on Thursday morning caused a washout on the C. & C. road at Swansea. An empty car was run back to Keeler and filled with ties which were taken up the road and thrown into the gap. Plenty of help was at hand but the train was delayed four hours.

American Club Meeintg.

Following are the minutes of a meeting held at Lone Pine on Thursday evening, September 15th, for the purpose of forming a Club of the American Party.

At 8 o'clock p. m. the meeting was called to order by W. T. Grant, Esq., member of the State Central Committee. W. K. Miller was chosen Chairman of the meeting and J. E. Reynolds Secretary.

Mr. Grant was called upon by the Chair and addressed the meeting with ability, setting forth the need for a new political party and the objects of the American Party.

Further discussion was invited from those interested in the objects of the meeting and Mr. Meysan, in response to invitation, said that while he favored the general principles which the American party advocated his own opinion was that they could be better accomplished by agitation within the two great existing parties. He deprecated the formation of a new party as likely to destroy one of the old ones. Mr. Grant replied to Mr. Meysan as to the comparative efficacy of the two modes of accomplishing what was sought, and whether the extinction of the old parties, or either of them, was particularly deplorable.

There was further discussion by the previous speakers and others.

A motion was made and carried that those present be invited to come forward and sign the Club Roll.

A resolution was carried that Mr. Grant, of the State Central Committee, appoint a committee of three to open a list of the voters of Lone Pine desiring to affiliate with the new party and join the Lone Pine Club. Mr. Grant appointed as follows: J. J. Stewart, W. K. Miller and J. G. Dodge. There being no further business the meeting adjourned sine die.

W. K. MILLER, Chairman.

E. F. ROWELL, Secretary.

A Great and Beautiful Cavern.

On their way back from Visalia, Mr. R. L. Clark and his friends visited a great cavern that was recently discovered in the mountains. The cavern is on Kawea creek, about fifty miles east from Visalia; the entrance to it being in the mountain side several hundred feet above the bed of the stream. There are many chambers, separated by narrow passages. In one of the chambers the petrifactions suspended from the roof are hollow stems of various lengths. By tapping these tubes with a stick they sound like a piano, and one of the party was able to play airs upon this most strange instrument. In an other chamber stands the exact form of an upright cylinder steam boiler, rivets, joints and all complete. In an other the floor is covered with what appears to be rows of delicate, fluted lace work. Forms equally strange are found in yet more chambers; all the petrifactions are snow white and sparkle when light is thrown upon them, as if encrusted with diamonds. The party explored the cavern to a depth of about a thousand feet; but being pressed for time they could not go further. How far the cavern may extend into the mountain is not yet known; a man named Pugh has claimed the place, and is making improvements that will admit of further exploration. This cavern can be readily reached by traveling on horeback from Owens valley; it is sure to become a favorite resort for tourists.

The Sheep License.

The State Supreme Court has decided that the Mono county sheep license is constitutional. For years past several counties in this State and in Nevada had tried in vain to find some way to make sheep owners pay something to the counties where their sheep pastured. Much credit is due to the people of Mono county for their perseverance in pushing this matter to a successful issue. It is a high distinction for their Attorney, R. S. Miner, Esq., that he should have succeeded where so many had failed to get a decision from the Supreme Court in favor of a law that appears to be a complete remedy for the difficult subject. It is nothing less than justice that where a vast number of sheep are pastured a good part of the year, to the great profit of the owners, they should be made to pay a reasonable part of the local taxation. And under this license law no injustice can be done the migratory herdsman; the permanent dweller in each county will be taxed on sheep the same as transient visitors. Against this the sheepmen can have no just grounds for complaint.

Small Blaze.

Near two o'clock last Saturday morning there was an alarm of fire at Lone Pine. The boys were on hand in a few minutes with hose and water; but the fire was confined to a little shed which was burned and was of little consequence.

Card of Thanks.

Mrs. C. W. Ober desires to return her most sincere and heartfelt thanks to the many friends who so kindly tended and nursed her husband during his fatal illness and for the consolation tendered at her bereavement.

Many sarcastic remarks are being made on the appointment of Marcus D. Boruck as private Secretary to Governor Waterman. Mr. Boruck has his own opinions of things, as every man has who is not a fool; but it is quite safe to believe that he will never advise the Governor to do a single act that an honorable man need be ashamed of. By long experience and wide acquaintance few men in the State are better fitted for the position to which he has been appointed than Mr. Boruck.

The Supreme Court of Illinois in confirming the death sentence of the Chicago anarchists has established a precedent that will preserve law and order from outrageous violation by ignorant, misguided fanatics in all parts of the Union. Enforcement of law is the best safeguard of liberty. The rich man can buy protection; the poor man must depend for protection upon public law; and the man who disregards law is the worst enemy of the poor.

Statitsics show that the consumption of whiskey has fallen off about one half in the United States since 1840. The consumption of wine has increased forty per cent, while beer in comparison is now drunk at the rate of about eight to one. Any change from the use of the more brutalizing liquor is something to be thankful for.

The horses at Los Angeles appear to be set wild by the boom. The local papers contain thrilling descriptions of teams running away nearly every day; and crashing into street cars and other vehicles.

James G. Fair is now President of the Nevada Bank of San Fisncisco, Mr. Flood having resigned from ill health. It is believed the change will lead to more interest being taken in mines and mining.

It is stated that Edison, the great inventor, will build a winter home near Oroville, Butte county, in this State. Every person who knows anything of the climate wants a home in California.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

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Ordering by mail has many advantages when you are able to find a firm in a position to give you goods as cheap as any house in America, together with a large and varied assortment, and who rest on a foundation as firm as the "Rock of Gibraltar," justice and everyone treated alike, all goods marked in plain figures and no deviation; in fact, conducting a business so that the most inexperienced are treated with the same courtesy and consideration as are the best judges.

We Claim Ours to be such a House. We Employ Four Experienced Buyers, Who are Ever on the Alert Purchasing Desirable Goods From the All Principal Marts of the World.

Once a Customer Always a Customer. You will receive Prompt and Careful Attention at

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829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

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I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

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Bee Keeper.

VALUE OF A STILL TONGUE.

Men Who Talk Too Much Expose the Secrets of Their Business.

[Scientific American.]

An old, experienced Wall street banker remarked in course of conversation with a reporter on one of our exchanges, a few days ago, that "a still tongue was often a fortune." The idea he wished to convey was that men who talked too much expose the secrets of their business. A silent man is generally the safest adviser; he thinks before he speaks, and weighs well his words. Some men are as ready with their opinions as a hungry man for dinner; all that is required is the opportunity to air them. Others are so voluble they tell all they know about their own business, and their neighbors' as well. Generally, you can take the measure of an inveterate talker, as it's wind and froth. On the other hand, the man who holds his tongue is not easily fathomed. "Still water runs deep," with but little noise and friction, while the shallows foam an fret with constant tumult.

As a rule, the silent man is methodical, painstaking, careful. He weighs his words and pounds accurately. In business he makes no fuss or parade; he transacts it, however, with diligence and prudence. Brag and vanity are twins; together they were born and together they will die.

Conceit and boasting are poor elements in trade; airs put on as soon as a little money is made usually have a chill. Boasting of big profits and a speedy fotune to every listener shows a lack of good sense and sound judgment. Men have been hung on their own testimony, and merchants have failed from too much tongue.

Joseph Bonaparte's Bordentown House.

[Philadelphia Times.]

On the 3d of January, 1820, the mansion was burned—no one knows how—and on that occasion all the pipes of wine and casks of liquor in the cellar were rolled through a passage to the creek and saved. Some of Joseph Bonaparte's fine wines are said to be still in existence in Philadelphia. So popular was the polite ex-king that on that occasion the ladies of Bordentown turned out with little else than their hose and with leather buckets filled with water mounted ladders and tried to put out the fire. It was a great loss, for the grand staircase, the statues, busts and rare paintings, the heavy chandeliers and hangings and tapestry fringed with real gold and silver, were all destroyed. A well-known Philadelphia lady, who visited the house, has left a record, in which she says:

After we had examined the books, the paintings on the walls and many rich vases which had belonged to Napoleon, the count touched a secret spring and several rows of skilfully-painted book-cases flew open and displayed a set of drawers. These he opened and drew out a number of caskets containing splendid jewels of all descriptions. Several clusters were jeweled handles of swords, other portions of crowns rudely broken off and more the lids of small boxes. He showed us the crown and rings he wore as king of Spain, also the crown, robe and jewels in which Napoleon was crowned. After our eyes were tired of the glare of diamonds and emeralds he touched another spring and opened another set of drawers, containing some of Napoleon's most valuable papers and letters, tied by ribbons and fastened by jeweled clasps.

"While we were wondering how to make our exit he approached another book-case (the room was lined with them) and the whole case flew back, forming an entrance into his sleeping apartment, which consisted of a chamber, dress and bathing room and a small studio or boudoir. The curtains, canopy and furniture were of light-blue satin, trimmed with silver. Over the bed was a splendid mirror and there were several others in the room. The walls were covered with paintings, principally of young females with less clothing than seemed comfortable for this cold climate. In every room of the house there were statues of Napoleon in different positions and various sizes. There were also statues of all the members of his family."

An Aged Tribunal.

Everything about the supreme court is impressive and awe inspiring. Even the two trim negro men who sit at the inner and outer doors and noiselessly open them by means of a cord attached to the door knobs, to allow persons to pass in and out, apparently perform that duty with a deep sense of their responsibility. The semi-circular chamber, with its stately columns of mottled Potomac marble, its half domed roof lighted by skylights, its substantial, old fashioned furniture and the rich upholstery of the sofas arranged upon the sides for the accommodation of spectators, recall historic scenes, glorified as they are viewed through the dim mist of time, and its walls seem ready to echo the voices of the past. The appearance and bearing of the nine elderly gentlemen who sit in a row upon a raised platform behind a long desk, clothed in their black silk robes; the absolute silence enjoined upon all not having to address the court, and the subdued monotones in which the business is transacted, make one feel that here at least are gravity and attention befitting the dignity of a great government.—American Magazine.

In Place of Dynamite.

Wood powder has recently been introduced as an explosive in the Belgian army in place of dynamite. The powder is obtained by treating ordinary sawdust with a mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, which is afterward formed into cartridges by means of powerful presses. To protect these cartridges from moisture they are afterward covered with paraffined paper. The instantaneous production of the gases arising upon the explosion causes the air in contact with the face surface of the cartridge to act to some extent as a light tamping, and the power of the explosion is directed to the other face. In comparative experiments made with wood powder and dynamite it was ascertained that, for equal weights, charges of the first substance were at least as powerful as those of the second, and the results were more regular.—Boston Budget.

Benefits of "Grape Milk."

[Chicago Times.]

A gentleman living near Healdsburg, Cal., has for some time been experimenting in what is called "grape milk." His efforts have at last been rewarded. He has now on hand about 400 bottles of the pure grape juice, which he not only pronounces a good substitute for tea, coffee and other stimulants, but more beneficial to health. He speaks from experience, having discarded tea and coffee and drank nothing but "grape milk" for several weeks.

The first bank ever established was located at Venice, about 1150, and was known as "The Chamber of Loans."

It Came at Last.

"Say," he called, as he stood on the postoffice steps and beckoned to a pedestrian across the street.

The other man came over, was conducted to a seat on the window sill in the corridor, and the first continued:

"I was looking over my diary for 1886 today, and I find that on Feb. 13 I encountered you on Woodward avenue."

"Perhaps you did."

"You asked me if I thought the backbone of winter was broken. I was in a hurry, and took the query under advisement. I am very sorry that the matter slipped my mind, as I generally answer such questions inside of a month."

"And what do you want of me!"

"To apologize, sir, and to say to you that I am now ready to make my reply. Yes, sir, I think the backbone of winter is broken, and I shouldn't be a bit surprised if we had an early spring!"

The other got up and tried to say something, but the effort was a sad failure, and by and by he turned and walked off and went up the street and turned a corner without ever looking back.—Detroit Free Press.

Natural and Manufactured Ice.

It occurred to me a short time ago that manufactured ice was not as good as the natural ice, and I proceeded to investigate the subject. I found that on holding a piece of natural ice in one hand and a piece of manufactured in the other, that the difference in temperature could be readily demonstrated. I could hold the manufactured ice in my hand until it melted, but the natural article grew so cold that I had to drop it. It would seem at first thought that ice ought to be ice, but after a great amount of mental labor I was enabled to solve to my own satisfaction the problem of one kind of ice being colder than another. Water freezes at 32 degs. Fahrenheit, but after it forms into ice the temperature can be reduced until the lowest possible point is reached. As the ice becomes colder I suppose it gets harder and becomes more compact. I have never been able to test it accurately, but I believe that a cubic foot of natural ice will weigh more than a cubic foot of the manufactured.—Ice Dealer in Globe-Democrat.

The Cost of Solomon's Temple.

The talents of gold, silver and brass used in the construction of the temple amounted to $34,399,112,500. The jewels are reckoned to have exceeded that amount, but let them be estimated at equal to it. The vessels of silver consecrated to the uses of the temple were equal to $2,446,720,000, the vessels of gold, $2,726,481,015; the silk vestments of the priests, $50,000; the purple vestment of the singers, $1,000,000; trumpets, $100,000; other musical instruments, $200,000. Ten thousand men were engaged in hewing timber on Lebanon, 70,000 were bearers of burdens, 20,900 men were overseers, all of whom were employed seven years. Solomon bestowed on them $33,669,885. Food and wages, estimated at $1.12 1-2 per day, $469,385,440; the cost of the stone and timber in the rough, $12,726,480,000.

Climate of Tangier.

Like all countries of this latitude, devoid of proper forest growth the seasons are practically but two—wet and dry. From October to April the rains are frequent, the thermometer ranging from 50 to 60 degs. From April to October there is but little rain, and the thermometer varies from 65 to 80 degs. The climate is not dry, but the dampness is all a salt dampness from the Mediterranean, as a rule; and at times this east wind or Levanta is so strong that everything exposed to it becomes wet.—Tangier Cor. Philedelphia Call.

"Preventible" Accidents.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

A physician who has for years occupied an official position which afforded him excellent opportunities for forming a correct judgment, states that the great majority of deaths from accident may be classed as "preventible." That is, the fatal accident might have been prevented by the adoption of simple precautions requiring but a small outlay of money and no waste of time. Speaking from his personal experiences and observations, he states that out of 100 accidents during his four years of service, at least seventy-five might be classified in the word above used, and many valuable lives might have been saved had it not been for common but dangerous custom and indifference.

Celebrating the Fourth.

A novel achievement was effected in Oregon on the Fourth, being no less than the illumination of the snow covered peak of Mount Hood with red fire. William G. Steel led a party to the summit, five men carrying twenty pounds each of red fire powder. Two men spent the night on the summit to touch off the illuminator at 11:30. It was plainly visible at Portland, fifty-one miles away, and at points much farther distant. The peak is 12,720 feet high, and the party crossed dangerous crevasses and had to cut notches in the snow part of the way.

To Cut Glass with Scissors.

Glass may be cut under water with great ease, to almost any shape, with a pair of shears or strong scissors. Two things are necessary for success. First, the glass must be kept quite level in the water while the scissors are applied; and secondly, to avoid risk, it is better to perform the cutting by taking off small pieces at the corners and along the edges, and to reduce the shape gradually to that required. The softer glasses cut the best, and the scissors need not be very sharp.—London Pottery Gazette.

The Curious Mandioca.

[Brazil Cor. New York Sun.]

The common people of Brazil live on jerked beef and mandioca. The former comes from Uruguay and Argentine, and 30,000,000 tons are imported every year. The mandioca is a curious plant, blending life and death in its elements. It resembles the sweet potato or yam, and if used raw is a deadly poison. Some years ago thirty-five drops of the raw juice was administered to a condemned criminal, and he died in the most horrible convulsions. The root is boiled and then ground to powder, resembling buckwheat flour in appearance, in which condition it enters into the composition of almost every article of cooked food used in Brazil. The tapioca of commerce is made by boiling the mandioca and then allowing it to crystallize.

High Rate of Mortality.

According to The Southern Practitioner, the City of Mexico, being entirely without sewers or drainage, the mortality is at the high rate of 50 per 1,000 of population annually. In Guanajuato, a city of 58,000 inhabitants the death rate is said to be 74 per 1,000.

A man without reproach, from whom the breath of scandal passes like common breath from any other polished surface, could afford to do what other common men could not.—Charles Dickens.

A SCIENTIST'S WARNING.

Synopsis of a Remarkable Lecture Delivered by Dr. H. E. Hammond Before the National Scientists' Convention.

"We call this an 'age of progress,' and so in many respects it is, but I do not hesitate to declare most emphatically that in many things that constitute TRUE happiness we are simply children. Let us see: We are startled constantly by the sudden death of some man who seemed the picture of health. He thought he was well. Occasionally his appetite was poor, but then in a few days afterward it was ravenous. He felt strange pains shooting through his body, but as they did not stay long he forgot them. His head pained him periodically, he was somewhat paler than common, and was unaccountably tired, but he felt comparatively well and vigorous. And yet he suddenly died! It is a shame to our boasted civilization."

THE SUDDEN DEATH.

Dr. Hammond then instanced a number of persons well known to him who had died in great agony, although they had experienced few symptoms and little pain, and continued:

"Why is it that so many little children are to-day stunted, and apparently blighted for life? Because those early and inevitable diseases, measles, scarlatina, etc., have so weakened certain organs that nature cannot do her work, and the child languishes, perhaps dies. Look at the list of women who die in childbirth, and why is it? Simply because their maternal organs have been so weakened by the most terrible of all diseases that they cannot withstand the fearful sudden strain that is brought to bear upon them. How many women escape monthly agonies? And yet nature never intended that pain or inconvenience should attend the operation of her natural laws. The solemn and terrible fact is that men and women drag along, die, and are buried, and their friends and the doctors say heart disease, apoplexy, pneumonia, congestion, convulsions, when the cause lay far back of these things and was Bright's disease of the kidneys. That was the inward cause; these are the outward manifestations. Every disease must have a root, just as certainly as every plant. Kidney disease is the great root from which most modern diseases, no matter what their name may be, actually spring.

"But because the kidneys are so important, so delicate, and so powerful, they require the greatest care in treatment. Ever since the day when Dr. Bright discovered the connection between morbid outward symptoms and internal decay, physicians, scientists, and chemists have sought for a pure and powerful relief. It has been a difficult, often a fruitless search. Many remedies are now before the public, but so far as I have been able to learn by chemical analysis and actual test, only one possesses absolute merit and power. I have seen a number of cases, and learned from unquestionable sources of many others, where the preparation Hunt's Remedy has been almost remarkable in its results. One case in particular was that of a prominent banker residing in New York, whose family physicians, assisted by the best counsel that city could produce, declared his case to be hopeless, and who was afterward restored to perfect health by the means I have named. I have not hesitated to use it freely among my patients, and from the results I have secured, I shall continue to do so."

THAT PUNY CHILD.

The doctor explained how men and women should live in order to meet this terrible malady, and instanced several additional cures which had followed the use of the remedy before referred to. In concluding he said:

"If men and women could only be aroused to a realization of their actual danger; to a sense of what is before them unless they take prompt and proper action, and then by a correct course of life and the use of just the right means seek to prolong their lives, most of the present suffering and untimely deaths might and would be avoided."

—A French instrument for recording the rolling of a vessel at sea was lately tried on the voyage of a steamship from Bordeaux to Brazil, and made a tolerably accurate register of the motion.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—A company at Mobile are compelled to run their large establishment night and day making staves, barrels and boxes for shipment North. The time was when this industry was practically confined to the North.

—A hinged lamp-post has lately been devised. It has the advantage that no ladder is required to enable it to be cleaned and repaired, and it can also be lighted by bending it over, the lamplighter carrying a key for the purpose.

—Elderly Spinster (in drug store)—"I declare to goodness I've forgot what I come in for! An' it was on my tongue's end jest a minnit ago." Clerk (trying to help her out)—"Er—face powder, ma'am, or hair dye, or—or—" (Exit Elderly Spinster.) — *Harper's Bazar.*

—A Common Trouble.—Little Boy—"Mamma, what did sister die of?" Mamma—"Brain trouble, dear, brought on by overwork at school before she graduated." Little Boy—"I suppose then, that is what they meant when they spoke of her as being 'finished?'"

—In a small town out West an ex-county judge is cashier of the bank. "The check is all right, sir," he said to a stranger, "but the evidence you offer in identifying yourself as the person to whose order it is drawn is scarcely sufficient." "I've known you to hang a man on less evidence, judge," was the stranger's response. "Quite likely," replied the ex-judge, "but when it comes to letting go of cold cash, we have to be careful."

—Two lads who worked a neat swindling act were tripped up in Chicago the other day. They dealt in stolen dogs, and while one was out "finding canines that were not lost," the other would be restoring the booty of the previous day to the owners, and receive the reward offered through the newspapers. When captured, the youngsters had eighty odd dogs on hand.

—A German naturalist has devoted a great deal of study to the violet, and has given us a very pretty biography of her. The violet droops her head, he tells us, to protect the honey from the rain; she surrounds it with hairs to keep out the inquisitive little ants, who would run away with it, and, having no wings or hairs upon their tiny bodies, would not help to convey the pollen to other blossoms.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

A man always thinks he is on the wrong tack when he sits down on one.—Irish Weekly Times.

It is queer that Queen Victoria did not confer the Order of the Bath on some of Buffalo Bill's Indians.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

Yan Phon Lee, the Yale Chinaman, is from Fragrant Hills, China. Fragrant Hills is probably the place where the dead animal man of Pekin runs his glue factory. Cities are cities, whether they be in China or America.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

This is the season of year when we are thrown into the society of the man who rocks the boat for fun if he goes out with you for a row on the lake or river. He never gets to be over 30 years of age, and generally participates in a double funeral. Beware of him.—Albany Journal.

Customer—Isn't it a trifle large, Levi? Levi—Larch, mine frent? Gracious! Uf you geeps dot spring coat on, unt your wife sees it, your bosom vill schwell mit pride so dot she'll hef to set dem buttons forvarts.—New York Mercury.

"I can't come now, maw," said the high school girl, when her mother called her to assist in some household duties; "and wish you wouldn't interrupt me again. I want to finish 'The Model Daughter; or, a Happy Marriage,' and then I must commence work on my graduating essay, 'The Duty Children Owe to Their Parents.'"—Norristown Herald.

We are filled with astonishment at the report that a Boston boy recently spelled "hazardous" "hazardess," and defined it as "a female hazard." But the Bostonians are weak if you take them away from their native Greek—Pittsburg Chronicle.

"I want to be an angel," sang a female voice in a side room, and thereupon a heartless wretch in an adjoining apartment broke forth with: "Johnnie, get your gun, get your gun, gun, gun."—Detroit Free Press.

What are the wild skeeters saying,
Sister, the whole day long?
Ever with buzzing and humming
The air seems filled with their song.
Why come the pesky old critturs
A-bitin' poor sinners like me?
I'm a mass of big lumps, A. M'ria,
From my head to the pan of my knee.
—New York Journal.

Cheek is the tight rope upon which crafty men often cross the chasm of ignorance to success—Washington Hatchet.

Politics makes strange bedfellows. And the bedfellows do not sleep. They lie awake watching one another.—Baltimore American.

It is used as an argument, either for temperance or the bicycle, that no bicycle rider ever comes home drunk on his bicycle.—Picayune.

Father of Fair One—We close up here at 10 o'clock. Brassheaded Beau—That's a good idea. It keeps fellows out who don't know enough to get inside earlier.—Tid Bits.

Literary Lodger (to new servant)—Oh, you are the new servant; and what might your name be? "Anner, sir." Literary Lodger—Hannah or Anna? Servant—Tain't neither, sir; it's Anner, with two haitches.—Fun.

Taking Him at His Word.

"Whar'd yo' git dat load er lumber, Br'er Jimson?"

"Down ter de Healin' Ba'm chu'ch."

"Dasso, Br'er Jimson! Why, has dey tored the buildin' down?"

"Oh, no, sah! Hit's dar yit, but I hearn Parson Blowhard say dat de pews was free, so I riz up 'arly this mornin' an' went down dar an' ripped up a p'ar of 'em an' fotched 'em erlong."—Yonkers Gazette.

A LUCKY MAN.

For several days it has been mooted round, and indeed we published the statement, that Mr. John B. Boyd of this city had been so fortunate as to draw the nice little sum of five thousand dollars in the June drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery, and all his old friends were rejoiced at Mr. Boyd's good luck, always reserving the usual exclamation "if it is true." To vindicate ourselves, and to give the public the information, we have interviewed Mr. Boyd on the subject.

Did you draw $5,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery, Mr. Boyd?

I did, on the one-twentieth of ticket No. 21,658.

What was the amount?

The second capital prize of the lottery in that drawing was $100,000. The twentieth was $5,000.

Did you get your money?

I did, in $20 gold pieces, with no delay or bother.

Who acted as your banker?

Wells, Fargo & Co. made the collection, at a cost to me of $65.

Had you other tickets in the same drawing?

Yes. One of them drew a small amount, say $200, but it was a fractional ticket and did not yield largely.

Mr. Boyd placed part of his winning in real estate at once, as he is an old timer, and in the abstract business for Woolwine, Sprigg & Nerney, he knew as well where to place it as these gentlemen themselves. We are only too glad of our old friend's good luck, and to hear that all was done by the Lottery people on the square, promptly and no growling.—*San Diego* (Cal.) *San Diegan*, July 7.

Connoisseur—I tell you what it is, McDaub, those buzzards are simply superb. You shouldn't paint anything but birds. Artist (disgusted)—Those are not buzzards; they are angels.

A TERRIBLE FIRE

arouses the apprehensions of a whole city. And yet the wild havoc of disease startles no one. Sad to relate, women suffer from year to year with chronic diseases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex, knowing that they are growing worse with every day, and still take no measures for their own relief. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the result of life-long and learned study of female complaints. It is guaranteed to cure.

After a two-months' experience at a boarding house we have now no difficulty in understanding why Chinamen in this country insist upon swearing on a chicken in courts of law.

PHYSICIANS HAVE FOUND OUT

That a contaminating and foreign element in the blood, developed by indigestion, is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive sub-cutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has stronger evidence to support than this, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive uses checks the formidable and atrocious disease, nor is it less positively established that it is preferable to the poisons often used to arrest it, since the medicine contains only salutary ingredients. It is also a signal remedy for malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder ailments, debility and other disorders. See that you get the genuine.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

It is not until a man reaches thirty that he begins to wrap the small bills on the outside of the roll.

DECAY OF THE BONES,

with some thirty other symptoms, mark the progress of that terrible disease known as catarrh. It advances from stage to stage of fearful annoyances, and if neglected, is certain to end in general debility, and possibly in consumption or insanity. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it at any stage. This medicine has been long before the public, and thousands have been restored to health by its never-failing virtues.

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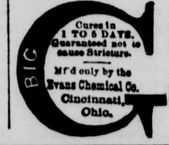

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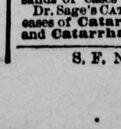

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 1, 1887.

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CARE OF CHILDREN.

The Necessity of Teaching Them System in the Daily Acts of Their Lives.

Children are apt to seek the society of other children at about the sixth year of their ages. This should be a watchful period of the parents, as friendships contracted at this time have a very decided influence on the mind, morals and manners of their child. Nearly every child is influenced for good or evil through early associations. If allowed to be constantly with the nurse, their language and manners, will, in nearly every case, be identical with those of the nurse. A mother should spend the greater portion of every day in the society of her children. If to rid herself of their noise she permits them to seek companions outside, she has no one to blame but herself if their manners and morals are corrupted. All children require companionship of those of their own age, but it is very essential that the parents should choose these companions.

Children can be readily taught to be neat and tidy in their habits, by example principally, for they imitate closely the actions of their elders. A closet or other convenient place should be given them exclusively for their toys, provided there is no play-room; then let it be understood that when play is ended, all toys are to be returned to their proper place. If this rule is disregarded, the withdrawal of a favorite toy for a time, as punishment, usually has the desired effect of causing them to be more careful in the future; this device may have to be resorted to more than once, but it usually is successful in the end.

Patience should be the watchword of every mother, for if she loses patience, she is herself, so to speak, lost for the time, and nothing is gained; she not only throws herself into a worried state of mind, but perplexes, saddens, and sometimes angers the child whom she so earnestly desires to guide and govern in the right way. If a mother is not naturally patient, she should by all means cultivate the virtue; by judicious use of it, much good will be gained in the end for mother and child.

It is a mistaken notion to coddle children, with the idea that they must be saved from all manner of care and trouble when at home, the mother often doing a great many things, endless errands, etc., thinking, "well, I will save them this now, let them enjoy home while they may." This is mistaken kindness. They will not think one bit less of home for being taught to take a little responsibility on themselves when there, and will be all the more fond of the mother whose cares they will thus learn to share.

Children should be taught system in the daily acts of their little lives and the habit will never forsake them in after life. A time for every thing—for playing, for eating, for sleeping. Punctuality in all things should be insisted upon. To be truthful, punctual and well-mannered augers well for the future of any child. It has been well said, "the child is father to the man." Alas, how few mothers think of this adage during the early training of their children, thinking that when grown up all the faults will disappear, exclaiming, when they turn out contrary to expectations: "I can not understand why this is so, I always was a kind mother!" A mother should not only be kind but firm, correcting at once any fault the child may have committed, not postponing the punishment until some other time on account of his being an unpleasant duty.—*Mrs. Ella L. Mumma, in Good Housekeeping.*

GROWTH IN CHILDREN.

An Interesting Chapter on the Subject of Variations in Human Stature.

The rate of growth in children varies according to sex. Thus, at the age of eleven or twelve years, boys are larger and heavier than girls; but from that age on the evolution of the girls is more rapid, and they soon overtake the boys and pass them, till the age of fifteen years is reached, when the boys regain the ascendency, while the girls remain nearly stationary. A curious relation has been discovered between the growth of children in stature and in weight. M. Malling-Hansen, director of the deaf and dumb institution at Copenhagen, has for three years weighed and measured his pupils daily; and he has observed that their growth does not take place regularly and progressively but by stages separated by intervals of rest. Weight also increases by periods after intervals of equilibrium. While the weight is increasing, the stature remains nearly stationary, and vice versa. The maximum of increase of stature corresponds with a minimum period of augmentation of weight. The vital forces appear not to work on both sides at once. These variations are subject to the influence of the seasons. During autumn and early winter, according to M. Malling-Hansen, the child accumulates weight, while his stature increases slowly; but during spring, stature receives a veritable push, while weight increases but little. Some local habits have an influence on the stature. Stendhal remarked that many Roman girls had deformed vertebral columns, or were a little hump-backed, and found that it was the result of a popular belief prevailing in Rome that parents could promote the growth of their children by punching them in the back!—*Popular Science Monthly.*

—The omission of a comma in the tariff act of 1872 entailed upon the Government a loss of about $200,000.

INVENTION OF PRINTING.

Gutenberg Entitled to the Credit of Inventing Movable Type.

Before the middle of the fifteenth century Europe had a cheap material, paper, an oily ink, developed for block-book printing, in place of the fluid ink, which could be used only with the brush; probably the press itself; skilled artisans, trained in the block-book work; most important of all, the demand caused by education. It lacked movable types that could be fitted evenly and readily together, for neither the porcelain letters of Pi-Ching nor the individual stamps of the early copyists had developed to this point. "The invention of printing" in its modern sense consisted in the simple production of such types, or, as De Vinne puts it, of the type-mold which should produce such types. Fifteen cities claim to be the birth-place of printing, but the honor rests between Haarlem, Strasburg and Mainz. The Dutch legend is that some time about or previous to 1440, one Laurent Janszoon Koster, custos or sexton of a church in Haarlem, while in the Hout, or Haarlem wood, cut letters on a beech tree, which suggested to him wooden types, from which he afterward developed metal types; and that a man in his employ, escaping with the secret to Mainz, originated the art there. Haarlem contains many portrait-monuments of Koster, and belief in him is an article of the Dutch faith, but later investigators claim that he is altogether a myth, made up, with much imagination and some rascality, of two Haarlem citizens, neither of whom was a printer, and of the "unknown printer" of much later days.

The German story centers in John Gutenberg, of the family called Gensfleisch—taking his mother's name in accordance with a German custom, because her family was dying out—as to whom there is a definite historical chain of evidence, including the records of two lawsuits. Nothing is certainly known of his first thirty years. He is supposed to have been born about 1399, at Mainz, whence his family were exiled, going to Strasburg. In 1439 he appears as a defendant in a lawsuit brought in Strasburg by an heir of one Andrew Dritzehen, to compel Gutenberg to admit him to the secret and benefit of an art into which the deceased had bought by payment to Gutenberg. This art seems to have been printing, and the evidence in the suit shows that Gutenberg sent his servant to Dritzehen's house, immediately on his death, to have a "form" of "four pieces," "lying in or about a press," separated "by turning two buttons," "so that no one might know what it is." We do not know, for Gutenberg won the suit and kept the secret. Different modern scholars construe "it" to be parts of the press, pages of type, matrices, or a four-part type-mold, such as is known to have been used by early printers. It is not definitely known whether Gutenberg printed any books in Strasburg (some fragments of a type Donatus being most plausibly connected with him there), which caused a German critic to declare that if Strasburg is the cradle of printing, "it is a cradle without a baby." By 1448 Gutenburg had removed to Mainz, for there is record of his hiring money, and in 1450 he made a contract with John Fust, a money-lender, to provide money for "paper, vellum, ink, wages and the other materials required," on half-profits, which contract was the basis of the second suit. In this suit, brought in 1455, Fust, who has been sadly confused with that later Dr. Faust, of Wittenberg, from whose wicked learning grew the Faust legend, foreclosing the mortgage, got possession of part of Gutenberg's implements and stock, and by help of Gutenberg's apprentice, Peter Schoeffer, who afterward married Fust's daughter Christina, took up the business of printing. There is a legend that this Schoeffer, and not Gutenberg, invented the type-mold, but recent investigators show that this invention was peculiarly Gutenberg's.

Gutenberg, who started a new printing office after the separation, by help of money from Conrad Humery, physician and town clerk, printed two editions of the Bible. He printed also an edition of the Donatus, several Letters of Indulgence (the earliest job-work) a broadside Calendar of 1457, a Catholicon of 1460, and many other things. He was alive in 1465, when Archbishop Adolph made him one of the gentlemen of his court, and was dead in 1468, for in that year Conrad Humery had succeeded to his effects.—*R. R. Bowker, in Harper's Magazine.*

National Floral Emblems.

Many nations and sovereigns have had plants and flowers as their emblems. The rose of England became especially famous during the Wars of the Roses, after which the red and white were united, and the rose of both colors is called the York and Lancaster; but when these flowers first became badges of the two houses I can not discover. The thistle is honored as the emblem of Scotland from the circumstance that once upon a time a party of Danes having approached the Scottish camp unperceived by night, were on the point of attacking it, when one of the soldiers trod on a thistle, which caused him to cry out, and so aroused the enemy. The shamrock of Ireland was held by St. Patrick to teach the doctrine of the Trinity, and chosen in remembrance of him. It is always worn by the Irish on St. Patrick's Day. The leek, in Wales, as a national device, has not been satisfactorily explained, otherwise than as the result of its having the old Cymric colors, green and white.—*Boston Budget.*

GERMANY'S NEW CANAL.

The Costly Waterway Which Is to Unite the North Sea and the Baltic.

It has been the dream of German statesmen for years past to open water communication between the North Sea and the Baltic. Those two bodies of water form a portion of the northerly boundary of the German Empire, but between them stands the Kingdom of Denmark. There is already communication between the two seas by way of the Eider river and the Kiel canal, and also by way of the Strecknitz canal, which furnishes an outlet from the Elbe river into the River Trave, and thence into the Baltic. But a broader, shorter and deeper avenue of connection was needed than these afford. This is to be furnished by the North Sea and Baltic canal, the work on which was formally begun a short time ago.

The new canal, which is to run through the province of Schleswig-Holstein, will be about 65 miles long, 197 feet wide at the surface of the water, 85 feet wide at the bottom, and to be of an average deep of 28 feet at mean high water. The cost of construction is estimated at 156,000,000 marks, or about $38,000,000. Prussia pays about a third of the expense of the work, the remainder being borne by the rest of the Empire. The canal, therefore, will be broad enough to readily permit the passing of one vessel by another, and be deep enough to float the largest war vessel yet constructed. It is estimated that the work will be completed in about seven years. The labor of construction will be greatly lessened by the fact that for a portion of its length the projected canal will pass through one canal already built. The latter will be simply widened and deepened. The whole work will be under the supervision of the Government.

During peace the canal will be open to the ships of all nations. It will shorten the route between any of the British, French or American ports and any point on the Baltic Sea by about 240 miles, which means a saving of time of about three days for a sailing vessel, and twenty or twenty-two hours for a steamer. The expectation is that the toll which will be exacted of trading vessels will pay the expense of maintaining the canal, not including interest on the investment. This tax, which will include pilotage, tonnage, lighterage and other expenses of that class, is to be at the rate of about eighteen cents a ton. The entire revenue from this source, it is anticipated, will reach a total of about $1,100,000 a year. An inducement for using this waterway, aside from the shortening of the distance between the two oceans which it will bring about, will be the greater safety which will beussured, the route around the Denmark capes through the Skager Rack and the Sound being more than ordinarily perilous at certain seasons.

Of course the primary purpose of the canal will be military, not commercial. Germany's two greatest naval stations are Wilhemshaven and Kiel. The former is on the North Sea, and the latter on the Baltic. The canal will shorten the distance between these points about 425 or 450 miles. It will render the voyage between them also much safer than it is at present in case of war. Under existing conditions a power like Great Britain or France, either of which is stronger than Germany on the water, might be able, by blockading the sound between Sweden and Denmark, to prevent all co-operation between a German fleet on the Baltic Sea and another on the North. When the canal is finished a blockader will run a risk of being attacked by the united fleets simultaneously. The only drawback to the canal from a military point of view is the possibility of its freezing so thickly as to render it impassable for about three months out of every twelve.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

DANGER FROM LIGHTNING.

An Interesting Report Prepared for the German Government.

From a recent report by Dr. Hellman on statistics of lightning damage in Schleswig-Holstein, Baden and Hesse, it appears that the danger from lightning in these parts (unlike the case of other parts of Germany) has been decreasing of late years. Soft-roofed houses are fired about seven times oftener than those with hard roofs. Windmills are struck 52 times, and church and clock towers 39 times oftener than ordinary houses with hard roofs. The marshy regions in Schleswig-Holstein are the most dangerous; and the land about inlets of the east coast the safest. With like conditions, the relative danger decreases the more houses are grouped together. In Baden the danger varies more than in any part of Germany (about Heidelberg it is 24, and in Waldshut 265 per million houses). In Hesse, the low plain of the middle Rhine is the most dangerous part. In the fifteen years 1868-83, there were killed by lightning for every million men in Prussia 4.4, in Baden 3.8, in France 3.1 and in Sweden 3.0. The geological nature of the ground, and especially its capacity for water, has important influence. Thus, calling the danger on lime 1, that for sand is 8, while for loam it is 22. This is partly why most of South Germany and Austria is less dangerous than North Germany. There are four factors affecting the lightning danger to buildings; two physical—unequal frequency of storms and geological character; and two social—variable population and mode of building. Of all trees oaks are most frequently damaged, beeches most rarely (in the ratio of 54 to 1).—*N. Y. Post.*

A Point for Rural Residents.

Country Editor—Yes, sir, in the notice of the vegetables you left on my table I said they looked nice when brought, but were found to be scarcely eatable when cooked. I remember now.

Irate Farmer—So do I, and I remember, too, that when my uppish neighbor, Farmer Grubbs, left the same kind of stuff here you came out with a big thing in the paper saying they were the finest vegetables you ever ate. I know, sir, that what I brought was just as good as his."

"Maybe they were when you brought 'em, but it was two weeks before I had a chance to try them."

"I see; they must have been pretty stale by that time. But how about Farmer Grubbs' vegetables?"

"Farmer Grubbs was thoughtful enough to bring along a load of wood to cook them with."—Omaha World.

Gallantly to the Rescue.

"Dey yain't a gemman on de groun' das perlite 'nough ter gib me a swing."

"Hol' on dah! Doan' be ser tare'ble sudden, Mistah Luffley!"—Judge.

Why Nature Weeps.

It is said that nature shudders
When a woman throws a stone,
And that when she sharpens pencils
Then all nature gives a groan.

But there's nothing that gives nature
More keen anguish and distress
Than to see a struggling father
With a babe he tries to dress.
—Krys in Judge.

Obliged to be Abstemious.

"Stranger," he said, as he tendered his pocket pistol, "join me in a drink. You'll find that the red old stuff."

"Thanks, no liquor," was the reply.

"Well, will you smoke a cigar?"

"Not any cigars."

An old gentleman who had observed all this grasped the stranger warmly by the hand.

"Sir," he said, "it fills my heart with joy to see a young man like you turn away from such vile destroyers."

"Yes, sir," the young man replied, "you see I'm a prize fighter in training, and I've got to go slow."—New York Sun.

O Busted Boom!

"Break, break, break! On the cold, gray rocks, O Boom! And I would that my arms could raise you from out your untimely tomb. Ah well for the cool headed man, who left all his cash in the bank, ah well for the man who refused to become a real estate crank. And the stately booms go on to their haven down in the grave; but alas for the touch of the vanished pile, and the sound of a wild boomer rave. Bust, bust, bust, in the flattened town, O Boom; but the tender grace of a stake that is gone has gone till the coming of Doom."—Atchison Globe.

He Wasn't Surprised.

"Has yer heerd what happened last week to Gabe Snodgrass?"

"I hain't heerd nuffin about him sence he left Austin, last week."

"Two trains run togedder, and Gabe's head was cut clean off."

"He's dead, I s'pose?"

"Of course he's dead, and he has been dead ever sence."

"Well, I ain't s'prised a bit. De las' time I seed him he was lookin' poorly, an' was complainin' of a misery in his chest, and he had a mighty 'spicious lookin' gumboil on his neck."—Texas Siftings.

Conscience Makes Cowards of Us All.

The great mesmerist and mind reader had hired a hall on Post street and people flocked to his exhibition. Among others Frank took his little innocent Hazel to the entertainment. She appeared uncomfortable for awhile, and at length came out with:

"Oh, Frank, dearest, can he really read people's thoughts?"

"Well, I guess so; at any rate he's going to try."

"Then, dear, let us get out of here right now; for if he reads mine I shall be turned out any way."—San Francisco Wasp.

Not Quite the Same.

On hunting woodcock he was bent,
And, though that doesn't need much grit,
He took "two fingers" before he went,
To brace his nerves a bit.

The liquor soon muddled his whirling brain,
As liquor will often do;
And the gun went off in a moment vain,
And it took two fingers, too!
—New York Sun.

Getting Late.

"Clara," he said, in a low, sweet, kiss me tone of voice, "do you see yon twinkling star?"

"I see plenty of stars," replied the tired girl, who was anxious to get to bed, "but I don't observe anything particularly 'yon' about them. Don't be foolish, George."—New York Sun.

Water, Water Everywhere.

First Pittsburger—Been away?

Second Pittsburger—Yes; just got back; spent some time at a prominent watering place.

First Pittsburger—Which?

Second Pittsburger—At Jay Gould's office.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A Hot Weather Girl.

"I've got a splendid girl. I call her my hot weather girl on account of her name."

"What is her name?"

"Fan."—New York Sun.

Discounting the Future.

Teacher—Mary? and what is your last name?

Young Woman—I can't tell just yet; but I guess it will be Smith.—Boston Transcript.

Bostonian, but Easily Understood.

The small boy in a frolic
Robs the orchard of its apples,
And his in'ards cruel colic
Subsequently grimly grapples.
—Boston Courier.

WAGES IN JAPAN.

The Pay Asked by Japanese Laborers for an Inferior Kind of Work.

Since the table of wages in Tokio given in the third report of the royal commission appointed to inquire into the causes of the depression of trade and industry, is apt to be taken as it stands by the outside world, I shall give a few facts of such tradesmen as I have had dealings with.

Carpenters, 40 to 60 cents. The first figure is out of all question. For about a year I employed a carpenter off and on at 60 cents a day—that is, when time permitted. He would begin work at about 9 a. m., "work" till 6 p. m., and devote about three hours a day to smoking and thinking—he was a great thinker in his way—and eating, and the work he did in the remaining six hours with the awkward toys that pass for tools here, an English or an American carpenter would do in one hour, which brings a Japanese carpenter's wages to 60 cents per hour, or taking the day at eight working hours, to $4.80 per day. And I have employed carpenters at 75 cents and $1 per day with the same result.

Plasterers, 45 to 55 cents per day; to be had at that rate at about a week's notice. The year before last I had to employ two plasterers to repair a place in the wall of a house where a piece of plaster of about two feet square had fallen out. The two artists turned up at 10 a. m., and, sitting down upon a couple of empty wine-cases, lit their pipes. At about 10:30 a. m. one of them approached the damaged place within a yard, took a mental photograph of it, and sat down. At 11 a. m. a mutual friend appeared, who was warmly welcomed, and, after smoking a pipe or two, amused them by standing on his head, and by that time they had got very hungry and made a pause of two hours for tiffin. Pipes again. Then the one who had carefully sounded the wall knocked another piece of plaster down. Pipes again. By 5 p. m. they had made the hole about three times its original size, and were so thoroughly exhausted that they left off. Next day a stray drop of water, wherever it may have come from, lighted on one fellow's nose and made them conclude it was going to rain, so that no work could be done in the afternoon. Well, to cut matters short, those two square feet of plaster—that is river mud—cost me $3. An English or American plasterer would have sent one of his boys and boxed his ears if he did not come back in an hour.

Painters—space will not permit to go through the whole list—25 to 35 cents per day. I have some work for a painter at present, and am willing to give 40 cents per day, but the man will not work under 50 cents, and says it will take him eight or ten days to do the job. Now, I estimate the time in which the work can be done and should be done—and there are but few things but that I have done myself—at two and one-half or three days time of nine working hours, so that I would be paying at the rate of $1.50 to $1.66 per day, and have things at sixes and sevens for more than a week.

I could give instances of the same kind ad infinitum, but then the courtesy of newspaper editors does not and can not extend to writing books in the columns of their papers, and if I have thrust forward a few hard facts here, I have done so from the reason that those who contemplate trying their chances in this country in the near future may not be misled and afterward cry out in the bitterness of their disappointment that they have been deceived, and become blind to much that is good and to be appreciated in Japan. I am not thus disappointed—this to guard myself against any such suspicion—for I have returned to Japan of my own free will, knowing all this, and much that I have said here and much of similar import I have said to those whom the King has delighted to honor; yet I am as welcome at their palaces or residences as ever I was. I may hope, therefore, that the reason I have just given for making these remarks will be accepted, all the more as my bread would very probably be buttered much thicker on the other side.—*Japan Mail.*

Smart Florida Buzzards.

A good deal of wisdom is claimed for the buzzards of Florida. When suffering from cold they will warm themselves at fishermen's fires, and the other day, it is related, the carcass of an alligator that had been shot came to the surface of the water and was espied by a flock of buzzards. They swarmed about it in large numbers, but the wind was so strong that they could not keep a foothold upon it, as it turned and floated with every wave. They held a consultation, and as the result two of them flew at the saurian and fastening their talons in the body spread their wings sail-fashion and piloted the carcass to the shore of the lake, where the flock feasted upon it.—*Chicago Times.*

A Veritable Human Brute.

Colonel Yerger returned home very late and in a demoralized condition.

"Here you are again," said Mrs. Yerger, as she met him at the head of the stairs.

"Yesh, my dear, here I am," replied the Colonel, meekly.

"You are a brute. Here it is twelve o'clock. It will be almost daylight before I get through telling you what I think of you. Here I have to lose my sleep on your account, and I'll feel bad all day to-morrow. You are a vagabond on the face of the earth, etc., etc., etc."—*Texas Siftings.*

THE NEW AMERICAN.

The Species of Humanity Developed on the Great Plains of the West.

The American man, the Drawer imagines, only developes himself and spreads himself and grows "for all he is worth" in the Great West. He is more free and limber there, and unfolds those generous peculiarities and largenesses of humanity which never blossomed before. The "environment" has much to do with it. The great spaces over which he roams contribute to the enlargement of his mental horizon. There have been races before who roamed the illimitable desert, but they traveled on foot or on camel-back, and were limited in their range. There was nothing continental about them, as there is about our railway desert travelers, who swing along through thousands of miles of sand and sage-bush with a growing contempt for time and space. But expansive and great as these people have become under the new conditions, the Drawer has a fancy that the development of the race has only just begun, and that the future will show us in perfection a kind of man new to the world. Out somewhere on the Santa Fe route, where the desert of one day was like the desert of the day before, and the Pullman car rolls and swings over the wide waste beneath the blue sky day after day, under its black flag of smoke, in the early gray of morning, when the men were waiting their turns at the ablution bowls, a slip of a boy, perhaps aged seven, stood balancing himself on his little legs, clad in knicker-bockers, biding his time, with all the nonchalance of an old campaigner. "How did you sleep, Cap?" asked a well-meaning elderly gentleman. "Well, thank you," was the dignified response; "as I always do on a sleeping-car." Always does? Great horrors! Hardly out of his swaddling-clothes, and yet he always sleeps well in a sleeper! Was he born on the wheels? was he cradled in a Pullman? He has always been in motion, probably; he was started at thirty miles an hour, no doubt, this marvelous boy of our new era. He was not born in a house at rest, but the locomotive snatched him along with a shriek and a roar before his eyes were fairly open, and he was rocked in a "section," and his first sensation of life was that of moving rapidly over vast arid spaces, through cattle ranges, and along canyons. The effort of quick and easy locomotion on character may have been noted before, but it seems that here is the production of a new sort of man, the direct product of our railway era. It is not simply that this boy is mature, but he must be a different and a nobler sort of boy than one born, say, at home on a canal-boat; for whether he was born on the rail or not, he belongs to the railway system of civilization. Before he gets into trousers he is old in experience, and he has discounted many of the novelties that usually break gradually on the pilgrim in this world. He belongs to the new, expansive race that must live in motion, whose proper home is the Pullman (which will probably be improved in time into a dustless, sweet-smelling, well-aired bedroom), and whose domestic life will be on the wing, so to speak. The inter-State commerce bill will pass him along without friction from end to end of the Union, and perhaps a uniform divorce law will enable him to change his marital relations at any place where he happens to dine. This promising lad is only a faint intimation of what we are all coming to when we fully acquire the freedom of the continent, and come into that expansiveness of feeling and of language which characterizes the Great West. It is a burst of joyous exuberance that comes from the sense of an illimitable horizon. It shows itself in the tender words of a local newspaper at Bowie, Ariz., on the death of a beloved citizen: "'Death loves a shining mark,' and she hit a dandy when she turned loose on Jim." And also in the closing words of a New Mexico obituary, which the *Kansas Magazine* quotes: "Her tired spirit was released from the pain-racking body and soared aloft to eternal glory at 4:30 Denver time." We die, as it were, in motion, and we sleep, and there is nowhere any boundary to our expansion. Perhaps we shall never again know any rest as we now understand the term—rest being only change of motion—and we shall not be able to sleep except on the cars, and whether we die by Denver time or by the ninetieth meridian, we shall only change our time. Blessed be this slip of a boy who is a man before he is an infant, and teaches us what rapid transit can do for our race! The only thing that can possibly hinder us in our progress will be second childhood; we have abolished first.—*Charles Dudley Warner, in Harper's Magazine.*

America's Gretna Green.

Nearly every State in the Union has its Gretna Green, but few has one that so thoroughly deserves the name as Camden, N. J. The clergymen of that town who do so much marrying are J. Y. Dobbins, Methodist; Rev. J. J. Sleeper, Episcopal; Rev. J. J. Heisler, Methodist, and Rev. Isaac W. Bagley, Baptist. Mr. Dobbins averages 140 couples a month, and, as his average fee is $4 a couple, he makes about $6,720 a year. Mr. Sleeper unites about 60 couples a month, receiving about the same average fee; but as he has had a diagram lithographed showing the most direct route from the ferries to his house he will probably soon be doing a land-office business. Altogether, the clergy of Camden must make fully $25,000 a year out of the marriage business.—*Chicago Times.*

OLD MAN DUNDER.

He Tells the Sergeant About His Experience with a Monte Shark.

"What! you here!" exclaimed Sergeant Bendal the other day, as he looked up and found Carl Dunder standing by the desk.

"Vhell, I pelief it vhas my duty to come down und report on some case. Maype I vhas swindled again."

"I presume so. Most anybody can swindle you. It's a wonder you have a dollar left."

"I vhas awful green, eh?"

"Yes, you are."

"Und I vhas innocent like a shild?"

"About as innocent as a boy three years old. What's the matter now?"

"Sergeant, maype you haf seen a feller take three cards und throw 'em all around on a table like lightning?"

"I have."

"Und he likes you to bet dot you can pick oudt dot ace of hearts?"

"Yes. That's called three-card monte. How much did they get out of you?"

"A man comes in my place yesterday und says vhas I Carl Dunder. I vhas. All right, Mr. Dunder, but I like to show you a trick to play on der poys. It vhas called parlor magic, und eafery pody vhas wildt oafer her."

"I see! And he got fifty dollars out of you, I presume?"

"Vell, he take a seat at der table und pulls oudt three cards und does so—und so—und so, und he laughs all der time und says it vhas a good shoke on der poys. Py und py he like me to pick out dot ace of hearts."

"And you bet you could?"

"Of course."

"Mr. Dunder, you are a bigger fool than I thought for!"

"Sergeant, oxcuse me. If I vash a fool I can't help him. I bet dot man twenty dollars I pick oudt dot card. Shake comes oafer und holdts der money, und I pick out a card."

"And it wasn't the ace, of course?"

"Oh, but he vhas! I pick her right oudt ash slick as grease, und I put dot money in my west pocket. Der feller shumps oop and says dare vahs a big mistake, and he vhants me to try oafer again, but I was not on some try."

"You don't say?"

"Und he gets madt und says he put some heads on me if I doan' gif oop dot twenty. Vhell, I vhas a greenhorn und a fool, you know?"

"And you gave it up?"

"Oh, no! I take lot feller by der neck und make his heels preak two tables und fife peer glasses, und his coat and west vhas all in shmall pieces, und he cries out dot he gifs me ten dollar more if I let oop on him. Dot vhas wery reasonable, und I let him go."

"And you made thirty dollars?"

"You see for yourself. It vhas a twenty und a ten, und in dis package vhas his boot-heels und west-buckle und coat buttons. I like you to put on a ticket of 'Lost Property' und take sharge of 'em. Sergeant, good day."

"But, say, I want to talk with you some ——"

"Sergeant, I vhas a greenhorn und a fool, und I can't shtop any longer!"

"But, here ——!"

"Dot vhas all right. Mebbe I vhas some oldt Dutchmans from a pack county, und eaferypody can shwindle me, und maype I vhas oop to some shnuff. Good-pye, Sergeant. It vhas going to be a hot day, und Shake vhas all alone in der saloon!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE COUNTRY IS SAFE.

Puzzling Social and Political Problems Solved for Another Year.

The country, and incidentally the universe, is safe for another year. We have been in great peril, but our danger has been pointed out, and not only so, but the way to safety has at the same time been so clearly indicated that the wayfaring man need not err therein. An abyss of frightful depth has towered above us, overshadowing all this fair land with the deadly blight of its malarial breath in accents that chilled the heart with the Upas-like touch of its basilisk glance, that echoed from sea to shore. But you have saved us, my boy; you and your fellows have snatched us from this living grave, whose hungry breakers dashed their blinding spray and wreathed their angry flames in lurid tongues about our feet. You it is in this month of leafy June have told us of "The Perils of the Republic;" "The Labor Problem;" "The Duty of the Hour;" "The Decay of Patriotism;" "Work and Wages;" "The Deterioration of Manhood;" "The Labor Question;" "The Decline of Statesmanship;" "The Labor Agitation;" "The Weakness of a Republican Form of Government;" "Labor and Capital;" "The Downfall of Liberty;" "The Labor Problem; its Evils and Their Remedy;" "Corruption in Politics;" "The Labor Problem and its Dangers;" "Are we a Free People?" "The Labor Problem a National Menace." The perils that beset our path you have shown us; but you have also guided us into paths of safety. You have told us of "The Only Way to Good Government;" "The Safety of the Republic;" "The True Mission of the Labor Reformer;" "Reforms in the Ballot;" "The Coming Man," "The True Reformer;" "The Hope of Our Country;" "The Conservation of Popular Government;" "Labor Reform;" "The Outlook of the Hour;" "Labor Agitation a Blessing;" "Our Legacy for Our Children;" "What we Owe to Posterity;" and your sisters have nobly rushed to the rescue with assurances that "Night Brings Out the Stars;" and moreover that "Man is the Arbiter of His Own Destiny;" "Woman's Sphere;" "The Influence of Woman;" "Woman's Duty;" "Woman, the Hope of the World," and "Spring." Heaven bless you, my children; you have saved us; Heaven bless you! Come again next commencement.—*Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 24 .....1887.

Ranch for Sale.

At Black Rock, twelve miles north from Independence, 520 acres of land for sale. Black Rock is one of the very best parts of Owens Valley. Four hundred acres of this land is held under U. S. patent; the remainder is located under the timber culture Act. One hundred and eighty acres are enclosed by a fence of cedar posts and barb wire. Sixty acres are now under cultivation, mostly wheat, oats and barley. A large amount of hay can be cut; blue joint, red clover etc. Several large springs of pure water on the place and good water rights additional. House, outbuildings and corrals. C. & C. railroad half mile distant from east line of land. Owens river eighty rods distant. This is a fine place for an energetic man to improve and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to

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NOTICE.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT NUMBER 18.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are invited to send for exhibition at the Fair of Agricultural District No. 18, of California, all kinds of manufactured articles of American production; all products of the soil; mineral products; objects of a curious nature, or such as are of interest to science; collections of native insects; fossils, rare books, or other printed matter or manuscripts. The Directors desire to make an interesting display and will welcome everything that will be likely to instruct or entertain the public. Full guarantee will be given for the safe return to the consignor of any article sent for exhibition at the Fair, which will begin at Independence October 4th and continue through the week. Anything consigned for exhibition should reach Independence not later than Saturday, October 8th and should be addressed to the Secretary.

C. MULHOLLAND,
Secretary Agricultural Dist. No 18.

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A ranch of 320 acres, within three miles of Independence, the County Seat; nearly all enclosed by a three-strand barbed wire fence, and subdivided; a small dwelling house and a number of outbuildings; 10 acres set out to fruit trees, a portion of which are bearing, consisting of choice varieties of Apples, Pears, Apricots, Plums, Prunes, Nectarines, Cherries and Quinces, also, about two-thirds of an acre of bearing grape vines. Nursery stock enough on hand to set out from 10 to 15 acres of orchard. Received six first premiums on Apples, Pears, Plums, Prunes and Grapes, exhibited at the Eastern Slope Agricultural Fair, held in Sept., 1886. For price and terms apply to

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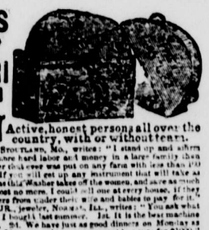

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A. R. CONKLIN,	NATHAN RHINE,
WM. WALKER,	W. S. ENOS,
W. K. MILLER,	HARVEY BOONE,
T. J. GOODALE,	JOHN SHEPHERD.

FIRST DAY—Monday.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a junior member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$30 00

CLASS II.
STANDARD BREDS.

Best Stallion, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Stallion, 2 year old	20 00
Best Stallion, 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt under 1 year	10 00

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Roadster, 2 year old	10 00

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
GRADED HORSES.

In this class none shall be awarded premiums but such as furnish proof of a cross, either of sire or dam with a thoroughbred.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$15 00
Best stallion 1 year old	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	10 00
Best mare, 2 years old	5 00
Best mare, 1 year old	5 00

CLASS V.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$15 00
best stallion, 1 year old	5 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	7 50
Best mare, 2 years old	2 50
Best mare, 1 year old	2 50
Best stallion and family, not less than three	20 00

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

Best matched team	$15 00
Best single gelding, 3 years old and upward	7 50

CLASS VII.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$15 00
Best matched team	15 00
Best single gelding	7 50

CLASS VIII.
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion any breed or age	50 00
Best mare, any breed or age	50 00

SECOND DAY—Tuesday.

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	$7 00
Best Jennet, 2 years old and upward	2 50
best Jack and jenny, not less than three	10 00

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person	$10 00

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, 1 year old and upward	$5 00
Second best bull, 1 year old and upward	5 00
best bull calf	10 00

CLASS XII
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	$10 00
best cow, 2 years old	5 00
best heifer calf	5 00

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

Best ram, 2 years old and upward	$5 00
Best lot of ewes, not less than five	5 00
Best lot of ewe lambs, not less than five	2 50

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

Best lot of goats, not less than three	$5 00

CLASS XV.
SWINE

Best boar, 2 years old and upward	$2 50
best boar under 2 years old	2 00
Best sow, 2 years old and upward	2 00
Best sow, 1 year old and under	2 50
Best pen of 5 pigs, any age or breed	2 50

CLASS XI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best pair of fowls, any age or breed	$2 00
Best hen and brood of chicks	2 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	2 00

THIRD DAY—Wednesday.

Second Department.

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor.

Best 100 pounds of flour	$5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat, any variety	3 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	3 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	3 00
Best 100 pounds of corn	2 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	2 50
best bale of timothy hay	2 50
Best bale of alfalfa hay	2 50

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	$2 00
50 pounds Early rose potatoes	2 00
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	2 00
12 parsnips	1 00
12 carrots	1 00
12 pounds turnips	1 00
12 beets	1 00
10 pounds tomatoes, any variety	1 00
½ doz. cabbage	1 00
50 pounds any variety Irish potatoes	1 00
½ doz. squash	1 00
pumpkin	1 00
sample of any vegetable	1 00
½ doz. watermelons	1 00
½ doz. cucumbers	1 00
½ doz. cantaloupes	1 00
10 pounds of white beans	1 00
10 pounds of pink beans	1 00
10 pounds garden peas	1 00
Display of Agricultural Products	20 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$2 50
10 pounds of butter, 20 pounds 3 months old	2 50
10 pounds of cheese	2 00
10 pounds of lard	2 50
display of honey	Silver Pitcher
Apiary display	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	2 00
variety of jellies	Silver Butter Knife
variety of preserves	Set of Teaspoons
variety of pickles	Pickle Jar
Sample of hams and bacon, each	5 00

FOURTH DAY—Thursday

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best ½ doz varieties apples	Glass Water Set
3 varieties apples	Fruit Knife
display pears	$2 50
peaches	2 50
plums	2 50
quinces	Sugar Tongs
grapes, four varieties	2 00
grapes	1 50
5 pounds dried apples	1 50
5 pounds dried peaches	1 50
5 pounds dried plums	1 50
exhibit of dried fruits in varieties	2 00

Fourth Department.

CLASS I.

Best set harness manufactured in district	$5 00
bridle made in district	2 50
pair boots made in district	2 00
pair lady's shoes made in district	2 00
½ doz. brooms made in district	2 00

Fifth Department.

CLASS I.

Best 4 bottles wine made in district	$5 00
second best	2 50
Best 4 bottles brandy made in district	2 00

Sixth Department.

Best patchwork quilt	10 00
Best crochet quilt	10 00
Best silk embroidery	5 00
Handsomest crazy quilt	10 00
Handsomest pillow sham	5 00
Handsomest sofa cushion	5 00
Handsomest tidy	2 50
Best specimen crochet work	2 50
Best display fancy articles	10 00

FIFTH DAY—Friday

Seventh Department.

CLASS I.

Best oil painting of any kind	$5 00
Best drawing, any color	2 50
Best crochet ornaments	1 00
Collection of paintings by the Ladies	3 00

Eighth Department.

CLASS I.

Best display gold, silver and lead ores, each	$5 00
Cabinet of minerals	5 00
display borax	2 50
display soda	2 50

Ninth Department.

CLASS I.

Best 2 loaves of wheat bread	$2 00
2 loaves rye bread	2 00
2 loaves graham bread	2 00
plate of raised biscuit	2 00
variety of bread	2 00
specimen of any kind of cake	2 00

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entries to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for the exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

LALIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will be awarded $40; Second best, $30; Third, $20; Fourth, $10.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, free for all. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, two-year-olds, to wagon. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Half mile dash, saddle horses, free for all. Purse, $50.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, double team. Purse, $75.

FRIDAY.

RUNNING—Dash of half mile, free for for all. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Purse, $150.

SATURDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, to harness, single. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Indian pony race, 1 mile, Indians to ride no entrance fee. Purse, $25.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m., sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	20 00

A. R. CONKLIN,
President.

C. MULHOLLAND,
Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.

Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well-known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and hearled.

All work from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

-AND-

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

WELLES BARNES, N. G.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25 c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meat by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House, New Furniture, Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—**FREE.**

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. **GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,** Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1. Leave—	To Mound House. No. 2. Arrives—
Mound House	9:15 a. m	5 50 p. m.
Dayton	9:45 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Wabuska	11:55 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p. m.	11:40 a. m.
Luning	5:10 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6:10 p m.	9:10 a. m.
Belleville	7:45 p. m.	7:55 a m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8:20 p. m	Lv. 7:05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	**No. 4. Arrives—**
Belleville	7 45 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Benton	11:25 a m	1:15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1:40 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
Alvord	2:30 p. m	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8:20 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	5:40 p. m.	7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (27 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (9 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Ainda Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

P. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29 1884.
n476tf

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices ***direct to consumers*** **on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,**

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227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 24 1887

BORN.

SCOVIL.—At Georges Creek, September 25, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Scovil a daughter.

Manuel Diaz was in town on Wednesday.

Increasing prepations are being made for the Fair.

The pavilion exhibition will be well worth seeing.

The second crop of alfalfa is now just about gathered.

Two thousand dollars will be expended in premiums at the Fair.

The Fair ball at the pavilion will be the grandest ever held in the county.

Quite a number of Independence people attended the Fair at Bishop Creek.

Messrs. Enos and Russell went to Round valley this week to look at stock cattle.

Mr. Janvier will commence school in the George's Creek District, next Monday.

The old school building at Independence will be sold at public auction October 1st.

John Kernagan was hanged in San Francisco last Friday for the murder of his sister-in-law.

O. C. Hill and Frank Leonard, of Bodie, were at Independence at the beginning of the week.

The Standard and Bulwer mill, at Bodie, has been started up again, after being idle a long time.

The daily *Alta* has been enlarged. The *Alta* is a clear, reliable sheet, unbiassed in its views, and newsy.

An inch and a half pipe has been laid to the race track. The large sprinkler and several teams are at work.

The blacksmith shop has been running night and day during the week. Reub. Spear is working with Matlack.

Mr. Arthur Smith came in from Darwin on Tuesday. He will remain at Independence until after the District Fair.

Messrs. Boland, McKinsey and Gould were on the train Tuesday morning on their way to attend the fair at Bishop Creek.

Miss Minnie Collins who had been in Los Angeles for some time came home with her mother to Warm Springs at the end of last week.

Mrs. R. L. Peeler left Independence last Tuesday morning to join her husband at Fresno city. Her mother accompanied her as far as Bishop Creek.

Miss Barnes, of San Francisco, has been engaged to teach during the ensuing school term at Independence. School will open on the 15th. of next month.

Charley Mate's pack train went over to Waceba on Wednesday, to pack out ore for Messrs. Hunter and Alexander. They have about eleven tons ready for shipment.

Mr. Scott Broder came over from Deep Spring early in the week, and is making Independence a visit. His partner W. A Greenly went to Bishop to take in the Fair.

Now is the chance for the ladies. One hundred dollars will be given in premiums for the best lady riders. Forty dollars for the best, thirty for the second, twenty for the third and ten for the fourth.

C. D. Cutless, John Powers, Charles Tibbets and Charles Whittick, all of the South Fork of Kern River, were at Independence at the beginning of the week, on business at the Land Office.

It is asserted by those who have experience that if cattle eat alfalfa after it has been rained upon; and before it is again thoroughly dried, they will certainly bloat. Rain at this season is so rare that many people may not have had experience in this matter.

Plumas, Shasta, Sacramento and other counties in our own state and several places in Oregon made extensive exhibits at the Nevada State Fair at Reno. Owens valley could have made a display that would have brought us honor and profit; but enough has been said on this subject.

The killing of Cahoon by Busby is creating considerable excitement in Tulare county. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of shooting with criminal intent, and ordered arrest of Busby. Cahoon was an old man with a young wife, and "Dannie" Busby was a bright young man from Kansas. The inevitable result followed.

A ripple of excitement was caused Tuesday by John Erwin's dapple duns taking a too rapid turn around the corner resulting in a dumpout of the occupants of the vehicle, after which the animals circled to suit themselves. Erwin had his face badly cut but there were no serious results. The team and wagon were uninjured.

Frank Williams, his wife and children, arrived at Bishop Creek at the beginning of this week. Mr. Williams lived in Plumas county nearly thirty years; but having heard much about Owens valley at length determined to come and make his home here. Mr. Williams is an industrious man and will make a good citizen; for the present he has rented a place near Bishop Creek.

Mrs. Collins, of Warm Spring, returned from Kern County at the end of last week. She went to Kern to nurse a dying sister, and has brought back with her a little orphan niece, Mr. John Collins accompanied his mother; he says the hay crop is light in Kern and feed for stock very scarce. He knows of one instance where pasture for the fall and winter had been rented at ten dollars per acre.

By referring to the revised premium list published this week it will be seen that a number of changes have been made, the premiums in each case being extremely liberal. The new pavilion building will afford accommodation for the handsome exhibits that will be shown. It is placed in the center of a five acre lot enclosed by a board fence eight feet high; the stock sheds will be within this enclosure. By another year this will be levelled and set out with trees and shrubs, and lawn grass started making it a delightful promenade. This, together with the fine new school building and the water works are improvements that speak much for the prosperity of the town.

WATERSPOUT.

Loss of Life and Property.

On Wednesday night of last week a waterspout burst in the mountains near Walker's Pass. A terrible flood rushed down the canyon toward Kern river. In the canyon a sheepman was camped with two horses and a wagon; the man, the horses and the wagon were all swept away. The body of the man was found miles down the canyon a day or two after the flood. The bodies of the horses had lodged among rocks not far from where the man had camped. There is a farm in the canyon known as Canebrake, and occupied by a widow. It was a very nice place before the flood, but is now ruined. Part of the house was swept away, and the rest was moved from its foundation. The whole would have gone but for some large willow trees growing close to the house. When the waters subsided mud to a depth of a foot or more was found on the floor of the part of the house that was left. Marks left by the flood in the canyon showed that the water must have been at least thirty feet deep in places. Parties who have been in that region twenty years or more say they never saw anything of the kind before.

The Bishop Creek Fair.

The Fair at Bishop Creek opened last Tuesday. As usual at all fairs, exhibitors were behind with their goods and the pavilion was not filled up till the middle of the week. In the end, however, the exhibits made were such as any country might well be proud of. The season is too far advanced for a display of fruits other than apples and grapes; but of these, samples were shown that might be equaled, but not excelled. In vegetables and grain the display was equally creditable, the samples shown being all very fine. Mrs. Sneden showed two lots of peaches of different varieties that were fine, when the lateness of the season is considered. In the neighborhood of Bishop Creek much care has been given to horse raising and many very fine animals were shown. For quality if not for quantity the display of horses was quite equal to anything that could be seen at any other fair in the state. The Norman horses shown by Mr. Rowan, and the product from these fine animals, would take rank with the best of their kind anywhere. Mr. Sanger, of Alvord, showed a lot of draught mares that would be hard to beat; he also showed a thoroughbred Hambletonian stallion that there can be no doubt is one of the finest animals of that famous strain that ever lived. This is a grand horse. Many others had fine mares and geldings on exhibition; but no complete lists of animals exhibited has been provided. The race track is half a mile north of town; a great deal of work has been done upon it, but much more will be required to make it a first rate track. The ground is as level as billiard table and can be made as good a course as need be wished for. A sprinkling cart will be found a necessity. At the pavilion many very beautiful articles of ladies work were shown; some specimens of embroidery on velvet were lovely. In lace work and kindred articles the exhibits, while not numerous were beautiful. The premium lists were not available at latest reports.

Cliff Mine.

Greenly & Broder have developed a good mine at Deep Spring, in the Inyo range. They are taking out and shipping rich ore; the last shipment was of two lots; the first lot returned them 400.53-100 ounces silver per ton; the second lot yielded 1500.51-100 ounces per ton. The ore is shipped to the Reno reduction works. The silver is in masses of bright crystals mixed with fly quartz. At first sight these crystal like masses might be taken for ordinary galena; but no return for lead has yet been made from the ore. So far as opened this ore body gives indications of being extensive and proving a very valuable property. Mr. Greenly operated at Cerro Gordo in its best days, and he says this is the best mine he ever had anything to do with. In the same locality the same parties have found a vein of gold bearing ore that is very rich; samples of this or yielded over $1,000 per ton. The vein is very small and but little work has been done upon it. Deep Spring promises to be a big mining camp; it is about twenty five miles east from Alvord on the C. & C. railroad. The country is well watered and there is plenty of timber.

Dramatic.

The I. A. D, A. will give two unrivalled representation of the celebrated emotional dramas "Lady Audley's Secret" and "Led Astray" during the Fair. The very finest scenery has been obtained, and the stage appointments are unrivalled. An incredible amount of money has already been expended in the necessary arrangements and much more will be needed. The cast comprises the best elocutionary talent who possess to a great degree the ability to feel and exhibit the refined emotions of the two plays. The reserved seats are now nearly all engaged; parties desiring same should apply at box office without delay.

Irrigating in Stanislaus.

The Board of Directors of the Turlock Irrigation District, of Stanislaus county, has issued a call for an election to take place on the 8th of October, when the question of issuing bonds to the amount of $600,000, under the Wright Law, for the purpose of constructing an irrigating system, will be tested. The estimates for the work made by the engineer who had charge of the surveys, placed the cost at $467,444; but the Directors concluded to issue $600,000 worth of bonds in order to be sure of enough funds. Embraced in the Turlock District are 217.00 acres of land, which places the cost of the irrigation system at 3.30 per acre. This covers the entire expense for main canal and distributing ditches. A distributing ditch will be dug on every section line. At present the average price of land in the district is $20 per acre, but with plenty of water for irrigating purposes it is valued at over $100. There is probably not a township in California of equal extent that produces more wheat on an average. Owing to the dryness of the soil and climate but little else than wheat can at present be grown.

Mr. W. Graham and Mrs. Dr. Woodin, came down from Big Pine on Thursday. They have been camping west of that place at Coyote valley for several weeks. Mr. Graham's health is much improved,

Old cellars left from the fire are being filled up. The streets are being cleaned and the town put in presentable shape for the Fair.

Charles Walters and Pat. Keyes, came over from the White Hill on Thursday.

The last issue of the Bridgeport *Chronicle-Union* contains in full the decision of the Supreme Court in *banc* on the sheep license question.

Mrs P. M. Bowler, wife of the editor of the *Esmeralda News*, died at Hawthorne last week.

American Party.

A convention of the American party met at Philadelphia and adopted a platform. Among other things the platform declares the present system of immigration and naturalization of foreigners to be detrimental to the welfare of the United States, and demands the establishment of a Department of Immigration, the head of which will be a member of the Cabinet. It demands a revision of the naturalization laws making a continuous residence of fourteen years indispensible and requisite for citizenship, and excluding all Communists, Socialists, Nihilists, Anarchists, paupers, and criminals, but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners. It demands protection for the free common school system, and recommends a free compulsory education in all the States and Territories. It also recites that American lands should be reserved for American citizens, non-resident aliens being debarred from ownership in real estate and resident aliens holding a limited quantity in area and value. It condemns the donation of lands to private corporations. It also asserts that the surplus in the Treasury should be released to the people, and a judicious system of internal improvements and construction of fortifications and Navy are demanded. It reasserts the American principle of freedom of religious worship and belief; recognizes the right of labor to organize for protection and secure to itself, by lawful and peaceable means, greater rewards; demands a firm and consistent foreign policy, and vigorous assertion of our national dignity and rights, especially in the North Atlantic fisheries question.

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Fair Notes

Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Smith, of Candelaria attended the fair at Bishop Creek.

A good many people from Independence attended the Bishop Creek fair.

The Bishop Creek Brass Band has greatly improved in their playing.

One of the Clydesdale mares shown by Mr. Sanger weighed 1692 pounds.

Mr. Al. Taylor, had a fine carriage team but did not enter them for the race.

The carriage team race was won by Mr. A. H. Allen, of Bridgeport. The horses are a very handsome pair.

Mr. H. A. Man had a very fine cabinet of minerals in the pavilion. Many of the specimens are of great beauty and richness.

The largest display of fruit at Bishop Creek fair was made by Mr. W. T. C. Elliott, of Big Pine. In variety, extent and beauty, the display would attract attention anywhere.

Mr. William Charles showed a lot of very fine specimens of Anglesite from the San Carlos mine near Independence. This is a valuable ore of lead and silver.

A fine display of grain could easily have been made; and yet in this line the showing was very meagre. Farmers should take a little more interest in this affair. The few samples of corn, wheat, oats and barley were excellent.

A very pleasant entertainment was given in the lecture hall of the Academy on Wednesday evening. The hall was crowded and every part of the concert was warmly applauded. While all parts were good, an old fogie will be excused for expressing his pleasure at hearing a beautiful rendering of "The Brook" and "Pass Under The Rod."

Mr. I. P. Yaney showed a very fine display of the celebrated agatized fossil wood from Arizona. Several of the specimens are polished, and show the most beautiful markings. One large piece of amethyst is encrusted all over with beautiful crystals of all colors from pale lilac to deep purple. This is a very fine specimen; the whole collection is well worth going far to see.

From California 1500 veterans attended the Grand Army meeting at St. Louis.

The mains for the water works were all laid this week and water was turned in.

The Standard-Bulwer mill at Bodie has been started up after a long season of idleness. There is some revival in the mines.

There will be a song service at the church Sunday evening at 7½ o'clock. Some new music will be on the programme. All are cordially invited.

The *Chronicle Union* states that quite a number of Monoites intend attending the District Fair. They will receive a hearty welcome.

J. W. McMurry, of Big Pine had a stroke of paralysis at the beginning of the week; he is reported to be improving. Dr. Woodin was telegraphed for to Independence, and has the patient in charge.

Much progress has been made during the past week in getting the pavillion ready. The sprinkling cart has been in frequent use at the race track, and other work is steadily kept up to put the track in good condition.

From a little patch of about thirty acres on his place at Alvord, Mr. Sanger this season gathered 600 sacks of first class barley. On the same patch as fine a crop of alfalfa as need be wished for is now ready for cutting. Until late in the spring the land was desert sage brush. There will not long be wanting plenty of inhabitants in a country where wild land can be cleared so easily and two good crops gathered from it the same season.

WONDERS OF THE DEEP.

CORAL SHELLS, and other MARINE CURIOSITIES. We have agents constantly employed in securing rare specimens of the above named articles, and offer to the public as fine a collection for ONE DOLLAR as they can procure at any regular shell store for double the amount. OUR DOLLAR CABINET, containing over TWENTY VARIETIES of Shells, Coral, etc., will please both old and young. Carefully packed, and mailed postpaid to any address in the United States or Canada, on receipt of ONE DOLLAR. Address, MARINE CURIOSITY SUPPLY CO., (Box 15) KEY WEST, FLORIDA.

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We Claim Ours to be such a House. We Employ Four Experienced Buyers, Who are Ever on the Alert Purchasing Desirable Goods From All the Principal Marts of the World.

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During Fair Week.

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During Fair Week.

Curtain rises at 8:30 p. m., sharp. Scale of prices next week. Box sheet for reserved seats open Sept. 20.

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Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

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THE REFORMER.

Before the monstrous wrong he sets him down—
One man against a stone walled city of sin.
For centuries those walls have been a-building;
Smooth porphyry, they slope and coldly glass
The flying storm and wheeling sun. No chink,
No crevice lets the thinnest arrow in.
He fights alone, and from the cloudy ramparts
A thousand evil faces jibe and jeer him.
Let him lie down and die: what is the right,
And where is justice, in a world like this?

But by and by earth shakes herself, impatient;
And down, in one great roar of ruin, crash
Watch tower and citadel and battlements.
When the red dust has cleared, the lonely soldier
Stands with strange thoughts beneath the friendly stars. —E. R. Sill in The Century.

OUR NEWSPAPER HEADLINES.

American Originality and "Smartness" Astonish Our English Cousins.

In England sensationalism and anything approaching "smartness" are avoided; but in America the very opposite is the rule. Indeed, so much attention is paid to headlines in that country that there is engaged on the staff of every newspaper of importance a gentleman whose duty it is to supply headlines to articles and paragraphs. Some of these headline writers are paid large salaries and have a wide reputation.

Mr. George Augustus Sala once said that American journalists rarely take anything seriously; they are perpetually trying to be smart and amusing. Few people who have even an elementary knowledge of American newspapers will call into question the truth of Mr. Sala's assertion. The American journalist is nothing if not original, and this ruling passion is strikingly exemplified in the very headlines.

We have, for instance, never seen but one heading in English newspapers for those simple announcements which never fail to interest female readers—we mean the Births, Marriages and Deaths. In America, however, they use such headlines as Cradle, Altar, Tomb; Hatches, Matches, Dispatches, and so on; while one original genius sums up life thus—Births, Flirtations, Engagements, Breakings off, Marriages, Divorces, Deaths. Then, instead of the familiar heading, Poetry, we find Lays of the Latest Minstrels, or the Warblers' Corner.

The columns of clippings, however, afford scope for the most variety. One editor heads his column of jokes, Render unto Scissors the Things that are Scissors; while another follows with Aut Scissors aut Nullus. One Thing and Another, Drops of Ink, Various Topics, Microbes, Nuggets, All Sorts, Faggots, Pressed Bricks—these are a few others taken at random. Hash is, however, perhaps the most appropriate of the lot. These headlines appear very strange to us; yet it should not be forgotten that, nearly 100 years ago, The Times published weak jokes under the extraordinary head of "Cuckoos."—Chambers' Journal.

Hangers On in Journalism.

"I hate to see a man enter that room," said the city editor of a morning paper to an applicant for work. "Look at those young men sitting round that table; they are all waiting for me to give them assignments, and I have none to give. Why don't they come in here and suggest something themselves?" Most city editors in New York have the same feeling. They are overrun with applicants for places, and two-thirds of those who present themselves are utterly unfit for the work they wish to do. The space system of pay for local newspaper work intensifies the pressure. Any man with paper and pencil can write what may be published and paid for, and so when a man finds other doors closed against him he goes to a newspaper office. A good many women seek the same refuge. The patience of city editors under the infliction is marvelous. Perhaps it is partly accounted for by the fact that most of them do not have to edit the manuscript turned out by these beginners. It is handed over to those luckless wretches, the copy readers, and they generally make short work of it.—Cor. Philadelphia Record.

How Consumption is Communicated.

Professor Ruhle, of Bonn, in a recent paper on consumption of the lungs, states that in his opinion the most frequent manner of contracting this malady is from a diseased person through the sputa, also through the glands, exfoliations from the skin, or any way in which the poison may appear on the surface and be transported by means of pocket handkerchiefs, washing, etc. The fact that the attendants in hospitals who have the care of consumptives are seldom attacked with the disease, conviced the writer that it is not the air through which the germs are carried, but it is communicated in another mode, in fact, the way in which the members of the family kiss and fondle the patient and handle his linen. From one member of the family the special germ which excites the disease goes to another. Instances can frequently be found, on inquiry, where the parents transmit the disease to their children, in such cases the family physician should put in his word of warning.—Boston Herald.

The Jerry Builders in Rome.

The jerry builder is not to have it all his own way in Rome. The municipality has at last interfered and declared that overgrown, decrepit, insanitary structures are no longer to be run up like mushrooms and finished off, let and inhabited before the plaster is dry. The speculators and contractors who have hitherto been monarchs of all they surveyed protested against this interference with the vested interests of dishonest workmanship; but the S. P. Q. R. will probably stand firm, the evil having grown to intolerable and impossible dimensions. There is a grim satisfaction in knowing that the huge factories (for they resemble nothing else) which disgrace the Esquiline and the Prati di Castello are not quite so permanent as the Colosseum, and are scarcely more desirable as places of residence. They will rapidly crumble away, to be replaced, perhaps, with buildings more worthy of the Eternal City. But in the mean time, and for a generation or two at least, Rome is architecturally disgraced in the eyes of the civilized world. —Pall Mall Gazette.

His Sunday Nose.

"I once knew a sea captain who came from about here," he continued in a lighter strain, "who had an encounter with a shark in his youth and lost his nose, and for the sake of harmony rather than vanity he had a tin false nose made to look as much like the lost feature as possible. When he went to sea he tried always to make his crew recognize the Sabbath with appropriate respect and observance; he therefore ingenuously had a silver nose made for himself which he wore on Sunday, keeping the tin nose for week days, and the signal was always respected, so far as he knew. Perhaps he never heard that the sailors always called the Sabbath "Silver nose day," as they might well have easily been pardoned for doing.—Boston Post.

The Limitations of Our Senses.

We cannot see under a certain size or beyond a certain distance. The retina makes no accounting of the photographic dark beyond the violet, and knows naught of the heat dark this side the red. In the world of unheard sound about us some notes we cannot hear because they are too high and some because they are too low. We live in a world of odors, of which, to our grave loss, we smell a bare hundredth part of what a healthy dog smells. These limitations we daily act upon, and the use of all instruments of precision rests upon them.—The Century.

Boys' and Girls' Lunch.

A gentleman of leisure stopped recently near one of the coffee and pie stands that abound down town in the neighborhood of large employing establishments with the purpose of ascertaining what the boys and girls ate and drank at their noonday lunch. So soon as the whistle blew for 12 o'clock he found the stands swarmed and more coming. Many of the boys and girls came kettle in hand, which was filled with either "coffee" or milk, and after a light purchase of pie or cake the lunch was carried to the shop for consumption. The milk is necessarily good, as it wouldn't pay the proprietor of the stand to have it otherwise, and have an inspector with his lactometer to discover it. The "coffee" is not subject to official suspicion, and therefore is generally worthy of doubt. The pies, he fancied, must be good, as they are supplied by great manufacturers who turn them out by the thousands and can afford to put palatable "works" of varied ingredients into them, as by buying fruits and berries and sugar in big quantities they get them very cheap. As to the crust, it isn't any too rich. The cakes were dry, and what nourishment the girls that eat them obtain from the peculiar food is a puzzle. One accomplished young lady, who boasted of a thick bang, when questioned on the subject, replied: "Oh, we soaks 'em." A boy called for a piece of rhubarb pie, and washed it down with a glass of lemonade. He took his lunch after the style of other gentlemen—those who patronize down town Delmonico's, Nash & Crook's and the Astor house. He ate from the counter and called for his check. Possibly he tipped the waiter, too. —New York Times.

Professor Gray's Telautograph.

Professor Elisha Gray, of telephone fame, is perfecting an invention with wonderful possibilities, and one which promises great results. It has already reached that stage which insures its practical success, the experiments thus far proving eminently satisfactory. The "telautograph" is the name by which the instrument will be known, which, by the way, conveys a very fair idea of what the instrument really is. Once in operation it will be possible for the Chicago speculator to deliver to the New York broker a telautographic order to buy or sell 1,000 or 10,000 shares of railroad stock, an exact fac simile of the order being reproduced in that city at the same instant it is written here. If the Chicago man happens to be in New York and wants to send his wife a check for money he simply writes it out in that city, and the moment he is through it is in his wife's hands here. The electric current, of course, is an important factor in the invention, but the chief feature is the plate or instrument on which the writing is done. No particular kind of pen or pencil has to be used; in fact, a sharp pointed instrument of any kind, or even a piece of wood, will answer the purpose. The paper on which the writing is done and the autograph reproduced does not have to be prepared, for in the first instance it is the pressure on the plate which gives the impulse to the machine, while the reproduction is brought about by a tracing point, which may be a properly inked pen or even an ordinary lead pencil attached to a movable arm in the receiving machine at the other end of the line.—Chicago Tribune.

Wouldn't Sell His Drunk so Cheap.

Standing in the lobby of a hotel in Bangor not long ago I got into conversation with a gentleman who was representing a medical apparatus with a long Greek name. It is not my intention to give the arrangement for vapor baths a puff, but I do want to describe a rather funny incident that followed our conversation. My companion had just been describing to me how his process would sober off in half an hour a man on the verge of delirium tremens, and how many men never thought of going home to their families without having recourse to his machine. While we were talking a man, evidently very much under the influence of too potent libations, came in, and, leaning over the counter, began a rather thick conversation with the clerk. We sauntered over, and soon were on the best of terms with the devotee of Bacchus. After a while the man said he wished he could taper off and go home. Here was an opportunity, and the machine above referred to was explained to him. Five minutes later he had staggered up stairs, and stood ready to be cured. His coat was already off, when a drunken idea seized him. "Shay, what er th' cost of a bath?" he asked. "Two dollars," was the reply. "Well, hic, this drunk's cost twenty dollars, and no feller's goin' to get it for two dollars. I'll keep it first." And he did.—Lewiston Journal.

Bogus Jellies and Jams.

A physician who has studied "the small economies of life" tells how the jellies which some bakers put into their tarts and jelly cakes are made. No wonder grocers can sell them so cheaply. The directions are as follows: Take four quarts of water and half a pound of alum; boil two minutes; add thirty-two pounds of white sugar; boil five minutes longer; strain while it is warm (and the hotter it is the easier) through a coarse towel; when nearly cold, add two ounces of acetic acid and one-half a pound of real currant jelly. When cool, pack it in tumblers and label with a picture of a currant bush and a child picking currants. If you desire a vanilla jelly, add in place of the currant jam four twenty-five cent bottles of the extract of vanilla, and stir in when nearly cold. If you desire strawberry jam, prepare the alum and sugar as before, and add half a pint of the essence of strawberry; or, if lemon is desired, add essence of lemon. You can make what you like with these proportions of alum and water. This is the way to make the grocers' jelly and the jam that is placed on tarts in the confectioneries and the bakeries.—Boston Herald.

Rather an Exaggerated Type.

The German, the Frenchman, the Englishman, would not like to be taken for anything else; why should the American? I don't know, but it is so. I have never seen more than two or three Americans in Europe of whom I was able to believe that they would not be secretly pleased to be mistaken for Englishmen. Very often, indeed, I have had young men approach me in conversation in continental hotels or cars and confide to me in the purest Chicago or St. Louis idiom that they were English. One of these, I remember, a refugee in Paris from the earthquake panic on the Riviera last winter, gravely answered me, when I asked him what part of England he came from, "The county of Berkshyre." Of course this sort of young fool is familiar in America, and his folly is properly commented upon. But he is after all only an exaggerated type of the great average mass of Americans who swarm over the continent during the opera season.—London Cor. New York Times.

Imitative Ethel.

Little Ethel has a bachelor uncle, and she had noticed that when he wanted to be very emphatic he used a certain monosyllabic word of four letters. Not long ago Ethel was afflicted with quite a severe pain under her little apron, the result of too free an indulgence in the toothsome cucumber. When Uncle Jack came home at supper time he was informed of the grievous plight of his little favorite, and hastened to her comfort.

"Well, Ethel, my dear," he said, advancing to the sofa, "how do you feel now?"

"Pretty d—n miserable, thank you, Uncle Jack," she replied with an air of having said quite the proper thing under the circumstances.—Chicago Tribune.

SADLY MISTAKEN WOMEN.

The Great Cause of Female Unhappiness and Loss of Attractiveness Explained.

[Mother's Magazine.]

The question is often asked, why are the women of to-day so delicate, so feeble? Why do they fade so quickly, lose their color, and become prematurely old? Why do they suffer such pains and endure so much silent agony? There are, doubtless, many reasons, but they are all combined in the single word—Weakness. When we stop to calmly think of the amount of misery that is endured by the women of America at this very moment it is simply appalling. This is no idle assertion—it is the terrible truth. We will cite a case in point:

MRS. NICHOLAS.

Mrs. Alexander L. Nicholas, residing at Phenix, R. I., is a lineal descendant of the gallant General Nathaniel Greene. Blessed with a good constitution, she hardly knew what sickness or pain were until a few years ago. Her duties called her up and down stairs (that bane of womankind) very frequently, and she began to notice that her breath was growing shorter. This was followed by pains in the back, tired feeling, a sense of bearing down and frequent faintness. But Mrs. Nicholas had the plucky blood of her ancester in her veins and would not give up. There came a day, however, when she was forced to do so. We give the rest in her own words. In conversing with the writer she said:

"I cannot describe how sick I was. I had sharp pains shooting through my chest; it was almost impossible to draw a single breath, and my limbs were swollen almost to bursting. I consulted three doctors, two of whom admitted that they could not cure me, while the third pronounced my case dropsy. My limbs continued to swell; the water filled my lungs, and I never for a moment thought of ever recovering. For eight months I was unable to lie down, and could only sleep in my chair. When I was in this hopeless condition, my son, Lafayette G. Nicholas, of Providence, came to see me. Several years before he had been sick, but under the direction of Dr. George D. Wilcox, of Providence he had recovered. He insisted that I should employ the same means he had used so successfully, and as a last resort I consented to do so. In a short time I began to grow better; the swelling decreased, and finally disappeared; I regained my breath, then my health, then my strength, and I owe my life to-day to that grand medicine Hunt's Remedy, which alone was able to save me. This was the medicine, which, administered by Dr. Wilcox, restored my son and rescued me from the grave. I know it is pure, simple and good, and I believe it is the only remedy that will certainly regulate and cure the many troubles of women, and restore them to health, beauty and attractiveness.

RESTORED.

"I have thought a great deal about the health of women since I regained my health, and I wish I had the power to induce those who are suffering, and so many are to-day, to use the means I so successfully employed. If women were well and strong it would be a grand thing for the nation, and save untold suffering which is now being endured so patiently. The trouble is, many women do not know what ails them. They take cold and have unpleasant symptoms, but think that they will soon pass away but they do not. These are followed by more serious troubles, annoying, weakening and life-destroying, but still they take no steps to check them. How can women be so blind? Do they not know that such things are the beginning of end the unless taken in time?"

FEMALE MISERY.

The experience of Mrs. Nicholas, who is now in her eighty-fifth year, should be a warning to all who read her earnest words not to delay, but to use the best of all known means for preserving or restoring health before it is too late.

HOW TO GRADE LOTS.

The Handsomest Surface Which a Residence Property Can Present.

The advantage in appearance which a house has that stands up well above the level of the street or roadway, is now very generally understood, and consequently we find the foundation walls built higher than was customary some years ago. In order to increase the effect still more, it is now a very common practice in ordinary suburban lots to fill in soil sufficient to raise the surface a foot or two above the street, thus forming a terrace at the street line. We do not advise this practice for general adoption, but in some cases the peculiar circumstances make it desirable. Where the fall of the drainage is very slight, it is even necessary; where the grade of a street is lowered, and the grounds have already been planted, there is usually no other course but to terrace at the time. But a course that is necessary under the conditions named has been meaninglessly copied in many instances where there was no occasion for it, and we see the lots along the whole lines of streets piled up sometimes as much as three feet or more above the general level, even where it is necessary to build within a few feet of the line, thus requiring the entrance to the house to be by a flight of eight or ten steps. On larger grounds where are built villas or residences of much pretension in style and finish, and which occupy a sufficiently elevated site, and at considerable distance from the street, this method of grading up the front and terracing at the line is sometimes adopted, but the appearance is far less pleasing than an even grade over the whole surface; one effect is to shorten apparently the line of distance from the street to the house, and thus diminish the size of the grounds. A gentle and gradual rise from the street line to the front of the house is the handsomest surface a residence lot can present.—*Vick's Magazine.*

—Mrs. Dashaway—"I am to be married to-morrow evening, and I want a floral bell to hang in the drawing-room. Make it just like the two you sent me for as many previous weddings." Florist—"How would a chestnut bell in tea roses answer?"—*Texas Siftings.*

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

—Webster's spelling-book has had a circulation of over 50,000,000 copies.

—Mrs. Ellen Wood, the authoress, left personal estate to the value of £36,000. In her case novel writing paid.

—George R. Sims is said to have contributed to the columns of almost every important periodical in England.

—Audubon's original and finely hand-colored illustrated work sold in folio at one thousand dollars a volume, and is now rare and valuable.

—James Robinson, the champion bareback rider of the world, is now 51 years of age. He remarks that in a year or two he proposes to electrify Europe with a new feat of horsemanship, as he first did in 1857.

—A fresh manuscript of the "Imitation of Christ" has been found in the Cologne City Library. It is a Low German translation in verse—the oldest translation of the book yet known, and gives the date 1434 as the origin of the "Imitation."

—Louis XIV., traveling, met a priest riding in great haste. Ordering him to stop, the King excitedly inquired: "Whence? whither? for what?" He answered: "Burges—Paris—a benefice." "You shall have it," said the monarch, delighted with his conciseness.

—General Sherman told the cadets at West Point that advice is the cheapest thing going, and that there was something of the humorous in seeing sixty-four young men about to enter life thinking that they knew all things. "But there are many lessons taught here of which the world hears nothing. 'Erect! Silence!'—these are the lessons that are never taught in our universities."—*Harper's Weekly.*

—In Paris, Oxford County, Me., is a copy of the will of Artemus Ward. Paris is the birthplace of Hannibal Hamlin. Artemus Ward was a compositor on the county paper, the Oxford *Observer.* His will directed that his body be buried at Waterford, about ten miles from Paris. After making a few bequests he gave the balance of his property to found a home for worn-out printers, Horace Greeley to be sole trustee. As there was no balance the home was never established.

—Charles II. asked Bishop Stillingfleet how it happened that he preached in general without notes, but always read the sermons he delivered before the court. The Bishop replied that the awe of seeing before him so great and wise a Prince made him afraid to trust himself. "But will your Majesty," continued he, "permit me to ask you a question? Why do you read your speeches to Parliament?" "Why, doctor, I'll tell you very candidly. I have asked them so often for money that I'm ashamed to look them in the face." —*Drake's Travellers' Magazine.*

—Creditor—what are you going to do now? Jeweler (who has just failed in his wife's name)—I am going out to Utah. Creditor—What do you mean to do 'way out there? Jeweler—Marry again and start my second wife in business.—*Jeweler's Weekly.*

FREAKS OF FORTUNE.

A Young Retail Clerk Makes a Winning and Quits Work.

"Yes, Mac has given up his place and retired," said one of the floor-walkers of a well-known retail store on Market street to a *Call* reporter yesterday afternoon, when inquiry was made for the fortunate attache of the establishment who had made a big winning in The Louisiana State Lottery Company's drawing of last month. Fortune is said to be fickle indeed in her choice of favorites, and as ever, she defies all systematic rules of selection when she casts about her kindly eyes in the search for the object of her favors.

James F. Macklin, the young gentleman referred to above, was conceded to be the luckiest man in San Francisco on the 13th day of last month. It was the day following the monthly drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and he found himself the possessor of a coupon numbered 11,607, entitling him to one-tenth of the capital prize of $150,000. Young Macklin, scarcely realizing the truth of the glad tidings furnished him in the despatches of the *Morning Call* of that day, in which the winning numbers were announced from New Orleans, kept his own counsel, and as soon as opportunity offered hastened down to Wells, Fargo & Co's Bank, where he presented his coupon for identification and collection. The proceeds of his prize, amounting to $14,850, were handed to him as soon as an answer was received from the lottery authorities in New Orleans, and he went on his way rejoicing.

Mr. Macklin says that he has carefully placed his capital, and proposed to live on its interest. He has moved from his former residence at 725½ Bush street, and rented an elegant suite of rooms near Powell and Ellis streets, and having resigned his position, proposes to thoroughly enjoy his good fortune. For some time his former fellow-employees were incredulous concerning his sudden legacy, and he smiled in secret satisfaction at their individual amazement, until finally the truth leaked out. Macklin has bought tickets off and on for some time past, but never invested more than a dollar or two in each month. His happy experience has infused a great spirit for wealth among all the retail clerks in the city, and each fortunate possessor of a ticket or coupon anxiously looks forward to the day of the next drawing with the dream and hopes of speedily becoming a Croesus. But there was more than one heavy winner among the San Francisco patrons of the lottery. It is learned that two coupons of ticket 15,322, which drew the third capital prize of $20,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery last month, were presented by two fortunate residents of this city to the officials of the Anglo-Californian Bank for collection. The money was promptly paid the winners by the bank as soon as the formality of communicating with the New Orleans authorities was complied with, the proceeds of each ticket being $1,980. Cashier Lilienthal of the Anglo-Californian Bank told the reporter yesterday that the prizes had been paid, and that it is the desire of the winners that their names be not made public.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Call*, Aug. 2.

—A Misunderstanding—"I say, stranger," whispered a Western man, who had strayed in an up-town theater where the play of "Romeo and Juliet" was going on. "I can't make head nor tail of this thing. What's the name of the play, anyhow?" "Romeo and Juliet." "Well, if I'd known that," said the disgusted Westerner, "I wouldn't have come in. I understood the feller at the door to say it was something about Omaha and Joliet."—*Life.*

—Henry (softly)—"Florence, do you think you could leave your happy home and loving friends and go into the far West with a worthy young man who has no wealth save his profession? (A pause.) I'm waiting, Florrie." Florence (tenderly)—"Yes, Henry, I think I could." Henry, (with a sigh of relief)—"Well, I'm right glad to hear you say that. You see my friend Joe is going West, and wants to marry, so I'll just mention your case to him." —*Life.*

FLORIDA, "THE LAND OF FLOWERS,"

is a paradise for the invalid, and the "Fountain of Youth" was once thought to be hid in one of its forest glades. It is now the haven of many consumptives, who find benefit in her genial warmth and fragrant flowers. The consumptive invalid need not necessarily go so far from home and friends to get relief. For if not in the last stages of the disease, Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will restore to perfect health. For all chronic throat, bronchial and long diseases it is a most reliable specific. By druggists.

The St. Louis Street-sprinkling ordinance still hangs fire. It may receive attention after the Maxwell execution and the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment. St. Louis can stand only one sensation at a time.

PHYSICIANS HAVE FOUND OUT

That a contaminating and foreign element in the blood, developed by indigestion, is the cause of rheumatism. This settles upon the sensitive sub-cutaneous covering of the muscles and ligaments of the joints, causing constant and shifting pain, and aggregating as a calcareous, chalky deposit which produces stiffness and distortion of the joints. No fact which experience has demonstrated in regard to Hostetter's Stomach Bitters has stronger evidence to support than this, namely, that this medicine of comprehensive uses checks the formidable and atrocious disease, nor is it less positively established that it is preferable to the poisons often used to arrest it, since the medicine contains only salutary ingredients. It is also a signal remedy for malarial fevers, constipation, dyspepsia, kidney and bladder ailments, debility and other disorders. See that you get the genuine.

After running a lawn-mower for an hour this morning, he remarked that if ever he had said anything derogatory or unkind of the snow-shovel, he would most willingly take it back.

MOTHER'S SMILES ARE THE SUNLIGHT OF HOME.

There would be fewer clouds and brighter sunshine in many households if every dispirited suffering woman realized what a boon Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is for all weaknesses and maladies to which her sex is liable. No lady who gives this wonderful remedy a trial will be disappointed by the result. It not only acts promptly upon all functional derangements, but by its rare nervine and tonic properties strengthens and repairs the whole feminine system. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Patient—Why do you watch the thermometer on the wall so closely? Nurse—Because the doctor said if the temperature riz I should give you the quinine.

A Cough, Cold, or Sore Throat should not be neglected. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are a simple remedy, and give immediate relief. *Sold only in boxes.*

THE FATHER OF MANY ILLS.

Constipation leads to a multitude of physical troubles. It is generally the result of carelessness or indifference to the simplest rule of health. Eugene McKay, of Brantford, Ont., write:

I had for several years been a sufferer from constipation, had taken a great many different remedies, some of which did me good for a time, but only for a time, then my trouble came back worse than ever. I was induced by a friend, whom BRANDRETH'S PILLS had benefited, to try them. I did so, taking two each night for a week, then one every night for about six weeks. Since that time I have not experienced the slightest difficulty whatever, and my bowels move regularly every day. I believe firmly that for sluggishness of the bowels and biliousness BRANDRETH'S PILLS are far superior to any other.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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The Southern California real estate agents sell the climate and throw in the land.

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

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TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease-sustaining elements, and thus removes the *cause.*

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair.

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Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

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Of four grades—90c. and $1.00 per gallon for good; $2.40 per gallon, 75c. per one-half gallon, for Strictly Pure; $1.90 per gallon, $1.00 per half-gallon, or 50c. per quart for Smith's Green Mountain, which stands at the Head of the List. Good Syrups, in barrels, 25c.; in half-barrels of 16 gallons, 30c.; kegs, $1.75, $2.00, $2.25, $2.50, and Rock Candy Drips, $3.00 for five gallons. Maple Sugar at 10c.; and Strictly Pure, 15c. per pound. Flour is lower. Coal Oil is lower. If you want a Complete Outfit of Everything at Wholesale Prices, write for Full List right now to SMITH'S CASH STORE, 115 Clay Street, San Francisco.

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This BELT or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. The continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose.

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Cures Spring Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Ciatica, Rheumatism, Constipation AND Regulates The Kidneys & Liver.

One bottle taken according to directions will give better results than a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or any of the so-called Blood Purifiers with which the market is glutted. At Druggists, price $1.00 per bottle.

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will be paid for any case of Rheumatism which Dr. Pardee's Remedy, properly administered, fails to relieve.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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LIVING HONEY-JARS.

Industrious Insects That Constitute Themselves Actual Reservoirs.

If evidence were wanting that certain ants voluntarily make sacrifices for others the case of the honey ant would be sufficient. That ants should keep domestic animals and perform the hundred and one intelligent acts that they do is remarkable but that certain members of a tribe should either by election or selection constitute themselves actual living bottles or reservoirs for the rest seems beyond the range of possibility, yet such is the case. Many years ago a French naturalist, Mr. Wesmael, described a Mexican ant, Myrmecocytus Mexicanus, which was brought from Mexico by M. de Normann, making the remarkable announcement that in the division of labor certain ants were literally living honey-jars or storehouses for the others. This statement was deemed incredible at the time, but was confirmed by many observers as Lucas, Edwards, Saunders, Black and others.

Two different genetæ are now known, one Camponotus inflatus, from Australia, and the one already given which ranges from Mexico up to Colorado Springs, where in the Garden of the Gods they have been carefully studied by Dr. McCook. In this locality the nests of these ants may be observed as small elevations over the ridges of disintegrating rocks that form the characteristic of the wonderful garden. If we dig down and with hammer or axe cut into the stone we shall find in all probability among the swarm of ants several kinds and one remarkable for its enormously distended abdomen. This is one of the workers that by agreement, or in some way, has consented to hold a supply of food for the rest. The living bottles are kept by the other ants in a room by themselves, and are generally found clinging to the wall of their cell utterly helpless. Dr. McCook found by carefully watching them that these ants were chiefly night-workers, starting out in the evening about seven o'clock, and marching in lines to some low bushes in the vicinity. Examination showed that they were clustering about the small galls, formed by the gall fly, Cynips quercusmellariæ, from which they obtained their honey. Each ant upon taking a supply returned to the nest and there delivered it up to the ants with the large abdomens, who received it, holding it in bond, as it were, until wanted by the others. When the workers desired food they touched or caressed the living jars with their attennae, upon which it was produced by muscular contraction of the bottles and taken from their mouths by the hungry workers.

The nests contained, on an average, about two hundred of these honey bearers, representing about one-fourth of a pound of honey stored in this remarkable way. In Old Mexico strangers are sometimes presented at dessert with pellucid globes of honey to be eaten as we would eat a grape, the delicacy being the honey ant that is considered a bonne bouche by the Mexican epicure. The honey is believed by natives to have medicinal virtues.—*C. F. Holden, in Wide Awake.*

GENERAL LAFAYETTE.

The French Soldier's Devotion to the Interests of the United States.

During his visit to the United States Lafayette was given a suit of clothes by the people of the Carolinas, and it was thought a great thing then that these clothes were of home manufacture. The coat had gold buttons, and these were ornamented with the face of Washington. Lafayette used habitually a seal which contained the head of Washington surrounded by rays, and he had two swords given him while in the United States. One was given by the Ninth Artillery regiment, of New York, and it had a handle of ivory surmounted by an eagle's head of carved gold. The other was presented to him by Congress, and I am able to give you sketches of the blade of this. Its handle and mountings were of massy gold, admirably carved, and presenting a variety of subjects. It was given to Lafayette by Franklin's grandson, on the part of the American Congress, as a testimony of gratitude for the services which he had rendered the nation.

Lafayette died at seventy-seven. His life was a most eventful one throughout, and even his enemies admitted his greatness and his honesty. He named his eldest son after George Washington, and his grandsons figured in French politics as republicans. His son, George Washington Lafayette, came with him during his last visit to the United States in 1824, and he partook with him of the honors which Lafayette received as "the National guest." This journey throughout the United States lasted a full year, and it was a perfect ovation. City, village and hamlet poured out their inhabitants en masse to meet him, and he visited all the States then composing the Union. He stopped a few weeks at the White House, just before he left, and during this time he made the trip to Mount Vernon and also visited ex-Presidents Jefferson, Madison and Monroe at their respective estates. He left for France September 7, 1825, and President John Quincy Adams made a speech of farewell. He replied, closing his remarks with these words:

"God bless you, sir, and all that surround you. God bless the American people, each of their States, and their Federal government! Accept this patriotic farewell with an overflowing heart. Such will be its last throb when it ceases to beat."

Lafayette was buried in France in a private cemetery in Paris in 1834. Whether his remains have been removed or not I do not know.—*Frank G. Carpenter, in Cleveland Leader.*

IMPORTATION OF BIRDS.

The First Lot Brought to the United States for Colonization Purposes.

In the year 1852 some Brooklyn gentlemen (among them the present writer) assembled at the Brooklyn Institute, at one of the regular meetings of the Natural History Society, to consider the best means to rid the city of the insect pests than devastating the shade and ornamental trees. A committee, appointed to report on the subject, decided to import a lot of European birds, and the following were selected: Sparrows, blackbirds, skylarks, siskins, woodlarks, goldfinches, bullfinches, thrushes and robins. A sum of money was subscribed, and the late Mr. Perry, then secretary of Greenwood Cemetery, gave an additional hundred dollars toward the expenses. The writer, being about to sail for England, was appointed a committee of one to superintend the selection of birds there. On his arrival in Liverpool he communicated with Mr. Thomas Woodcock, a great lover of birds, then at Manchester, and the draft and list of birds were forwarded to him for their purchase. He promptly fulfilled the task, and the birds were soon on their way to New York in charge of an officer of the steamer. They arrived safely and were housed in the tower of the building at the old entrance to Greenwood. They did not seem to thrive there, so they were removed to the house of the late Mr. John Hooper, of Bergen street, Brooklyn, who cared for them till spring. The sparrows were then let loose in the city, and half of the skylarks on General Johnson's farm at the Wallabout, and the other half at Flatlands. The rest of the birds were taken to Greenwood in cages and hung up in the trees. They were well supplied with food, and the doors of the cages left open so that they could come or depart at pleasure, and a trusty person was engaged to watch the birds so that none should molest them. This plan was successful, as the birds roosted at night in the cages, going out in the daytime, and continued thus for about fourteen days. The blackbirds, goldfinches, thrushes, siskins, etc., soon disappeared from view, but the skylarks now seen at Flatlands are no doubt descendants of the birds then liberated, as their nests have frequently been found, showing they have become acclimated to our severe winters, which evidently destroyed the other birds. The above were the first birds imported into the United States for the purpose of colonization, that I am aware of.—*Cor. N. Y. Post.*

TURNING THE TABLES.

How a Railway Conductor Got Even with a Too Exacting Superior.

Almost every one will enjoy the manner in which a conductor turned the tables on the president of the road in the following incident, narrated by a Newark paper. But the president, though too much of a martinet, seems to have accepted the situation in a manly way. There is a general interchange of passes among railroad men, and the president and vice-president of the large railroads often have passes all over the country:

President Roberts is a very strict man. One very stormy day in winter he got on the New York division, and took a seat in the middle car. The conductor knew him, as we all do; and when he passed him, the president simply nooded. It was a catch; and Roberts was only trying to see if his man would break the rules, and not make him show his pass. The conductor fell into the trap. When he passed through the train again, Roberts arose from his seat and, tapping him on the shoulder, said: "See here, you have not seen my pass."

"No, sir," faltered the conductor; "but—but I know who you are."

"That makes no difference," retorted Roberts, with a frown. "The rules are made to be obeyed, and not to be broken. The rules laid down for your guidance say that any passenger who has neither a ticket nor a pass must pay his fare, or else you must eject him from the train."

"I know it," replied the conductor; "but"—

"No 'buts.' Now you may go."

"I haven't seen your pass yet, though," demurely remarked the ticket-puncher, wishing to demonstrate the thoroughness of his lesson.

"That's right," replied Roberts, approvingly. "Make no difference between the president of the road and the poorest passenger."

He reached into his inside coat pocket, and then into his vest pockets. His face grew red, and he fumbled around his hip pockets. The conductor grinned. Roberts' sallow complexion grew paler, and then redder. He went through his pockets again, but no passes.

"Humph!" exclaimed the president. "Singular! Just stop as you pass this way again."

The conductor stopped, and the president dryly handed him a five-dollar bill, and told him to take out the fare. He had left his book of passes at his office.—*Youth's Companion.*

—The world takes knowledge of her great men, and people crowd each other to do them honor, without even stopping to inquire the secret of their greatness. But when the good Lord makes up the choice jewels of His crown many mothers will be called for from quiet and humble homes, of whom the world has never heard.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—Prof. Scott, of Rutger's College, is writing a history of New Jersey.

SHREWD UNCLE TOM.

A Celebrated Maine Wag Plays a Little Joke on His Son.

Thomas Wight, a famous wag of Oxford, during his declining years, deeded his old homestead to his son, Mark, and built him a house on the west side of the road, where he dwelt with his daughter.

At this time Mark owned a mare named Fan, a most beautiful animal, the pride of her master and pet of the entire family. One morning Uncle Tom asked Mark if he would loan him Fan to ride to Oxford Village and buy a little tobacco.

"Why, certainly, father," replied Mark. "When do you want to go?"

"Now," said the old man, "and what will you charge me for the use of Fan?"

"Thirty cents," said Mark.

"Well, here is your money," replied the father, "please harness the beast."

Fan was quickly led from the stable, her sleek, glossy coat glistening in the morning sunbeams, and, with head thrown aloft, her slim neck proudly arched, and her expanded nostrils seeming to scent the battle afar off, she constituted a scene for a painter.

Uncle Tom donned his big cap, and, after binding about his waist a stout piece of rope, he placed on his arm a small basket containing a T. D. pipe, a flint and piece of steel to light it with, as he discarded matches, a piece of bread and cheese, an almanac and an old singing book. This constituted his outfit, and he was then ready.

Fan immediately champed her bit, beating the turf with her foot as if eager to be off.

"Be still, Fan," said Mark, in his stern, sharp voice; "Betsy and I are not going to-day; the old man is going, so be quiet."

The intelligent animal rubbed her finely-molded head against the shoulder of her master, and then lovingly caressed him with her fine muzzle, as much as to say: "I understand," and then stood perfectly still.

Uncle Tom was soon seated in the wagon, and, seizing the reins with a nervous grip, he ordered Fan to use moderation, as he was a poor old man. Fan, well knowing her business, and contrary to her usual custom, assumed an ambling, mincing pace, and soon disappeared behind the adjacent hills.

When the old man arrived at his destination he drove straight to the hotel and ordered the hostler to unladen the beast, feed, groom and take care of her till called for. He then went to Mr. Baker's, completed his purchase, took his basket on his arm, and started homeward on foot.

"Where is Fan?" inquired Mark, as he saw his father approaching, pretty well tired out.

"She is at Oxford," quietly returned the father.

"What, sick?"

"Oh, no, she was well when I left her."

"Why didn't you bring her home?"

"Why, the thing is I had no right to. I merely hired her to ride to Oxford, and not home."

Mark saw and fully appreciated the joke. Laughing heartily, he started for Oxford on foot, a distance of four miles, claimed his mare, and, after paying the bill, drove quietly home without a word of complaint.—*Oxford (Me.) Advertiser.*

RUSSIAN PRISONS.

The Terrible Rate of Mortality Prevailing Among the Inmates of Jails.

The Russian Administration of Prison's has just issued its report for 1885. On the 1st of January, 1885, there were 94,488 persons incarcerated throughout the empire. In the course of the year 703,254 entered and 697,769 individuals were liberated, leaving a residue of 99,973 still in prison. Women formed about 8 per cent. of the convicted. Notwithstanding a certain amelioration of sanitary appliances in the jails, the rate of mortality remained stationary. Of the 88,002 prisoners who were treated in hospital, there died 2,189 men, 246 women, 546 children. In this respect the island of Saghalien stood in the worst position, its sick list showing a total of 66 per cent. on the year, but the number of deaths there are not given. Diseases arising from humidity, insufficient ventilation, and defective sanitary arrangements are the chief scourges of the state prisons. Among the 4,029 persons who passed through the prisons of St. Petersburg 2,675 were accused of theft, 139 of political offences, one of bigamy and one of apostasy. The largest number of offenders belonged to the artisan class; not one is specified as a peasant. The expenses of the penitentiary service in the whole empire amounted to 11,798,614 rubles, being a diminution of 521,239 rubles upon the expenditure of the preceeding year. This economy was partially effected by reducing the cost of the equipment of the prisoners. There was a falling off in the receipts derived from the products of the prisoners' industry from 133,750 rubles in 1884 to 103,536 rubles in 1885. Moreover the Coal Mining Company of Saghalien, which is supplied with convict labor, paid to the State 31,456 rubles for the rights conceded to it.—*London Times.*

—Excited fisherman to summer-hotel man—"There isn't a bit of fishing around here. Every brook has signs warning people off. What do you mean by luring anglers here with the promise of fine fishing?" Hotel man—"I didn't say any thing about fine fishing. If you read my advertisement carefully you will see that what I said was: "Fishing unapproachable."—*Burlington Free Press.*

THE LIME KILN CLUB.

A Competitive Poem Read and Objected to—Objection Overruled.

Waydown Bebee, chairman of the summer poetry committee, reported that he had received seventy-six competitive poems up to date, and that he noticed a marked improvement in style and sentiment over last year. The prizes would be awarded some time in September. The following, written by old Pete Whitefield, of the Florence hotel, Birmingham, Ala., was handed to the secretary to be read and filed:

THE FATE OF THE CHICKEN.

On a roost a chicken sat,
Come along—come along;
He was young and very fat—
Sing a song—sing a song.
Oh! you chicken! hev a care,
Fur Josephus draweth near.

Up the alley crept a coon—
Crept along—crept along—
By de light of harvest moon,
Ding-a-dong—ding-a-dong.
Oh! you chicken! doan' you know
Why dat darky creepeth so?

Now Josephus glideth in,
Hum-a-hum—hum-a-hum;
Now he rubs dat chicken's shin,
Dum-a-rum—rum-a-dum;
Now dat chicken's in a bag—
Limp and dead as any rag.

Elder Penstock arose to object. Time was when the colored man of this country might be connected with the chicken, but that day had long since gone by. He looked upon the poem as an insult leveled at the colored race. Why should a colored man be represented as stealing up the alley any more than a white man? And, above all, what member of the Lime Kiln club could sit still under the title of "coon?" He would move that the poem be scornfully rejected.

Samuel Shin supported the motion. It made his blood boil to be thus openly insulted in his own house, as it were.

"I shall rule de moshun as outer order," calmly announced the president. "So fur as my observashun extends, de cull'd man are jist as tightly connected wid chicken at de present time as eber befo'. I can't l'arn dat anybody has changed his taste from chicken to codfish if he could help it. As to de title of 'coon,' dar am no need of gittin' up on our high horse about it. We kin call de white folks foxes or rabbits if we want to. It doan' make us any blacker, nor shorten up our feet one bit. As I said, I shall oberrule de moshun."—Detroit Free Press.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

Absent minded business man to office boy: "Tommy, go up to my house and tell my wife I have forgotten my watch. Bring it back with you." He pulls out his watch and continues: "Now, Tommy, it is 9 o'clock; be back at 10."—The Epoch.

After the clouds, the blue;
After the drought, the due;
And after you've taken your summer vacation
The bills will shower on you.
—Burdette.

Omaha Mamma—Mercy, child! What has made your feet so dirty? Little Dot (ready for bed)—Isn't they clean? "They are coated with mud. How did that happen?" "I des it's 'cause I washed 'em."—Omaha World.

First Politician—How do you spell "boodle," Tom? Second Politician (gloomily)—They are beginning to spell it J-a-y-l.—Philadelphia Call.

An aged and wise Rochester negro is quoted as saying: "'Pears to me like dar was some kind of misdecomposishun in all dis talk about babies cuttin' teef. De way I cum to look at it, hit's de teef cuttin' de baby. Leas'wise, dat's de way it looks in de case ob cullud chil'en."—New York Sun.

You got ice cream and clams on tick,
That day beside the sea,
And when the landlord's bill comes in,
Then you'll remember me.
—Boston Courier.

He, very short (roaring with passion)—I tell you, madam, the brain of a man averages more by two ounces than that of a woman, and don't you forget it!" She, very tall (extremely calm)—Get a stool and come up into the higher atmosphere, William. You look warm down there.—Judge.

Coming home from a western trip W. J. Arkell, of The Judge, was accosted in a car by a countryman who had been for some time intently looking at the journalist's scarred face, the result of a burn in his youth. "Excuse me, stranger," asked the granger, "but how did you get that scar?" "I was bit," replied Arkell, with the soberness of a deacon. "That's what I thought," rejoined the countryman, as he walked away; "it shows where the teeth sot in."—New York Tribune.

"Kind sir, your daughter I would wed."
"Go to, go to," the father said;
And 'twas no sooner said than done,
For they went two and came back one.
—Washington Critic.

A Burlington girl is learning to play the cornet, and her admirers speak of her as "the fairest flower that blows."—Burlington Free Press.

Bagley—I understand that Stickem is in a very bad way with the cholera or something or other and Dr. Bleedem don't think he'll pull through. DeBaggs—Very sad, indeed. Do you think he's resigned? Bagley—No, I don't think he is. He is an officeholder and never resigns.—Philadelphia Call.

A Painful Truth.

The man who draws himself up to his full height and predicts that this country is going to the dogs, sir, and, sir, as a nation we are being relegated to fourth or fifth place, sir, doesn't expect you will accept his statements verbatim. He desires to inform you in a roundabout way that he got left on the nomination for alderman.—Detroit Free Press.

No Gooseberries This Season.

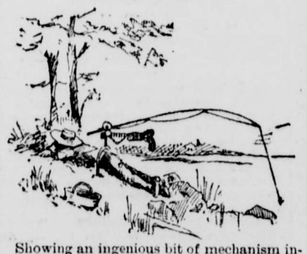
"Waiter," said a gentleman in the dining car, "have you any gooseberry pie?"

"No, sah; hain't carryin' any dis yeah, sah."

"Why is that?"

"Well, you see, sah, day's scarce dis season. Las' winter was so cole and stormy dat it wus mighty tough on de geese."—Washington Star.

A Timely Production.



Showing an ingenious bit of mechanism invented by our friend Hookem, by which a tired fisherman can enjoy a nap and be awakened by the slightest nibble at his bait. —Life.

The Reason Why.

Why do I love at early morn to wake,
When roses still are wet with night's damp dews?
Because I then can turn myself and take
Another snooze. —Boston Courier.

FUNNY MR. FRESHLEIGH.

Why a Humorously Inclined Law-Clerk Is Looking Around for a Job.

A rather prepossessing young lady entered the office of a well-known lawyer the other day and inquired:

"Is Mr. Brief in?"

"Won't be in for two hours," replied the dapper young clerk whom she addressed, surveying her from head to foot with an approving glance. "Any thing I can do for you?"

"Yes," was the reply, and the lady produced from beneath her wrap a handsomely bound volume. "I have here—"

"I thought so," interrupted the clerk, with a deprecating gesture. "I sized you up as soon as you came in. But its no use. We never fool away money on subscription books in this office. Didn't you see the sign outside; 'No Peddlers Allowed'?"

"Sir," began the visitor, "this book—"

"Oh," laughed the flippant young clerk, "I've no doubt it's the biggest thing out, but we don't want it. History of the United States, ain't it, from the time of the Mound Builders up to the present day? Big thing, I've no doubt, but we've no use for it."

"If you will allow me—"

"Really," said the youth, who was greatly amused, "I'd like to, but it's against the rules of the office to yield to the blandishments of book agents, no matter how young and good-looking they are. Couldn't think of looking at the book my dear. 'Life of Napoleon,' ain't it? That's a chestnut. One of our clerks bought one last month for four dollars, and yesterday he traded it off for a yaller dog, and then killed the dog."

"I wish to say—"

"Or may be it's a humorous work, with wood-cuts that look as if they'd been engraved with a meat-axe. No, we don't want it. We keep a humorist here on salary to amuse us."

"I"—

"Say, you're awfully persistent, my dear, but it won't do any good If old Brief were here you might talk him around, because he's a susceptible old duffer, and thinks every pretty woman who looks at him is in love with him. But I am not that kind."

"Sir, if you will"—

"Say, I hate to refuse you, 'pon my soul I do, but I'm broke, and that's the truth. Come around in about six months, after the old man has taken me into partnership. I'll be flush then, and I'll take a book, just to reward you for your stickativeness. I say, you're a mighty pretty woman to be obliged to peddle books for a living. I"—

Just then the attention of the loquacious youth was attracted by the frantic gesticulations of a fellow clerk in another part of the room, and he paused.

"You are Mr. Freshleigh, I presume?" said the lady.

"I—er—yes, that is my name," was the reply.

"I have heard my husband speak of you. I am Mrs. Brief. Will you please hand this book to Mr. Brief when he comes in, and ask him to take it to the binder's? Good morning."

The lady left the office; the mercury in the thermometer crept down out of sight; the office cat had a fit, and young Freshleigh fell in a faint.

The next day lawyer Brief advertised for a new clerk.—*Tid-Bits.*

What to Teach Your Boys.

Teach them how to earn money.

Teach them to be strictly truthful.

Teach them shorthand and typewriting.

Teach them economy in all their affairs.

Teach them to be polite in their manners.

Teach them history and political economy.

Teach them arithmetic in all its branches.

Teach them to avoid tobacco and strong drink.

Teach them to ride, drive, jump, run and swim.

Teach them careful and correct business habits.

Teach them how to get the most for their money.

Teach them by example how to do things well.

Teach them to avoid profane and indecent language.

Teach them habits of cleanliness and good order.

Teach them the care of horses, wagons and tools.

Teach them to be manly, self-reliant and aggressive.

Teach them to be neat and genteel in their appearance.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

New Method of Testing Milk.

A new test for water—that is, well water—in milk has recently been proposed by Herr Szilasi. This depends on the fact that sulphate of diphenylamine is colored blue by the action of an exceedingly dilute solution of a nitrate. As well water always contains more or less nitrate, its presence in milk can be detected. The test is carried out thus: Twenty minims of sulphate of diphenylamine are placed in a small porcelain vessel, and a few drops of the milk which is to be examined added to it. If this contains even five per cent. of average well water, a blue tinge will gradually distinctly appear. Sulphate of diphenylamine is easily procurable and cheap, so the test may be readily tried.—*N. Y. Post.*

—God washes the eyes by tears until they can behold the invisible land where tears shall come no more *Beecher.*

PRINCE AND NIHILIST.

Strange Career of a Russian Nobleman, Orator, Author and Patriot.

There is now living, in a somewhat obscure lodging in London, a Russian nobleman, who asserts that his right to the Czar's throne is better than that of its occupant himself; but this nobleman is, and has long been, an exile from his native country, for he has for years been an active conspirator against the government of the autocrat. Both the character and the career of Prince Krapotkine are interesting and suggestive. His adventures have been many and startling; nor is it probable, though he has now passed middle age, that his restless career is yet finished. Prince Krapotkine has the blood of Rurik, the founder of the Russian monarchy, in his veins. There is no prouder or more ancient name than his in Russia. He inherited great landed estates and a princely fortune; yet he gave up wealth, lofty social position and luxurious repose, to embark in what he regarded as the cause of Russian liberty.

When quite a young man, Prince Krapotkine conceived an ardent love of scientific study. From boyhood he was serious, thoughtful and hard-working. He did not indulge in the costly pleasures which usually occupy the time of young Russian nobles. He went to Siberia, in order to make geological and geographical researches, and traveled far and wide in search of scientific knowledge. At last he found himself at Geneva, in Switzerland, where he engaged in labors on a new universal geography. It was while at Geneva that Prince Krapotkine became a Nihilist and joined in the great conspiracy to overthrow the Czar. He became the leader of the circle of Russian conspirators at Geneva, and, throwing aside his scientific work, gave himself heart and soul to the revolutionary cause. He soon became known as a fervent and brilliant orator, and in secret, out-of-the-way places would address his followers with burning harangues. A recent Russian writer says of him: "He is all fire and passion on the platform. When he rises, he seems almost as one transformed. He trembles with emotion, while his voice vibrates with an accent of profound conviction."

Krapotkine went to St. Petersburg, where his eloquence at secret meetings gained him many new disciples. At last the imperial police got an inkling of what he was doing. His house, which was a headquarters of the conspiracy, was watched, and he was arrested and thrown into the grim fortress-prison of Peter and Paul. Fortunately for the Prince, his health failed in his gloomy prison, and he was transferred to the Nicholas Hospital. It was here that he and his friends planned one of the most artful and romantic escapes recorded in history. He got well, but still pretended to be ill and weak. His keepers did not dream that the man who feebly dragged himself along, with the hollow face and tremulous voice of one at the point of death, was daily gathering his energies for an attempt at liberty.

"He was allowed to walk," says an account of the affair, "in the courtyard of the hospital, attended by a soldier. It was winter, and the hospital gate was left open and unguarded, for the bringing in of wood. A plan of signals with his friends was duly arranged by secret letters. The great difficulty was to evade the soldier, who kept in parallel line with the Prince, but always five paces nearer the gate than he. One day, some notes of a violin were heard. With a sudden movement, Krapotkine cast off his hospital coat, and made for the gate. The startled soldier forgot the gate, described two sides of the triangle, and allowed his prisoner to reach the exit before him. A carriage was in waiting, and Prince Krapotkine, his attire completely changed by the way, was rapidly driven to a place of concealment and safety."

A short time after this happy escape, Krapotkine turned up at Lyons, in France, where he was detected in a Socialistic plot. He was tried, condemned to five years' imprisonment and confined in the prison of St. Paul, in Lyons. Before his term was completed, however, he was released, and took up his residence in London, where he now is. All the troubles of his career have not dampened his ardor or decreased his revolutionary energies; and he is still one of the most formidable living enemies of the Russian despotism.—*Youth's Companion.*

Journalistic Intelligence.

Miss Birdie McGinnis, one of the reigning belles of Austin, is not a bad looking girl, but intellectually she is subject to a slight discount.

At a social gathering she was introduced to a distinguished journalist from San Antonio.

"Allow me to introduce you to Mr. Scoop, one of the most celebrated newspaper writers of the day," said her friend.

"Newspaper writer!" exclaimed Birdie, "I didn't know they wrote newspapers. All the newspapers I've seen were printed."—*Texas Siftings.*

—By passing hydrofluoric acid gas free from water, through glass tubes, lined with platinum, and cooled by immersion in liquid ethylene, Professor Kolszewski, of Krakau, finds that it becomes liquid. On allowing it to evaporate the liquid hydrofluoric acid solidifies at −102.5°. At−90° phosphorated hydrogen liquefied, and began to solidify at−133°. Antimonated hydrogen solidified—102° and melted at −91.5°.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—Saleswomen in several dry goods houses in Cleveland, O., are fined a cent every time they use a slang word.

THE UNKNOWN LAND.

Romantic Characteristics of the Natives of Patagonia.

Stern, wild and inhospitable are the shores of Patagonia and the adjacent island of Terra del Fuego. There have been few explorers who have penetrated into their unknown interiors, and the general knowledge of these countries is necessarily confined and of no reliable value. In the middle of summer the climate is cold, the winds bitterly cold, and snow squalls frequent, so that the dark and long winters can be more easily imagined than described.

In these inhospitable regions wander nomadic tribes, which manage to subsist on goat flesh and fish, bread being next to unknown, and vegetation being of the scantiest. There is a general impression that the Patagonian is a giant. I never saw one over five feet ten inches in height, and most of them were much shorter, and on the average stunted. The females have a muscular development equal to the males, and it is sometimes difficult to distinguish between the sexes, owing to the masculine appearance of the gentler sex, the women in most cases sporting an incipient mustache and beard, which on the male never grows very luxuriantly.

Both sexes dress alike. Bleak and cold as the climate is at the best of times, the usual dress consists of the skin of some wild animal loosely wrapped around the body. Little children can be seen running naked over the snow, their well-oiled brown skin apparently impervious to the biting winds. Those savages wandering to the Chilian settlement of Punta Arenas (Sandy point) have often been presented with various articles of clothing, but as a rule the aborigine discards shirts and trousers upon the first opportunity. The Valparaiso sewing circles industriously continue contributing boxfuls of clothing, but it is a mystery what becomes of the garments. Most likely there are second-hand dealers who barter rum for the "duds."

As the Patagonian tribes are nomadic, their temporary dwellings consist of the branches of trees interwoven so as to form a basket-work defense against the weather. Skins, old sails and blankets also give a shelter which seems to content the tenants, who are notoriously indifferent to the comforts or discomforts of home. Fish, of course, forms the staple food, and it is thought that few inhabitants are in the interior, most living near the sea for the sake of its food and the wreckage which occasionally strews the coast.

Many Horn-bound vessels which have never been heard of have doubtlesss been lost on the Patagonian and Fuegian coasts, and nearly every native has some trophy cast up by the sea on their iron shores. There is a story of a crew having succeeded in getting ashore from a stranded vessel and being murdered by the savages, with the exception of the captain's wife, who is said to be still alive in the interior, dragging out a miserable existence as the wife of some dusky chief.

Steamers passing through the Straits of Magellan are often met by the canoes of Indians (the women paddling,) who eagerly look for ship's bread or any other article thrown) them. I noticed one set of Indians had a handsome ship's boat, said to have belonged to some foundered vessel.—*Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

A BITTER COMPLIMENT.

A Congratulation That Was Worse Than an Outright Insult.

"Insults are hard to bear, but there are some compliments which are worse than any insult," said a veteran Italian patriot, who had shared the counsels of Mazzini, dined with Count Cavour, and talked with Garibaldi upon the most famous of his countless battlefields.

"I suppose you mean," suggested I, "that kind of a compliment that a French wit paid to an enemy who had come and scribbled 'Coquin' [blackguard] upon his door one night with a piece of chalk. Next morning the wit went to the fellow's house, and said, in the politest way possible: 'Monsieur, you left your name on my door last night, and I have come to return the visit.'"

"It was certainly a two-edged courtesy," replied Signor S——, smiling grimly; "but I think I can match it from my own experience. A good many years ago, in the evil days before King Bomba was overthrown and Italy freed, one of the King's Ministers—a rascal who had been stealing the public money with both hands ever since he first came into office—was rewarded for his 'services' (whatever they may have been) by being decorated with the cross of some Italian order. On the day he received it he found among his letters of congratulation (which of course came pouring in from every side) a small plain envelope, addressed in a handwriting which he well knew."

"Meaning your own, I presume, Signor S——," said I.

"We won't mention any names," answered the old gentleman, with a sly twinkle in his large black eyes. "The envelope, when opened, contained nothing but an Italian quatrain, which, if translated into English, might run somewhat as follows:

"'Thieves upon crosses fixed to be
In rude old times did law condemn;
In this enlightened age we see
The crosses fixed on *them*."
—*David Ker, in Harper's Magazine.*

—Some things a woman doesn't know, of course; but one of them isn't what she thinks of other women.—*Boston Journal of Education.*

—Editorial excursions are never delayed nor the members ever molested by train robbers.—*Fort Worth Gazette.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY OCTOBER 8 ..... 1887.

SUPERVISORS' PROCEEDINGS.

MONDAY, October 3, 1887.

On the above named day the Board of Supervisors met at 6 o'clock p. m. Present, J. D. Harger, Chairman, J. R. Eldred and E. Robinson. Absent, Thos. Boland and J. C. Eddy.

The Board proceeded to consider the matter of the tax levy of Inyo county for the present fiscal year. Whereupon the Board adjourned till Tuesday, October 4, at 10 o'clock a. m. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest; P. H. MACK, Clerk.

TUESDAY, October 4, 1887.

The Board met at 10 o'clock, a. m.; present J. D. Harger, Chairman, J. R. Eldred and E. Robinson. Absent, Messrs. Boland and Eddy.

After due consideration of the matter of the tax levy for the present fiscal year it is ordered that a tax levy of three dollars on each one hundred dollars of the taxable property of Inyo county as assessed, be levied, to be collected and apportioned to the several funds as follows:

State Fund	60 4-5
Salary Fund	90
Hospital Fund	06
Bond Fund	60
School Fund	30
General Expense Fund	35 1-5
General Bond Fund	18

An order was made declaring the length of railroad in the county and the assessed value of the same in the county and in each lesser taxing district. Length of main track, 74¼ miles. Assessed per mile, $2,137 14-100.

For the Independence school District a special tax was ordered of 47 cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property, The same to be placed to the credit of the school building fund.

For Warm Springs school district a tax of 53 cents was ordered for a similar purpose.

Ordinances were passed fixing rates for licenses issued within the county.

Ordered that 25 per cent. of the property road tax collected from all sources be set aside to the General Road Fund. Adjourned.

The Board met at 2 o'clock, the same members present.

Ordered that a notice be published for proposals for county printing.

WEDNESDAY, October 5, 1887.

The Board met at 10 o'clock a. m., the same members present.

The following bills were allowed:

J. R. Eldred	$51 65
J. D. Harger	52 20
E. Robinson	24 60

There being no further business Board adjourned. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows

SEC. 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax-Collector, and make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 5,000 sheep or more shall constitute the first class and must pay $250 per annum for the first 5,000 sheep and for every additional 1,000 the sum of $50.

2. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 4,000 sheep and less than 5,000 constitute the second class and must pay $200 per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 3,000 sheep and less than 4,000 constitute the third class and must pay $150 per annum.

4. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 2,000 sheep and less than 3,000 constitute the fourth class and must pay $100 per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 1,500 sheep and less than 2,000 constitute the fifth class and must pay $75 per annum.

6. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control 1,000 sheep and less than 1,500 constitute the sixth class and must pay $50 per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control less than 1,000 sheep constitute the seventh class and must pay $25 per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control less than 500 sheep constitute the eighth class and must pay $5 per annum.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall engage in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep, or who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo, State of California, any business, trade, profession, or calling, for the transaction of which a license is required by any Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county, without taking out or procuring the license prescribed by such Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250, and unless said fine be paid shall be imprisoned in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 3 The Tax-Collector shall have the collection of the license provided for in this Ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3,339 of the Political Code of the State of California.

SEC. 4. The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed suitable bank licenses for the Tax-Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance with blank receipts for the Tax Collector when sold.

SEC. 5. The Tax-Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the county.

SEC. 6. All money collected for licenses under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of the county.

SEC. 7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after 20 days from its passage, and all Ordinances, or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This Ordinance shall be published in the Inyo INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo County, at least four weeks, said publication to be made for a period of twenty days after the adoption thereof, and said Ordinance to take effect in twenty days from its adoption.

The above Ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes—Harger, Eldred and Robinson.
Noes—None. J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Mr. Peeler's residence.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n252-y06

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England,

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } German

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL

And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital - - $11,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-honses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.
P. W. Forbes, Independence.

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10 Spruce Street, New York City,

For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,

Will be sent FREE, on application.

FIRST

ANNUAL FAIR

OF

Agricultural District

No. 18.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

Composed Of the Counties of

ALPINE, MONO & INYO.

TO BE HELD AT

Independence,

Commencing Monday, October 10th, and Continuing Five Days.

A. R. CONKLIN.....*President.*
C. MULHOLLAND.....*Secretary.*
O. I. MAIRS.....*Treasurer.*

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

A. R. CONKLIN,	NATHAN RHINE,
WM. WALKER,	W. S. ENOS,
W. K. MILLER,	HARVEY BOONE,
T. J. GOODALE,	JOHN SHEPHERD.

FIRST DAY—Monday.

First Department.

In this department the same animal shall not be entered more than once, except in sweepstakes or as a junior member of a family exhibited with its sire or dam. Any stallion, mare, gelding or colt competing in a race will not be excluded from competing for premiums in their respective classes.

CLASS I.
THOROUGHBRED HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward.....$20 00

CLASS II.
STANDARD TROTTERS.

Best Stallion, 3 years and upward	30 00
Best Stallion, 2 year old	20 00
Best Stallion, 1 year old	15 00
Best Colt under 1 year	10 10

CLASS III.
ROADSTERS.

Best Roadster, 3 years and upward	20 00
Best Roadster, 2 year old	10 00

Will have to be shown to harness.

CLASS IV.
GRADED HORSES.

In this class none shall be awarded premiums but such as furnish proof of a cross, either of sire or dam with a thoroughbred.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$15 00
Best stallion 1 year old	10 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	10 00
Best mare, 2 years old	5 00
Best mare, 1 year old	5 00

CLASS V.
HORSES OF ALL WORK.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$20 00
Best stallion, 1 year old	5 00
Best mare, 3 years old and upward	10 00
Best mare, 2 years old	7 50
Best mare, 1 year old	5 00
Best stallion and family, not less than three	20 00

CLASS V.
TEAMS.

Best matched team	$15 00
Best single gelding, 3 years old and upward	7 50

CLASS VII.
DRAFT HORSES.

Best stallion, 3 years old and upward	$15 00
Best matched team	15 00
Best single gelding	7 50

CLASS VIII
SWEEPSTAKES.

Best stallion any breed or age	50 00
Best mare, any breed or age	50 00

SECOND DAY—Tuesday.

CLASS IX.
JACKS.

Best Jack, 2 years old and upward	$ 7 50
Best Jennet, 2 years old and upward	2 50
Best Jack and family, not less than three	10 00

CLASS X.
MULES.

Best span owned by one person.....$10 00

CLASS XI.
CATTLE—BULLS.

Best bull, 1 year old and upward	$ 5 00
Second best bull, 1 year old and upward	5 00
Best bull calf	10 00

CLASS XII
COWS.

Best cow, 3 years old and upward	$10 00
Best cow, 2 years old	5 00
Best heifer calf	5 00

CLASS XIII.
SHEEP.

Best ram, 2 years old and upward	$ 5 00
Best lot of ewes, not less than five	5 00
Best lot of ewe lambs, not less than five	2 50

CLASS XIV.
GOATS.

Best lot of goats, not less than three.....$ 5 00

CLASS XV.
SWINE

Best boar, 2 years old and upward	$ 2 50
Best boar under 2 years old	2 50
Best sow, 2 years old and upward	2 50
Best sow, 1 year old and under	2 50
Best pen of 5 pigs, any age or breed	2 50

CLASS XVI.
POULTRY ETC.

Best pair of fowls, any age or breed	$ 2 00
Best hen and brood of chicks	2 00
Best pair of bronze turkeys	2 00

THIRD DAY—Wednesday.

Second Department.

CLASS I.
AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

All products exhibited in this Department must have been produced in Nevada, or in California east of the Sierra Nevada mountains, and by the exhibitor

Best 100 pounds of flour	$ 5 00
Best 100 pounds of wheat, any variety	3 00
Best 100 pounds of barley	3 00
Best 100 pounds of oats	3 00
Best 100 pounds of corn	2 00
Best 50 pounds of alfalfa seed	2 50
Best bale of timothy hay	2 50
Best bale of alfalfa hay	2 50

CLASS II.
VEGETABLES, ROOTS, ETC.

Best 10 pounds of sweet potatoes	$ 2 00
50 pounds Early Rose potatoes	2 00
100 pounds any variety of potatoes	2 00
12 parsnips	1 00
12 carrots	1 00
12 pounds turnips	1 00
12 beets	1 00
10 pounds tomatoes, any variety	1 00
½ doz. cabbage	1 00
50 pounds any variety of onions	1 00
½ doz. squash	1 00
pumpkin	1 00
sample of red peppers	1 00
½ doz. watermelons	1 00
½ doz. cucumbers	1 00
½ doz. cantaloupes	1 00
10 pounds of white beans	1 00
10 pounds of pink beans	1 00
10 pounds garden peas	1 00
Display of Agricultural Products	20 00

CLASS III.
DAIRY AND FARM PRODUCE.

Best 10 pounds of butter in rolls	$ 2 50
jar of butter, 20 pounds, 3 months old	2 50
10 pounds of cheese	2 00
10 pounds of lard	2 00
display of honey	Silver Pitcher
Apiary display	5 00
variety of fruit in jars	2 00
variety of jellies	Silver Butter Knife
variety of preserves	Set of Teaspoons
variety of pickles	Pickle Jar
Sample of hams and bacon, each	$ 00

FOURTH DAY—Thursday.

Third Department.

CLASS I.
HORTICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

Best ½ doz. varieties apples	Glass Water Set
3 varieties apples	Fruit Knife
display pears	$ 2 50
peaches	2 50
plums	2 50
quinces	Sugar Tongs
grapes, four varieties	2 00
grapes	1 50
5 pounds dried apples	1 50
5 pounds dried peaches	1 50
5 pounds dried plums	1 50
exhibition of dried fruits in varieties	2 00

Fourth Department.

CLASS II.

Best set harness manufactured in district	$ 5 00
bridle made in district	2 50
pair boots made in district	2 00
pair lady's shoes made in district	2 00
½ doz. brooms made in district	2 00

Fifth Department.

CLASS I.

Best 4 bottles wine made in district	$ 5 00
Second best	2 50
Best 4 bottles brandy made in district	2 00

Sixth Department.

Best patchwork quilt	10 00
Best crochet quilt	10 00
Best silk embroidery	5 00
Handsomest crazy quilt	10 00
Handsomest pillow shams	5 00
Handsomest sofa cushion	5 00
Handsomest lady's	2 50
best specimen crochet work	2 50
Best display of fancy articles	10 00

FIFTH DAY—Friday.

Seventh Department.

CLASS I.

Best oil painting of any kind	$ 5 00
crayon drawing, no color	2 50
specimen penmanship	1 00
Collection of paintings by the Artist	8 00

Eighth Department.

CLASS I.

Best display gold, silver and lead ores, each	$ 5 00
Cabinet of minerals	15 00
display borax	2 50
display of salt	2 50

Ninth Department.

CLASS I.

Best 2 loaves of wheat bread	$ 2 00
2 loaves corn bread	2 00
2 loaves graham bread	2 00
plate of raised biscuit	2 00
variety of bread	2 00
specimen of any kind of cake	2 00

All articles included in the above list—except the first department—to be on exhibition at the Pavilion on the second day and remain during the fair.

Special premiums will be offered for articles exhibited which are not included in the above List.

All entires to be made not later than 6 o'clock p. m. on the day preceding their exhibition. All stock and articles to be exhibited must be on the ground at 9:30 a. m. on the day intended for their exhibition. No animal to leave its stall between 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. of the day of exhibition without permission of the Park Director. Exhibition will take place at 10 a. m. of each day and close at 4 p. m., with an intermission for lunch.

Speed Programme.

LADIES' TOURNAMENT—The most accomplished and graceful lady rider will be awarded $40; Second best, $30; Third, $20; Fourth, $10.

TUESDAY.

RUNNING—One mile, free for all. Purse, $100.

WEDNESDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, two-year-olds, to wagon. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Half mile dash, saddle horses, free for all. Purse, $50.

THURSDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, double team. Purse, $75.

FRIDAY.

RUNNING—Dash of half mile, free for for all. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Half mile and repeat. Purse, $150.

SATURDAY.

TROTTING—One mile, to harness, single. Purse, $100.

RUNNING—Indian pony race, 1 mile, Indians to ride no entrance fee. Purse, $25.

In all the above races three to enter and two to start. Entrance, 10 per cent. of purse. All entries to be made with the Secretary by 4 p. m. of the day preceding the race. All races to be called at 2 p. m. for the first race on the the day on which it takes place and the second race at 3 p. m., sharp. This rule will be strictly adhered to. Additional purses will be offered under the above conditions as horses are presented.

California State Agricultural Society rules to govern running races; National Trotting Association rules to govern trotting races.

ADMISSION:

To stock ground and pavilion, each	$ 50
Single Season Ticket	2 50
Membership Ticket, admitting member, wife and minor children	5 00
Life membership	30 00

A. R. CONKLIN, President.
C. MULHOLLAND, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

WELLES BARNES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18-tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R. R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a. m.	5 50 p. m.
Dayton	9 45 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	11 55 a. m.	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p. m.	11 40 a. m.
Luning	5 10 p. m.	9 50 a. m.
Soda Springs	6 10 p. m.	9 10 a. m.
Belleville	7 45 p. m.	7 55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p. m.	Lv. 7 05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7 45 a. m.	5 00 p. m.
Benton	11 25 a. m.	1 15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.	11 20 p. m.
Alvord	2 30 p. m.	10 10 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 20 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	5 40 p. m.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles), Bodie (57 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN,

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not fail call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal., March 29 1884.
n476tf

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 236 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 3 1887

Mike Lusky was up from Lone Pine during the week.

A good many people will come up from Darwin to attend the Fair.

Boys get in your saddle horses for the half mile race on Monday.

Los Angeles is to have a new Courthouse. The contract price is $410,500.

The old school house at Independence was sold last Saturday, bringing $42.

Mr. J. Wilson of Darwin, came in last Thursday and will stay in town till after the fair.

Mr. A. R. Conklin has gone to San Francisco to attend the meeting of the Masonic Grand Lodge.

A Teachers Institute will be held at Bishop Creek, beginning on the seventh day of November.

A new Post of the G. A. R. was organized at Independence last Wednesday evening. Eleven members joined.

Mr. John Clark and Mr. Asher Cohn came down from Bishop Creek last Thursday. They returned next day.

All produce shown at the Pavilion can be sold there at good prices; therefore farmers should bring plenty to exhibit.

Mr. T. Hutchinson came down from Bishop Creek on Thursday, to take care of his brother who has lost his reason.

No arrangement has yet been made for any base ball game during the fair. There has been some talk, but nothing definite.

Charles Leaman has been sentenced to be hanged at Genoa, Nevada, on Friday, November 25th. Leaman murdered a man named Scott.

Russ Mining District will be well represented at the Fair. A large lot of fine samples was brought in a day or two ago from the White Hill mines.

Mr. G. H. Parish, of George's Creek, was taken violently ill at the beginning of the week. His sufferings were intense for some time but he is now much better.

Mr. Henry Thompson and wife arrived at Camp Independence at the end of last week. He is the son of Mrs. C. A. Walter and has been absent from the county about four years.

The Supervisors have passed a sheep license ordinance, similar to that now in force in Mono county. The ordinance will take affect and be in force from and after the 26th of this month.

Fank Hutchison has been laboring under mental derangement for some time. Last Monday he was brought to Independence for examination and will be sent to Stockton. Mr. Hutchison was long a citizen of Bishop Creek.

Darwin district will be well represented in the mineral department at the fair. A very fine collection of specimens has already been forwarded for display. Cerro Gordo and Keeler should make a good display; it can be done yet if some body will try a little.

The boys have got even with the old school house; it's down, busted, knocked to smithereens. Ingraham has mopped the ground with it. The old shingles are flying about like the leaves of the forest when winter has blown, and this is about the only trace of the ragged old shanty that remains in sight.

The Carson *Union* says; A good display of Inyo fruit would have been a handsome thing for our District Fair. The destruction of our fruit crop in this region by the spring frosts, leaving us without the usual resources in this respect. A display from Inyo county would have helped the boom along the C. & C. railroad.

The Salt Lake and Los Angeles Railroad Company formed at Los Angeles last Friday. The Association is formed for the purpose of constructing a line of railroad from Los Angeles to a point on the boundary line of the State of California in a general northeastery direction, there to connect with a line coming from Salt Lake City. Two companies are now formed for the building of this road, the other company being at Salt Lake. It will soon be known how near to Owens Valley this road will come.

John A. Lank, Superintendent of the Pavilion, has selected the following ladies as his assistants during the Fair of the 18th Agricultural District at Independence. The ladies will please report to Mr. Lank at 9 o'clock on the morning of the first day of the Fair: Mrs. W. L. Hunter, of George's Creek; Mrs. J. J. Stewart and Mrs. A. C. Harvey, of Lone Pine; Mrs. W. C. T. Elliot, of Big Pine; Mrs. S. D. Thurston, Mrs. Allie Brown, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. V. G. Thompson, of Independence; Mrs. C. A. Walter, of Camp Independence; Mrs. I. P. Yaney, of Bishop Creek; Mrs. A. O. Collins, of Warm Spring; Mrs. C. Parsons, of Round Valley; Mrs. J. J. Gunn, of Darwin.

A copy of the report of the Commissioner of pensions has been received. From this it appears that New York has the largest number of pensioners of any one State, the number being 42,013 and the amount paid per quarter, $1,317,484 34. Pennsylvania follows close, having 41,016, receiving $1;155.308 45. per quarter. California has 3,552 pensioners who receive $109,505 01 per quarter. Scattered through various foreign countries are 1,821 pensioners, receiving $73,798 57 per quarter. Not one of these foreign pensioners are in Ireland; the Irish defenders of the Union prefer to die in the country they fought for.

Darwin Mines.

The Defiance continues to yield plenty of good ore all of which is shipped to San Francisco, as usual. As fast as miners can be found they are put to work in the mine.

J. C. Eddy sent out a crew a few days ago to start up the mill at old Coso. There is ore enough on hand for a good run. Mr. Eddy has also got an interest in the Promontory mine, near Darwin, and more men will now be put to work there.

Mr. N. G. Fairman was in Darwin a few days ago. He reported favorably of the Panamint district. The mill is nearing completion but progress is delayed for want of more mechanics.

At the Lucky Jim the usual amount of work is being done and ore taken out. Chloriders in the District are making good wages. The condition of the whole Darwin district is as good as at any time for years past.

Irrigation Directors Meeting.

The Board of Directors of Irrigation District No. 1 met at Independence on Tuesday. All the members were present.

The minutes of previous meeting were read and approved.

C. B. Rawson offered the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, Joseph Seely is the owner of 25,000 inches of water measured under a four inch pressure, of Owens River, under a location dated January 13, 1886, for the purposes and uses set forth in said location notice, and whereas, it is shown that said Joseph Seely commenced work thereon within 60 days from the date of location and has prosecuted the work on the ditch therewith and with reasonable diligence since said time, and whereas, the water so located by the said Joseph Seely is necessary and required by Irrigation No. 1 of Inyo county for the purpose of carrying out the object of its formation, now therefore be it

Resolved, That the President and Secretary of said Irrigation District be authorized and they are hereby instructed to enter into a contract with the said Joseph Seely for the purchase and conveyance of said water rights to said Irrigation District, upon the following terms, to wit:

Said Seely agreeing to sell said water right and conveying the same by good and sufficient deed to said District upon said District paying to him the sum of $7,000 at such time as the money is received there for by said District from the sale of any bonds that may be sold by said District. And the said Seely is to keep possession of said water right and to prosecute the work upon the ditch connected therewith diligently and continuously at his own expense until such time as he shall convey the same deed to said district.

The Board adopted the preamble and resolutions as read.

On motion ordered that the President and Secretary are hereby authorized and instructed to employ A. R. Conklin attorney for said Board for the period of one year from this date at a compensation of $2,500 per year, and he is hereby appointed Secretary of the said Board until the expiration of the term of the present Directors. The amount above stated to be full compensation for both services.

Board adjourned until Wednesday, October 5th, at 9 a. m.

W. L. HUNTER, President.

H. L. CLARK, Secretary pro tem.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 5, 1887.

Board met at 9 a. m., all the members present. Minutes of preceding day read and approved. The contract with Joseph Seeley as provided for in yesterday's proceedings read and submitted to the Board and by them approved, and was thereupon duly executed by Joseph Seely and the President and Secretary of the Board. The President reported that A. R. Conklin had been employed as provided for in the proceedings of previous day, the terms having been accepted by A. R. Conklin.

J. Gilchrist and Joseph Seely submitted an approximate estimate of the cost of the ditch at $160,000, with the further sum of $15,000 to cover all contingencies.

C. B. Rawson offered and the Board adopted the following:

Resolved, That the estimate of the cost of said ditch and incidentals be fixed at $160,000.

On motion ordered that A. R. Conklin be, and he is hereby directed to examine the title of Joseph Seely as to his location of 25,000 inches of the water of Owens River and to report at next regular meeting.

Board adjourned until next regular meeting.

W. L. HUNTER, President.

A. R. CONKLIN, Secretary.

Canal Estimate

The following is the detailed estimate of cost of irrigation canal, as submitted to the Directors by J. Gilchrist and Joseph Seely:

2 miles 60 feet wide	$ 5.280
10 " 40 " "	17.600
10 " 30 " "	13,200
10 " 20 " "	8.800
8 " 10 " "	4,000
20 " 20 " " for distribut'g	35,200
10 " small cross ditches	5,090
Add for 1½ miles in black lava rock and about 6 miles along mountain side	30,000
Cost of dam and present vested water right	15,000
Bridges, flumes, flood-gates and weirs	20,000
Probable cost of survey and profile map	3.000
Superintendent say 12 months	2,500
Total	$159,980

No accurate survey has been made and the above estimate is therefore based upon guess alone. The actual cost may vary widely from the estimate. Before the question of issuing bonds shall be voted upon the matter will be very freely discussed.

Water Troubles.

There is serious trouble about water at Asuza, Los Angeles county. The water is taken from the San Gabriel river for irrigation. A local paper says there are two factions at the *locus in quo*, and the bone of contention is a water ditch where the water is taken out of the river in the canyon. One faction has fortified itself on the preciptous mountain side and therefrom dominates the ditch, by raining down great showers of rock on the opposite faction when they attempt to interfere with the water. Conflcits have occurred. Shovels have been freely used and craniums have been cracked. Fire arms have been drawn and attempts made to use them. Arrests followed. The situation is distressing and deplorable. The people thus in hostile array are of the best, and are in no manner to blame for the misfortunes which aflict them. We are fortunate in Owens valley in not having any serious disputes about water; we have the best watered country in all southern California.

Found Dead

A well known character commonly known as sister Brown was found dead last Thursday near the foot of Cerro Gordo hill, east from Keeler. The woman had been in Keeler and was on her way to her home at Cerro Gordo: she had left the road near Keeler to make a short cut, and when about one hundred yards distant from the point where she would have again got into the road, became exhausted, laid down and died. She had been missing several days before the body was found. The woman was aged about fifty years, and was a native of England. Coroner Matlack held an inquest and the Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. Coyotes had eaten most of the flesh.

Special Purses.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of Agricultural District No. 18, held on Wednesday last, it was provided that a special premiums of $50 be given for a base-ball game, to be played at the Park on Monday afternoon. On the same day at 2 o'clock p. m. a half mile race for untried running horses. First horse, $40; second horse, $10. Five horses to enter; three to run.

In The Interest of Miners.

The law provides for a mineral collection in every Agricultural District. This collection is to include specimens of all ores and minerals found in the District, and is to be properly arranged and kept in a place provided by the Association. It is intended to illustrate the mineral resources of the county and is to be open at all proper hours to visitors. Suitable cases are to be provided for the safe keeping of the specimens. A good display of ores will be made at the Pavilion during the Fair, and as this is the place where the permanent collection will be kept a good start can be made in getting up such a display of the mineral resources of Inyo county, and of the entire 18th District as will fully illustrate the great value of our mining interests. An official record will be kept of the character and value of all ores, and of the name of the mine and district where found, and also the name of the person from whom the ores are received. Such a collection of minerals as the law provides for, and their continued public display under the care of the Association, will do much to promote our mining interests.

Hurrah for the Volunteer.

The victory of the Volunteer over the Thistle is particularly gratifying to every old seaman who has served under the stars and stripes. No man who went through the glorious actions where Farragut and Porter were leaders can read of the victory of the Volunteer without the blood tingling to the finger tips. The American is not the slave of precedent; he is not bound immoveably to do things in a certain way because others have done those things that way; he seeks new ways and finds them. When a new war ship is wanted the American citizen builds a Monitor; when the fastest yacht is wanted he builds the Volunteer. If other and sterner contests should arise the American volunteer will be found equal to the occasion, as he always has been.

New Irrigation Scheme.

Last Monday a party arrived at Bishop Creek to investigate a project for irrigating a large tract of land near the town. It is proposed to build a large dam in a narrow gorge in the mountains, a short distance below where two or three large lakes may be connected by raising the water. This would form an immense reservoir for the storage of water, a vast quantity of which now runs to waste a good part of the year. Plenty of land is available for the use of the water. The party left Bishop Creek on Tuesday, accompanied by Surveyor McKnight, to make a preliminary survey.

A Huge Specimen.

Some time ago Barnes and Kehoe loosened a cube of lead and silver ore in the White Hill mine that weighed two tons. Unfortunately no means were available for taking the mass of ore out of the mine without breaking it up; if it could have been preserved whole it would have been the finest specimen ever seen in a collection of ores and would no doubt have found a place in the State cabinet.

Cheap Fares

During the District Fair at Independence tickets will be sold at all stations south of Bellevile to Independence and return at one half usual rates. Returning these tickets will be void after October 18th and going south after October 17th. The tickets will be good on the train going south on the Monday after the fair, and going north next day.

A Startling Success

Extensive preparations have been made for the representation of the two dramas, "Led Astray" and "Lady Audley's Secret" by the I. A. D. A. next week. A well appointed stage has been erected in the new pavilion. "Led Astray" will be put on the boards Monday night, and will be a startling success.

Bring Plenty.

Farmers, you should make a good display at the Pavilion; therefore bring sacks of oats, barley, wheat, corn and potatoes. Every stranger in Owens valley says we have the finest alfalfa in the State. A few bales should be shown at the Pavilion.

Water.

The first building in town to be supplied with water from the new water works is the Independence Hotel. Mr. Levy has faucets put in various places through his buildings and in the yards and corrals. The water is very pure.

Unclaimed Letters.

Letters addressed as follows remain unclaimed at the Independence post office; L. A. Anger; J. Carpenter; D. N. Hukill; James Lane; Miss N. Strode; William Treglown.

THOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

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JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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NOTICE.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT NUMBER 18.

Notice is hereby given that all parties are invited to send for exhibition at the Fair of Agricultural District No. 18, of California, all kinds of manufactured articles of American production; all products of the soil; mineral products; objects of a curious nature, or such as are of interest to science; collections of native insects; fossils, rare books, or other printed matter or manuscripts. The Directors desire to make an interesting display and will welcome everything that will be likely to instruct or entertain the public. Full guarantee will be given for the safe return to the consignor of any article sent for exhibition at the Fair, which will begin at Independence October 4th and continue through the week. Anything consigned for exhibition should reach Independence not later than Saturday, October 8st and should be addressed to the Secretary.

C. MULHOLLAND,
Secretary Agricultural Dist. No. 18.

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LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET

During Fair Week.

Curtain rises at 8:30 p. m., sharp. Scale of prices next week. Box sheet for reserved seats open Sept. 20.

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I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

W. M. MUTH RASMUSSEN.
Bee Keeper.

UNLOADING A BANANA VESSEL.

A Motley Lot of Jabbering, Perspiring Dealers—Grades of Fruit.

Forty years ago scarcely a bunch of bananas came to New York by vessel. Until ten years ago they were brought here only in little brigs and schooners. Now they come in great ocean steamers only. The larger quantity is received between May and September, but throughout the year the arrival of banana laden steamers will average four each week, or say 200 per year. An average cargo is 20,000 bunches, and the bunches will each average 200 separate pieces of fruit. But here was the Amicitia, from Baracoa, Cuba, and 200 sweltering, half mad Italian and "dago" Cuban fruit buyers. An entire cargo is disposed of as rapidly as it comes out of the hold. In the old times three to six days were required to unload a little schooner. Now a great steamer will discharge a cargo of bananas in ten hours. The consignee has notified every dealer in the city, and they are nearly all here, a motley lot whose jabbering, cursing and perspiration are something terrible indeed. They swarm over the steamer's deck and drive bargains as though their very immortal souls depended on the higgle haggling over that load, or that bunch, of bananas.

Gangs of from eight to sixteen men are required at each hatch, and these fellows who work in the hold in the most fearful stench ever whiffed by human nose receive 25 cents an hour. They are the lowest species of beings existing along the docks. They possibly get two days' work a week. That is enough. They live on bananas, swill and garbage, sailor boarding house rum, and lie along the burning pavements of South and West streets in sodden, open-mouthed stupor, with less manners and brains than swine. Relays are formed from the hold, and the bunches tossed thence, one at a time, being caught on their way out by each man with hands flat, palms upward and bowed forearms, which act as a sort of pillowing for the fruit.

The rapidity and safety of the movement of these bunches are marvelous. At each hatch on deck are a tallyman for the vessel, and a tallyman who is also a "selecter" for the consignee. The latter grades the bunches as they come flying from the hold with incredible swiftness and accuracy. A few feet below on the docks are scores of dealers' wagons, and, according to the grade, a constant stream of bunches flows into each. In these they are carried to the "sweat rooms" of the wholesalers, where they are hung much like curing tobacco, and kept at about 110 degrees of heat night and day for from three to five days, when the bunches, which were originally a livid green, are ripened and transformed to the tempting yellow clusters which lure us to the stalls of Lorenzo the Magnificent's descendants upon the streets.

The grades are simply "firsts," "seconds," "culls" and "ripes." "Firsts" are bunches containing the most and finest fruit. "Seconds" are all other prime condition, marked table bunches. "Culls" are the lowest grade fruit, and "ripes" comprise the overripe and partly decayed bananas. The "culls" are piled on deck in freckled, unsightly heaps, and you will have to wade ankle deep in "ripes" until they are sorted and corded, two tiers lengthwise, in old orange boxes, one-quarter of a cargo possibly being in this condition. The price secured for bananas by the vessel load is about $1.12 per bunch, and the retailer gets them at $1.40. As the bunches average 200 pieces each, any one can estimate the profits in the street banana trade.—Edgar L. Wakeman in Globe-Democrat.

Handling California Wheat.

In no country in the world can wheat be handled as cheaply as in California. During the harvest season there is no possibility of rain, and the wheat is put into burlap bags and stacked up in the field until the farmer is ready to ship. When sent to San Francisco it lies on the wharf until a ship is ready to take it on board. No shelter is needed, and there are no elevator charges, the bags being placed on board ship just as they came from the fields. In addition to the profit resulting from cheap handling, the owner has his profits considerably increased by the gain in weight made on the voyage to Liverpool. When the wheat leaves California it is dry as tinder, and in exactly the condition to absorb the moisture of the sea air; and, consequently, on its arrival in England a cargo of wheat will be heavier by many thousand pounds than when it left California. Wheat is never shipped in bulk, but always in bags, as when loaded in bulk it is about the most dangerous cargo a ship can carry. No matter how lightly it may be packed at first, it settles considerably within a short time, and then is very liable to shift. When shifting takes place a ship is as good as lost, as the change in the center of gravity throws her on her beam ends, and she is nearly certain to go to the bottom in the first moderate gale. Many ships were lost in this way, and now the shipment of grain in bulk is prohibited by law.—A. H. Smith in Globe-Democrat.

Sarah Bernhardt's Mouth.

Bernhardt has naturally an ugly mouth, large and with thin, pallid, formless lips. To rectify this she begins on the lower lip, paints a thin red line from the corner, widening it toward the middle and curving again into the other corner. This makes the mouth look much smaller and the upper lip full and rosier. The upper lip is treated in the same way, only she makes two sharp curves on each side off the center, which gives the proper Cupid's bow shape. The result is that her rosy mouth is reduced in apparent size, and looks like the bride's whose "lips were red, and one was thin," and she looks five years younger than she does without this little adventitious aid to her beauty.—New York World.

A Strictly Methodical Business Man.

A Boston man tells the following incident as illustrating the strictly methodical style of doing business which distinguished the early Boston merchants. Having occasion to settle an account with a well known honored firm he was sent by the firm which employed him to deliver a note on demand for $1,600. The word dollars was abbreviated so that it read dlls. Mr. Perkins, the dignified head of the house, received the document, and adjusting his spectacles, read it and handed it back to the messenger, saying: "Young man, we don't want 1,600 dolls in our business. Take it back and have it made dollars and I will accept it."—Philadelphia Call.

Picture Frames of Paper.

Black walnut is said to be getting very scarce in this country, but picture frames are now made of paper and colored like walnut, and are so perfect that no one could detect them without cutting them. Paper pulp, glue, linseed oil and carbonate of lime or whiting are mixed together and heated into a thick cream, which, on being allowed to cool, is run into molds and hardened.—Chambers' Journal.

Worthy of a Philosopher.

A youngster under 4 years old was going from home for awhile. His governess was to be left behind; and feigning deep sorrow at his abandonment of her, she asked what she was to do while he was away. "Oh, sit on a mossy stone and weep," was the quick and apt reply, worthy of a proverbial philosopher himself.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Fashions in Surgery.

M. Verneuil, the eminent surgeon of the Paris Academy of Medicine, sets forth in one of his recent public addrssses some of the changing methods or "fashions" which have characterized the history of surgery, instancing among other things the fact that in the Eighteenth century every man who had fallen on his head and was suspected to have cracked his skull was trephined, and that during the wars at the end of the last century and the beginning of this every gunshot wound of the extremities was treated by amputation. He went on to say that, at the time when he entered the medical profession, tenotomy was the rage, every tendon, every ligament, every muscle in every region of the body was cut—squinting, stammering, spinal curvature, bandy legs, even deafness was supposed to be thus cured.

We have, says M. Verneuil, trephined too much, tenotomized too much, resected too much, dilated too many strictures, excised the iris too often, operated a great deal too much in scraping cold abscesses; in proof of this he argues that in a great country like France, with 37,000,000 inhabitants, the operation of transfusing is now performed not more than half a dozen times and that of trephining not more than a dozen times in the year; that in every country nowadays the spinal and lingual muscles of the humpbacked and stammering are left alone; that in England, where resection was common, it is now hardly ever performed, and the eye surgeons now nearly all agree in leaving the iris undisturbed.

A Lesson from a Little Barefoot.

Mr. Matthew Arnold was greatly struck by this democratic government of our reading room when he was in Boston. He came in here one day and saw a little barefooted newsboy sitting in one of the best chairs of the reading room, enjoying himself apparently for dear life. The great essayist was completely astounded. "Do you let barefooted boys in this reading room?" he asked. "You would never see such a sight as that in Europe. I do not believe there is a reading room in all Europe in which that boy, dressed as he is, would enter." Then Mr. Arnold went over to the boy, engaged him in conversation, and found that he was reading the "Life of Washington," and that he was a young gentleman of decidedly anti-British tendencies, and, for his age, remarkably well informed.

Mr. Arnold remained talking with the youngster for some time, and as he came back to our desk the great Englishman said: "I do not think I have been so impressed with anything else that I have seen since arriving in this country as I am now with meeting this barefooted boy in this reading room. What a tribute to democratic institutions it is to say that instead of sending that boy out to wander alone in the streets, they permit him to come in here and excite his youthful imagination by reading such a book as the 'Life of Washington!' The reading of that one book may change the whole course of that boy's life, and may be the means of making him a useful, honorable, worthy citizen of this great country. It is, I tell you, a sight that impresses a European not accustomed to your democratic ways."—Boston Herald.

New York's African Colony.

We are getting quite an African colony among us. I do not allude to the long familiar settlement in Thompson street, which is American in all but color, but to a gathering of Moors, Arabs, Algerians and other samples of the lighter races raised on the north coast of the dark continent. I buy cigars from a gentleman from Morocco, and dicker for oriental rugs and bric-a-brac with a peddler from Tunis. There is a whole regiment of Algerians who meet in a certain wine shop popular with the Frenchmen of lower Sixth avenue, and Alexandria, Cairo and Arabia proper are all represented in the human kaleidoscope of the town. These North Africans are shrewd tradesmen. They seem to have been born with a genius for commerce. They take quite naturally to peddling, and travel from house to house and office to office with all sorts of wares that are just as likely to come from France as from Africa. The Moors appear to be the blackest in skin. Most of them are of a rich mahogany color, but with fine features and clearly cut lips. Some of the Arabs are also very dark. The Algerians and Tunisians look like badly sunburnt Italians. The Algerians talk a sort of pigeon French and the Moors a pigeon Spanish, but all of them pick up a smattering of English very rapidly—quite enough to drive a sharp trade for their own benefit in that tongue.—Alfred Trumble in New York News.

Table Etiquette in Zanzibar.

Talking of eating reminds me of the way the operation is performed by the Arabs. Five of them seat themselves round a large bowl of rice, surmounted by a skinny fowl, all being curried. Two seize the wings with their fingers and two the legs, and simultaneously tearing these off leave the carcass to the fifth, afterward taking out the rice by handfuls and dexterously conveying it to the mouth with a peculiar jerk. One mark of hospitality shown to guests when at table consists in the chief's rolling up some rice into a ball in the palm of his hand and aiming it at his guest's widely distended jaws. On one occasion this piece of civility was shown to myself, but not being an adept in the art of swallowing rice balls when so projected the effect was anything but what my kind entertainer anticipated, for, independent of being nearly choked, the grains were scattered, or rather sputtered, over the table in a manner that elicited roars of laugher even from the very grave Arabs. This, of course, was the last experiment of the kind tried upon me.—Overland Monthly.

Clocks in England.

Clocks are regarded as important and intricate institutions in this country. There are plenty of them everywhere, even in hotel chambers and apartments in lodgings. But they are usually wound by a man from outside, who comes daily or weekly, as the case may be, solemnly gives the required twisting, looks at the dial for a minute inquisitively, with his head on one side, like a bird inspecting some new kind of bug, says "thank you" and retires. I was telling an English gentleman that in America it is not considered necessary to call in an outsider just to stick a little crank in the face of a clock and turn it a few seconds. I then tried to force a trifle of gladsome variety into the conversation by narrating the story of the man who wound up a clock every night for thirty years, and then discovered that it was an eight day clock. But my English hearer only listened earnestly and remarked: "Aw, but the man must have been very much vexed."—London Letter.

A Parrot's Reasoning.

A New Orleans parrot, finding that two doves entered her cage and took all the food there the moment she left, thought awhile, and then on going out closed the door after her. The scientists have the floor.—Omaha World.

NEW INDUSTRY FOR WOMEN.

Sending Daintily Served Meals to Families Who Do Light Housekeeping.

A new industry for women is beginning to evolve itself in New York, which may yet do much toward solving the vexed servant girl question. Some three months ago a woman of a good old New York family, educated and capable, left a widow without money and having served no apprenticeship to any of the industries by which women earn bread and butter, began to think of putting her pride in her pocket and turning her notable housekeeping talents to account by looking for service in a family as cook.

Considering the matter further, it occurred to her that she could do no better. Securing with some little effort, the project being a novel one, a clientage of half a dozen families in her immediate neighborhood that were groaning under dyspepsia, induced by "light housekeeping," she began to send out, three times a day, delicately cooked and daintily served meals. Her venture was so immediately successful that she looked up a New England housekeeper and a couple of stout armed Swedish girls to help her, and her business sprang, almost in a single night, to the utmost dimensions that she could handle. Families that had tried the frizzled steaks broiled by the green girl, families that were starving on meals elaborated over the flickering gas jet, families that had eaten "table board" in the basement dining room around the corner, families whose pocketbooks groaned at the expense of the waiter load sent in from hotel or restaurant, families whose heads were business women without time for cooking, families tired of the annoyance of servants in a small flat, were glad to be supplied with honest home cooking, varied, palatable, and at a reasonable price.

She has twenty-one families on her list at present, I think, to whom she supplies just that wholesome round of breakfasts, lunches and dinners that the average house mother would offer to husband and little folks. Fruit in season, in the morning, oatmeal or wheaten grits, fish, steak or chops; a side dish, such as stewed kidneys, sausage, liver and bacon, eggs, coffee, tea or chocolate, bread and butter, milk and sugar. Soup, fish, a roast, three vegetables, dessert and coffee make up the dinner, all of which is sent out at a cost of $7 a week to a single person, $5 each for members of families, though as what is supplied for two is sufficient for three, the cost per household is not reckoned in multiples of that sum. In a way the experiment is one of co-operative housekeeping, for, practically, the cost of everyday living is divided among a number of families, purchases for all being made together, the labor for all systematized and simplified, and the waste of all minimized, the result being that each family saves nearly the full amount of its cook's wages, and is freed from the tyranny of Castle Garden besides.

Two other women, emulous of the first, talk of starting similar enterprises. The scheme is in its infancy, but whenever a sufficient number of families within a radius of a block or two as near the great flat houses can be interested in it, it has promise of an opening for an industry for women and of relief from divers perplexities for the families they serve.—Eliza Putnam Heaton in Brooklyn Times.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—During the year 1886 American mills produced 1,350,000 tons of steel rails, valued at $40,000,000. The prospect for 1887 is still better.—*Pittsburgh Post.*

—The West Lebanon (Penn.) Rolling Mill Company has shipped a chain weighing twenty-five tons for use on a five-mast lake schooner. It requires two cars to carry it.

—A recent computation makes the velocity of the solar system in space only about 10,000,000 miles a year. By a different method another computer has determined the rate to be about 525,000,000 miles a year.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—A Birmingham (Eng.) firm are making oar-blades of the best sheet steel, highly tempered. These are declared to be much stronger than the ordinary wooden blades and, being much thinner, enter and leave the water cleaner. They are strongly fitted to wooden handles.

—A St. Augustine, Ga., letter describes the ice works at that place as having a capacity of 1,000 pounds per hour. The freezing cans make a mass of 200 pounds each, and are taken out in rotation, an average of five hourly, after thirty-six hours' exposure to the evaporation of ammonia, 240 cans being kept at work.—*Boston Budget.*

—The process of taking beautiful colored photographs has recently been perfected by an English photographer. A negative of the sitter is taken by a sentitized plate of electric light. From the negative a positive is produced on a chemically-treated basis by the aid of a solar camera and a spectroscopic arrangement. The image is produced in colors without the aid of hand-work or brush.—*Chicago Advance.*

—Last year (1886) the spots on the sun were so small and few that it may have been the minimum of the sunspot period of eleven years. So says the distinguished Italian astronomer, Prof. Tacchini. From the 31st of October to the 12th of December there were only six days when any trace of a spot could be discovered on the solar disc, and only a single tiny spot could be observed on those days.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—It is said that a woman began the manufacture of sewing thread in England in 1722, and it would seem proper that the idea should have first come from that sex through whose hands nine-tenths of the thread passes that is used. Paisley has the honor of being the first town that embarked in the business. It was called "Nun's thread," was made of flax, and so rapidly increased in popularity that it was not long before it became an important branch of manufacture.

—A movement has been started to found a laboratory on the New England coast, where students, teachers, and investigators may find facilities for the pursuit of biology. It is now some years since the brief episode of the Penikese laboratory, which was founded by Mr. Anderson and intrusted to Professor Agassiz. During the interval, summer schools of science have multiplied, and a few of them have successfully maintained their modest usefulness.—*Public Opinion.*

—"They don't get the best of me," said Muggins, the grocer, in telling how he had defeated supposed attempts to overreach him; "no, sir, they don't get the best of me." "If you refer to your customers," replied a woman who had come in for a cent's worth of yeast, "I guess you are about right, Mr. Muggins."—*Boston Transcript.*

$15,000 IN GOLD

Is What a News Correspondent Gets for an Investment of $1.

As mentioned briefly in our issue of last week's *News*, W. S. Locke, some time past our correspondent at McMillan held a one-tenth ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery that drew the capital prize—$150,000. A reporter of the *News* visited Mr. Locke on Saturday last and gleaned the following facts: Mr. Locke has invested in this lottery for the last four months, buying a one-tenth ticket each time, spending in all four dollars. It was his intention to try his luck for one year at least and see what the result would be. On Tuesday, 19th ult., a rumor reached him that a ticket at McMillan had drawn $15,000, but Mr. Locke would hardly credit the news until a printed list containing the number of the prize winners was put in his hands. He at once telegraphed the number of his ticket to the New Orleans National Bank and received in reply that if he held that number he was entitled to the money. The ticket was immediately placed in the First National Bank of Marquette for collection and in less than a week $15,000 in gold minus the exchange, was placed to his credit. Mr. Locke has been in the employ of D. L. West, merchant of McMillan, for a number of years, attending to the railroad office at the same time. He says that he has never sent money for tickets otherwise than in a plain envelope addressed to M. A. Dauphin, New Orleans, La., and has always received his ticket promptly. That the scheme is run on the square is without doubt. Our correspondent and family will visit their old home in Canada for a few weeks where they have not been for eight years, after which they will probably locate on the line of the new Minneapolis railroad and go into the general merchandise business.

The many friends of Mr. Locke rejoice in his good fortune and while the *News* looses a good correspondent it glories alike with the rest.—*Newberry (Mich.) News*, August 4.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Of Edinburgh's 181 churches, 124 are said to be Presbyterian.

—A committee of the Board of Education of New York City has reported in favor of introducing manual training in its schools.

—Among the fifteen young theological students graduated from Auburn Theological Seminary a few days ago were a Hindoo, a negro and several Europeans.

—All the evangelical churches of Europe and America during the past year contributed $10,371,000, which is an advance of $350,000 beyond the preceding year.

—In Italy, for 28,000,000 inhabitants, there are 47,000 schools, one for every 600 people, at a cost of 8½d. per head. The average number of pupils at the schools is 40.

—The Gospel of Mark has been printed in raised characters for the use of the blind in China. Portions of the Bible have already been printed for the blind in 249 languages, using this invention of Dr. Moon.—*N. Y. Witness.*

—At the annual meeting of the Chicago Young Men's Christian Association the total membership was reported as 4,809; employment had been secured for 4,464 men and boys; the total receipts for the year were $38,548.

USEFUL AND HURTFUL MEDICINES.

There is a certain class of remedies for constipation absolutely useless. These are boluses and potions made in great part of podophyllin, aloes, rhubarb, gamboge, and other worthless ingredients. The damage they do to the stomachs of those who use them is incalculable. They evacuate the bowels, it is true, but always do so violently and profusely, and besides, gripe the bowels. Their effect is to weaken both them and the stomach. Better far to use the agreeable and salutary aperient, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the laxative effect of which is never preceded by pain, or accompanied by a convulsive, violent action of the bowels. On the contrary, it invigorates those organs, the stomach and the entire system. As a means of curing and preventing malarial fevers, no medicine can compare with it, and it remedies nervous debility, rheumatism, kidney and bladder inactivity, and other inorganic ailments.

The vineyards of Count di Mariflori, son of King Victor Emanuel, cover at Lucca nearly seven thousand acres. The Count is never known to speak of filthy Lucca.

Too well known to need lengthy advertisements—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

A squall makes sail-boats capsize, but makes a baby's mouth one size larger.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP

IMITATORS AND IMPOSTORS.

The unequalled success of ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS as an external remedy has stimulated unscrupulous parties to put forth imitations, which they endeavor to sell on the reputation of Allcock's. It is an absurdity to speak of them in the same category as the genuine and original porous plaster. Their pretensions are unfounded, their vaunted merit unsupported by facts, their alleged superiority to or equality with Allcock's a false pretence.

The ablest medical practitioners and chemists and thousands of grateful patients unite in declaring ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS the best external remedy known.

A New York Police Justice the other day refused to let a Chinaman swear on a chicken and made him use a Bible.

SAVING THE LAWYERS.

"The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers." This is rather a blood-thirsty proposition, which we modify by offering to cure this worthy class of people. Most of them suffer (in common with nearly all others of sedentary habits) from the injurious effects of dyspepsia, indigestion, piles, loss of appetite, and other ailments caused by a constipated habit of the body. Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" eradicate all these disorders in promptly removing the cause thereof, and induce a rare degree of comfort and health.

On the other side, politicians are occasionally given the freedom of a city; in America they take it.

BRONCHITIS.—Sudden changes of the weather cause Bronchial troubles. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" will give relief. *Sold only in boxes.* Price, 25 cts.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

No man should be expected to write dry jokes when you can wring water out of his shirt collar.

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Consumption, the greatest curse of the age, the destroyer of thousands of our brightest and best, is conquered. It is no longer incurable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery" is a certain remedy for this terrible disease if taken in time. All scrofulous diseases—consumption is a scrofulous affection of the lungs—can be cured by it. Its effects in diseases of the throat and lungs are little less than miraculous. All druggists have it.

When it is known that a man will die game he should not be killed out of season.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

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Absolutely Pure.

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Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

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Tea Spoons, common, per dozen		10

Very few of these are even slightly rusty, but the boxes are wet and the goods out of order, and have to be sold at once to make a settlement. Quality and price guaranteed. Send now to SMITH'S CASH STORE, 115 and 117 Clay Street, San Francisco.

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One bottle taken according to directions will give better results than a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or any of the so-called Blood Purifiers with which the market is glutted. At Druggists, price $1.00 per bottle.

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If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 15, 1887.

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A RAJAH'S MANSION.

Description of a Visit to the Elegant Home of an Indian Prince.

When I was finishing a busy day, in company with Mr. May, we stopped at the house of a Rajah, on a side of Calcutta which I had not visited before. The magnificent home of a native Hindu Prince is always a place of interest. The fact that such a thing exists, is of itself remarkable. The English i ave had matters their own way, and, like the Clive, could easily have absorbed about all the wealth of the country. On the contrary, they have been just and moderate. Even the Princes who arrayed themselves against India during the mutiny have not been turned adrift without a rupee. Many of the noble families are to-day drawing pensions from the general treasury, and living in vast luxury. There are many others, however, who seem to have been in no way connected with the political complications of the country, and are in the undisturbed enjoyment of their vast estates. The English respect for native rights in India is one of the most remarkable illustrations of political justice in history. It is as far above modern Spain's treatment of her colonial possessions, or ancient Rome's procedure in relation to her conquered provinces, as Christianity is above and beyond either ancient or modern paganism.

The entrance from the street to this Rajah's home is large, and unguarded by servants. There is a large circular court, with a pond for marine fowls and fishes. In the trees there are parrots and other tame birds.

Our cards at the door of the great mansion secured us prompt admission. The furniture was rich, and mostly in European style, but there were some old pieces of elaborate Indian workmanship. Marble objects of ornament, and rich floors, and finely wrought wainscoting, and tall mirrors were to be seen on every hand. The rooms were in part in suits, and in part located singly, as quiet nooks for conversation and retirement. Some of the larger halls and chambers were in process of new decoration.

In India much of the work of embellishing, and even of the more solid decoration in stone, is done by artists in the house, and not in the distant workshops. The marble cutters, instead of finishing the objects away from the house, do it on the spot where they are to be used. It is no short task, therefore, to put a native house in order in India. Wood and stone are brought to the place in the rough, and the workmen, in large numbers carry out their plans within the eye of the owner of the house. In this Rajah's house was all the litter of a great Florentine marble workshop. Here was work going on in fine mosaic, the artists, no doubt, having come from Agra for the special purpose. There were many servants and overseers, some of them clad in picturesque oriental costume, and all having their specific duties.

The grandson of the Rajah, a courtly young gentleman, conversed with us a few minutes, and then withdrew. The intelligent attendant who had received us at first was in no haste, but gave us ample time to examine this immense building and all its appointments and the surrounding grounds. One thing here greatly astonished me—the apparent modesty of the wealthy native. If he has an ostentatious spirit, it is hard to detect it. He says nothing in praise of his rare birds, or fine mosaics, vast halls, or the immense boa constrictors, which wind about, or sleep in the meadow behind the close wire fence. He simply stands at a distance, or leaves a servant with you, and only bows his head in acknowledgement of any words of appreciation which you may say concerning any beautiful or surprising collection.—*Bishop John F. Hurst, in Chautauquan.*

ENJOYING A NAP.

Some Interesting Comments on the Natural Position for Slumber.

Passing along the street recently I saw a bootblack enjoying a nap. He had stretched himself across a little platform on which there was a chair for the accommodation of his patrons, and, with his legs hanging off the end of it and his head hanging off the other end, he seemed to be enjoying sleep as very few people in better circumstances and better bed ever enjoy it. But what interested me was the position of his head, for it brought to my mind a learned and highly interesting lecture on the subject of sleep which I heard several years ago at Farwell Hall, from Dr. Jewell. The doctor concurred in the orthodox view that sleep was the effect of anemia, or the retirement of the blood from the brain, and mentioned a good many facts that went to prove the truth of this theory. For instance, any ordinary sleeplessness, after lying down at night, may be cured by sitting up in bed, so that gravity will encourage the blood to leave the head. But all the facts that can be marshaled of that kind, seem to be more than offset by the single fact that the natural position for slumber is one in which the flow of blood to the head is greatly facilitated, while in many cases, as in the case of this bootblack, it goes on interruptedly when the circumstances all favor congestion of the brain. Almost every one has seen a man sleep in a boiling sun, with his head down hill, and his stomach and veins full of alcohol; and a great many people have found a cure for sleeplessness in a gentle stimulant of the circulation before retiring. The truth is that sleep is an enigma to the medical profession. The rest of us are content to know it, with the poet, as "tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep."—*Chicago Journal.*

MARY ANN'S JERSEY.

A Close Old Farmer's Unpremeditated Act of Liberality.

Farmer Simpson was "nigh," in country parlance; he would "skin a flint" for his personal advantage. Even his daughters complained among themselves of his stinginess, the eldest threatening to go out to service, and leave him to fill her place with a hired handmaiden. "I don't even have decent clothes to my back," she said one morning, over the churn, to pretty Miss Deane, one of the summer boarders, and an "early riser."

"I've asked pa," she continued, "if he wouldn't give me what butter I could sell from one cow—and he's just drove home two noble ones—but, no; he don't care if my meetin' dress *is* all out at the elbows."

"It's a shame!" cried impulsive Jessie Deane. "If you even had a Jersey to wear with that blue skirt, you could get along without an entire dress. See here, Mary Ann, *I'm* going to ask him myself."

She ran lightly out to the yard where Farmer Simpson was milking, leaving Mary Ann to watch her in awe at such boldness.

"Mr. Simpson," said the self-appointed embassadress, "there is something you can give Mary Ann that would please her very much."

"Them plaguey cows ag'in!" muttered the farmer to himself. "What does she want of one on 'em?" But he added aloud: "What' that, Miss Deane?"

"Why, it's only one of these new Jerseys that every body likes so much?"

"She wants a Jersey? Wal, I vum! If she's goin' to pester me for any of 'em, I should think she might put up with a common critter."

"But these are very fashionable, you know, besides being so useful."

"Taint fashion, Miss Deane, 'taint fashion,'" said the farmer, shaking his head. "It's butter an' milk y've got to go by."

Jessie was puzzled, but she stuck to her point.

"I am going to have some things sent down next week," she said. "Do let me order a Jersey for her! I'd give it to her myself, but she's too proud to take it."

"Order a critter sent down from Boston! You forehanded folks do beat all! No, Miss Deane; if Mary Ann has got to have a cow, she can take old Shorthorn. I don't go to buyin' any fancy stock for her."

Then Jessie began to laugh, but she stopped in time to escape being thought crazy by Mr. Simpson.

"But can she really have old Shorthorn," she persisted, "and begin with to-day's milk?"

"I s'pose so," said the farmer, gruffly, ashamed to refuse; "but women folks do spend a powerful sight o' money!"

"Aha!" thought Jessie, as she tripped back through the wet path. "So Mary Ann can buy her Jersey herself!"

And she did. Moreover, her father is ignorant to this day of the important distinction between an article of dress and a "critter."—*Youth's Companion.*

LINCOLN'S FIRST DOLLAR.

An Incident Which the Great Man Considered One of the Most Important in His Life.

One evening when a few gentlemen, among whom was Mr. Seward, had met in the Executive chamber without special business, and were talking of the past, Mr. Lincoln said: "Seward, you never heard, did you, how I earned my first dollar?" "No," said Mr. Seward. "Well," replied he, "I was about eighteen years of age, and belonged, as you know, to what they call down South the 'scrubs;' people who do not own land and slaves are nobody there, but we had succeeded in raising chiefly by my labor, sufficient produce as I thought to justify me in taking it down the river to sell. After much persuasion I had obtained the consent of my mother to go, and had constructed a flat-boat, large enough to take the few barrels of things we had gathered down to New Orleans. A steamer was going down the river. We have, you know, no wharves on the Western streams, and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings, they were to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping, and taking them on board. I was contemplating my new boat, and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any part, when two men, with trunks, came down to the shore in carriages, and looking at the different boats singled out mine, and asked: 'Who owns this?' I answered modestly, 'I do.' 'Will you,' said one of them, 'take us and our trunks out to the steamer?' 'Certainly,' said I. I was very glad to have the chance of earning something, and supposed that each of them would give me a couple of bits. The trunks were put on my boat, the passengers seated themselves on them, and I sculled them out to the steamer. They got on board, and I lifted their trunks and put them on the deck. The steamer was about to put on steam again, when I called out: 'You have forgotten to pay me.' Each of them took from his pocket a silver half-dollar and threw it on the bottom of my boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. You may think it was a very little thing, and in these days it seems to me like a trifle, but it was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, the poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day; that by honest work I had earned a dollar. The world seemed wider and fairer before me; I was a more hopeful and thoughtful boy from that time.—*William D. Kelley, in Rice's Reminiscences of Abraham Lincoln.*

LEARNING TO THIN.

What Led Sir Isaac Newton to Invent the Attraction of Gravitation.

Sir Isaac Newton, of Newton Center, Mass., was one of the greatest thinkers that ever carried a thinker in his bootleg. Whatever he saw he endeavored to find out a cause for it. But as he was thinking all the time he didn't see a great deal. One day, as he was sitting in the garden, oiling up his thinker, he saw an apple fall from a tree. Most men would have supposed that it fell of its own accord, but Sir Isaac had been a boy himself long before founding the theological seminary which perpetuates his name, which, by the way, is a very easy one to spell. He at once began to wonder what made the apple fall; some foolish people say that he wondered why it didn't fall up instead of down, but that is all rubbish. Sir Isaac was no fool if he was a philosopher, and he knew that every thing falls down except a wig, and that false hair.

After (pronounced awfter) much thought and study upon the subject, he discovered the cause; he noticed that apples were more apt to fall down after school was dismissed than during study hours. So the next time he went into the garden he lay low, and when the apple fell he held his breath until the cause came swiftly over the fence to pick up the effect. Sir Isaac collared the boy, for it was he, and taught him how easily pain might be produced by the rapid impingement of a common apple switch upon exposed or only partially protected portions of the human form divine. He illustrated his theory with a few simple experiments such as a boy of ordinary intelligence could easily comprehend. This valuable discovery of Sir Isaac's has been a great boon to grown-up humanity. It is now universally known that apples are more apt to fall when there are a few boys at large in the vicinity than at any other time, and that apples will fall for a boy, when they might have defied the laws of gravitation for months longer. This sublime fact teaches us that modifications that are at first artificial are rendered spontaneous by heredity.

This incident of the apple tree, however, had one bad effect upon Sir Isaac. It led him to hate boys, and he devoted much of his time to making life a burden to them. With this revengeful object in view he invented the attraction of gravitation, and by a joint resolution of Congress, which he easily accomplished by persuading the members of the House that there was a big appropriation in it, he got it established as a fundamental law of nature, with jurisdiction over the tides, the seasons and the movements of the planets, and many other things which boys have since been compelled to learn. So it is that whenever a boy sees an apple he thinks of Sir Isaac Newton first, and then he thinks of some way to get the apple, and by and by he wonders if he can find the painkiller in the dark, and then he thinks how awful it would be to die there, all alone, in the night, and then he thinks if he lives till morning he will give the rest of his apples to his little brother, and thus you see quite a train of thought is awakened in the boy's mind by Sir Isaac's great discovery.

Sir Isaac never took out a patent on his discovery, but the Bell Telephone Company claims that the principle is covered by their invention and the patents relating thereto, and if the courts sustain this claim, as they probably will, every time a man picks up any thing that has dropped down, he will have to pay the telephone company a royalty, and every time he has any thing to do with the telephone company he will drop something.—*Robert J. Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

NO INTIMIDATION.

How a Country Constable Prepared Himself for a City Expedition.

There was a country constable in town yesterday in search of a fugitive from justice. The fugitive was a boy who was very lame in one leg and who had lost three fingers from one hand. The officer called at various places in his search, and at the Third street depot was inventoried by some of the hackmen. That proceeding disclosed the following stock on hand:

One big revolver.
One small revolver.
One pair of shackles.
One pair of hand-cuffs.
One "come-along."
One policeman's baton.
One constable's star.
One warrant for a small boy.

"Is he dangerous?" queried one of the hackmen, in speaking of the fugitive.

"I don't know as to that," replied the officer, "but here is the point. Suppose I arrest that boy on the street, and after I've got him shackled and handcuffed a crowd jumps in on me and wants to take him away. D'ye suppose I've come in here to be intimidated by any thing like two hundred infuriated men? You bet I haven't."—*Detroit Free Press.*

His Last Resort.

"I am poor," he said to a Chicago girl, "and you are rich; but true love levels such distinctions, and"—

She interrupted him with one of the most positive negatives, if such an expression can be allowed, ever uttered in the windy city.

"This, then, is my last resort," he said, desperately; and he displayed a silver-mounted revolver.

"You ought to get five or six dollars on it," replied the girl, encouragingly.—*Puck.*

—Senator Evarts was in the same class with Chief Justice White at Yale.

LIGHTEN THE WORK.

A Duty That Every Housekeeper Owes to Herself and Her Family.

Have you ever noticed while on the street how many women you pass with tired, weary expressions on their faces? They may be laughing and talking pleasantly, to all appearance as happy as any one could wish, but their sweetest smile can not conceal the weary, want-of-rest expressions that are stamped upon their features. These may, in some cases, be the effects of ill health or too close application to the demands of society, which quite frequently are the causes of ill health, but the majority of them are housekeepers, working housekeepers, many of them mothers of large families. To all housekeepers, but more particularly to the latter class, does this article refer.

It is a duty you owe to yourself and family to lighten your housework as much as possible, so that your husband and children may not be called upon to mourn the loss of wife and mother long before your natural time. Every year there are many women die from overwork, and most of them from unnecessary work. To be sure, this is not the disease set down as the cause of death on the certificate of the physician; there was probably pneumonia, typhoid fever or some other kindred disease, but could we get the opinion of the attending physicians, I have no doubt they would say that, were not the constitutions of many of these women dedilitated by overwork, they would have been living to-day. It is, I think, admitted by most physicians that, unless, the constitution is naturally weak, or weakened by excesses, the above diseases seldom prove fatal.

American women are not, as a rule, of as robust constitutions as those of other countries. Whether the women themselves are to blame for this or the climate of the country (that, by the way, is made to mother a good many ills she had no hand in making), it is hard to determine, but that the American women are not strong is an established fact. You, then, knowing this, have no right whatever to abuse your constitution by excessive work where there is no necessity for it. Don't have white clothes for the little ones to play in, but if you do have them, make them plain. Throw away all tucks and ruffles in every day wear for yourself and children. Don't wear lace or linen collars every day. They are not worth the strength in doing them up, and if sent to the laundry wear out in such a little while that they do not pay in the end. Use tourists' ruffling for every day. It can not be washed but it is very pretty, and when soiled can be thrown away, and in the end be much cheaper than collars that are washed every week. Particularly is this ruffling suitable to warm, sultry weather, as it retains its shape and is much cooler than linen collars, which are the most uncomfortable kind of neckwear for hot weather. With the exception of a few articles, don't iron but very slightly the plain clothes. Only the sheets for the spare bed need be ironed all over. The rest need not be pressed only at top and bottom. The plain underclothing need get but a slight ironing, and if the family is large, none at all. Some people prefer to wear their underclothing rough dry, claiming that it is healthier. The neatest and best housekeeper I ever knew was an old lady who would never have her underclothing ironed on this score. She never used an iron pot or kettle when she could get a tin or some other light ware to answer the same purpose. She claimed that though tin would wear out quicker than iron, yet in the end it was cheaper, for it saved both time and strength. It saved time, for when in a hurry whatever she wished to cook could be done in one-half the time than if iron were used, and it saved strength, for in lifting from one part of the stove to another it required very little exertion. Some may claim that the tinware is not conducive to health, but, however, if the tin is kept clean there is very little danger to be feared on that score.

Don't have heavy furniture, more particularly in your dining-room or kitchen. Light furniture, both in color and weight, will save a great deal of unneccessary work. Dark-colored furniture shows every speck of dirt that settles on it, and though there would not be enough to harm any body, yet the least speck is an eyesore to the housekeeper, who must keep continually at work to keep it clean. Light-colored furniture does not show dust in this way, and is much more preferable, and if of light weight the lifting of it is a very easy matter. Get all the labor-saving articles you can possibly afford. You will, very likely, find some that are of little account, but there are some that are excellent, and it will be worth your experiment with the others to find the articles you want. Above all things, don't cling to a certain way of doing things because your grandmother did it that way, when you can find an easier way of doing it. Do you suppose your respected ancestress would have done it the way she did if she could have known an easier one? Certainly not. Remember the world moves, and you are expected to move with it.—*Boston Budget.*

—The oat is a splendid food for young animals, because, compared with corn, straw, etc., it is rich in muscle and bone-forming elements, and this also makes it a splendid food for work animals. Corn should be fed sparingly to work animals during the summer especially, as it is a heating food. It will pay to make the grain ration of oats in the morning and at noon.—*Troy Times.*

—An anti-slang club has a large membership at Fort Worth, Tex.

OF HANDWRITING.

Experts Whose Occupation is Mostly Furnished by Anonymous Correspondents.

Those who read character by handwriting, and still more those who profess to be experts in handwriting, have most of their occupation found them by writers of anonymous letters. No doubt there has been a good deal of unreality and errors in the conclusions of experts, so much so that no opinion of this sort ought to be received in a court unless there is abundance of corroborative evidence. As a rule, every anonymous letter which is not at once consigned to the flames or waste-paper basket undergoes a rigid scrutiny of the handwriting. Unless a person is an expert, the opinions given on the subject of handwriting are often simply ridiculous. I showed a letter one day to a lady who was thought to be a great authority on such matters. She loaded the handwriting with every species of abuse. It was the writing of a bad tempered man, of a stupid man, of an ignorant man; there could be no relieving feature whatever in such handwriting as that. "And now, madame," I said, "will you look at the signature?" It was the signature of Macaulay. So if you wish to obtain an opinion worth having respecting the ownership of handwriting, it is far best for you to obtain a skilled opinion. You are not obliged to believe the experts, any more than if you are upon a jury, and it becomes peculiarly difficult to believe when two experts are swearing hard against one another. Nevertheless, if the opinion of an expert will not help you, there is no opinion on which you can safely go. A very remarkable case of identification of handwriting came to my knowledge some time ago. A gentleman had offered a very large sum of money for the discovery of a marriage register, the production of which was highly necessary in a heavy litigation. A clergyman from the country wrote to say that the missing register had turned up in the vestry box of his own parish. A solicitor and a well known expert were sent down to examine the document. The clergyman showed them the marriage register, and after a protracted examination they all went to lunch. Then an opinion decidedly unfavorable to the genuineness of the document was delivered by the expert in handwriting. It was quite modern handwriting and did not possess the comparative antiquity claimed for it. "Then how in the world did it get there?" asked the vicar. The expert had diligently examined the vicar's handwriting in his own note, and said quietly, "Why, you forged it yourself." The unhappy parson, being threatened with highly penal consequences, fled the country. I am sorry to say any thing against the cloth, but many of my readers will recognize this as a true story. The moral is, that if it is really necessary to trace and expose an anonymous communication, you had better use the best available means for doing so.—*London Society.*

SELF-EMANCIPATION.

How One of New York's Gilded Youths Redeemed His Manhood.

Here is a true incident which we commend to the consideration not only of boys, but of the fathers of boys.

Mr. P—— was a stock-broker in New York. His only son, Phil, was born to the expectation of vast wealth, and hence dawdled idly through college, and studied a little law as an amusement. His real training was as a society man. At twenty-two he could lead the german admirably; was an authority on women's gowns and hats, knew better than any other gossip in town which of the girls were "fly," and which were likely to catch the "big fish in the matrimonial pond." His father was, in his dainty speech, "Old Check-signer," his sister "the best-groomed yearling filly in the field."

He'd read nothing but the latest magazine, and *vers de societe.* He never voted; scarcely knew who was President, and took no interest in the great problems of national importance with which other men were struggling. His sole concern in life was the last cut in coats, and anxiety as to which balls or receptions he should attend next week.

On Black Friday Mr. P—lost every dollar of his fortune, and died soon afterward. Phil was almost penniless. He made his way to Colorado, and took up land, built a hut and lived in it. At bottom there was good manly stuff in the lad. Pain, loneliness, the great silent mountains about him, brought it out. No meals at Delmonico's had ever the relish of the flapjacks and bacon which he cooked himself after a hard day's work.

He suddenly awakened to the interests about him; the raising of great herds of cattle; the mining for gold; the moving of vast crops; the building of railways across the continent. The man developed in body and mind. He began, too, to keep step with the active, pushing, live men who are conquering the wilderness of the great Northwest. He is now a man of force and sound sense, with broad, grave, liberal views, taking part in all the work which will advance the West. If he remembers the puerile, trifling man milliner who led the german in fashionable Fifth avenue houses a few years ago, it is with a blush of shame.

How many manly American boys, the sons of wealthy, hard-working fathers, are sinking into the puny, aimless life of men of society in our large cities! The great West, with its countless opportunities, its scope, its vast interests, develop strong, helpful men out of unpromising material. "The bane, the antidote are both before them." They should consider well before they choose between them.—*Youth's Companion.*

—Five hundred Chinamen have deposits in a savings bank in Brooklyn. It is said that they never draw out any money.

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—There are now more than 350 medical missionaries, 230 of whom are in heathen lands.

—The whole number of churches in the United States is 132,435; the whole number of ministers, 91,911; and of communicants, 19,018,977.

—Bishop Kip has become president of the Associate Alumni of the General Theological Seminary of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

—Nearly two thousand women connected with different churches in Brooklyn, N. Y., have formed an auxiliary society with the hope of improving the condition of working women through united Christian effort.

—As a mere secular or pecuniary investment the Sunday-school pays a good dividend, and as a moral factor its value is inestimable. Train the boys and girls in right living and good citizenship is assured.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

—There are now over 1,000 Young Men's Christian Associations in this country, with a membership of 140,000, expending for Christian work $785,000. The aggregate of property in buildings, libraries, etc., is over $5,000,000.—*Public Opinion.*

—A worthy schoolmaster of a parish school economized time by flogging all the bad boys on Saturday. On one occasion an urchin insisted upon knowing what he was to be whipped for. Because his name was on the list was the only answer given, but upon investigation the master of the rod discovered that he had picked up the wrong list and flogged all the boys of the confirmation class.

—Subjects of the graduating essays in girls' schools this year show that the old, endeared subjects upon the secrets of the universe have given way in themes practical. At the commencement in the normal school the subjects this year were: "Qualities Requisite for Superior Teaching," "Higher Education of Women," "Woman's Position," Woman's Heroism," and other topics of a similar nature.

—The Congregational Society on the Pacific coast employs twenty-two American teachers and eleven Chinese assistants. It has five schools in San Francisco and fourteen elsewhere. Last year the pupils numbered 1,279. The Chinese converted in these schools join the Congregational Association of Christian Chinese, the conditions of membership being the same as to a church. The association now has 420 members, 117 being also members of churches. Last year its contributions were $1,937.15.

—In the year 1886, 779 women attended lectures at Russian universities. Of these, 243 devoted themselves to philological studies, 500 to physics and mathematics, and 36 attended the special mathematical course. Of the total number, 587 were of the Orthodox religion and 139 were Jewesses. The greater number of them—437—were the daughters of nobles, officers and officials; 84 were the daughters of ecclesiastics, 125 of merchants, 117 of citizens, 10 of peasants, 4 of soldiers, and 2 only were foreigners.

SUICIDE OF SCORPIONS.

A Popular Belief or Superstition That Is Entirely Erroneous.

Dr. Bourne's experiments on these creatures have been long since substantially discounted by me. My object in making experiments was to test Goldsmith's assertion that if "a scorpion is placed in the midst of a circle of burning charcoal * * * it stings itself on the back of the head, and in this manner the undaunted suicide instantly expires." It does nothing of the kind. As to Byron's more glowing description or episode:

"The mind that broods o'er guilty woes
Is like the scorpion girt by fire.

One sad and sole relief she knows—
The sting she nourished for her foes,
Whose venom never yet was vain,
Gives but one pang and cures all pain,
And darts into her desperate brain;

and so, it would appear, shuffles off the mortal coil, along with all its throes and woes, etc.—again I say it does nothing of the kind. On the contrary, and as the outcome of hundreds of these experiments—experiments that were carried out by me in the presence or with the co-operation of a score or more of still living officers, not only at the Jaumari ball practice ground at Cawnpore, but also in sundry hill and cholera camps elsewhere in India—I came to the conclusion that this belief or superstition was entirely erroneous. I came to the further conclusion that its poison was all but inert, not only on itself, but also on small birds, bees, etc.; and as to its own individual behaviour in presence of fire, it was both stupid and cowardly. It either slunk away into any corner it could either make or find, or, moving about aimlessly within the circle, it either perished in the same or died without making any sign inside it.—*W. Curran, in Lancet.*

The City Man as a Farmer.

CAPITAL STOCK FIRST YEAR.

- Conceit.
- Money.
- Farm.
- Practical Knowledge.
- Experience.

CAPITAL STOCK END OF TEN YEARS.

- Experience.
- Practical Knowledge.
- Farm.
- Money.
- Conceit.

—*Our Country Home.*

DEAD MAIL MATTER.

Strange Things Assembled in the Inventory of a Dead-Letter Sale.

No one can have a notion of what other people send through the mails until he looks over the inventory of articles to be sold at the Dead-Letter Office sale. There is something humorously absurd in the idea of dropping a sewing machine in a letter box. It suggests mailing a saw-mill, a steam engine or a yoke of steers. Yet sewing machines do find their way to the Dead-Letter Office.

Many curious secrets are unfolded in the Dead-Letter Office and there are reasons why the owners never come to claim property. There stands among the other "dead letters" a pair of number six "ladies' shoes." What an affliction for any lady to lay claim to! The lady thanks fortune that her name was not on the package, and allows them to be sold at auction. An old wig has been lying in the office for two years without a claimant, while the owner probably wears his hat in church. A pair of corsets made to embrace a thirty-three inch waist can find no one to confess to them. They stand around with several other pairs of similar size awaiting the auction.

But corsets and wigs and sewing machines are not the only curious things that turn up in dead letters. Besides innumerable pairs of shoes, suits of clothes, handkerchiefs, collars and cuffs, cheap jewelry, with an occasional lock of hair and an engagement ring, there are numerous ladies' bustles, brown hair switches, false bangs and frizzes, and even a few articles of underwear and pairs of garters. In one package there were two "damaged night dresses," in another a plug of tobacco, in another a package of hairpins and hair-combings. In yet another package there are six tin teaspoons and a second-hand tooth-brush. The number of packages marked "hair-combings" suggest that they are lovers' locks that some unsentimental clerk has thus viewed. Cosmetics appear in no small quantities. One "damaged hair switch" and several pairs of hoopskirts were miscarried in the mails. A gent's seersucker suit and a lady's chemise and unfinished dress also went astray. A pair of artificial teeth are unclaimed. A pair of artificial eyes are among the dead letters. Among other curious mail matter discovered through the dead letters are a fly net for horses, a lady's black cloth dolman, a man's old frock coat, cigarettes, old broken screw-driver, ladies' night-caps, gray hair waves, hair crimpers, ladies' woolen fascinators, four and a half pounds of cheap tea, an old knife-blade, a bunch of tangled thread, ladies' corset covers, thirteen old pewter spoons, a dog-blanket, a lady's old damaged silk dress basque, nutmeg grater, shoe brush, gent's dirty clothes and old straw hat, lady's blue jersey, a pair of bathing trunks, old felt hat, bird sling, toy gun, kettle cleaner and tinware, griddle lifter, a dozen potato parers, a sun bonnet, doll's corset, doll's overshoes, a small clock, a pair of pruning shears, a razor, and ninety-nine pounds of iron and metal castings.—*N. Y. Star.*

FOR STORMY WEATHER.

Directions For Making a Serviceable Muslin Poultry-House.

Every poultryman knows the aversion shown by the fowls to the poultry-house in the day-time. They prefer being outside in the storm to being confined in a closed, dark place; but they are very partial to a shed, or any kind of well-lighted shelter. A cheap arrangement can be made for them, which may be movable, by using shingling lath (one by three inches) and unbleached muslin. To make a muslin house ten by ten feet, proceed as follows:

A strip for the top, four for the bottom, and three for stripping one foot from the ground, making eight strips, ten feet long each, or eighty feet. One strip for the top of the entrance in front, eight feet long and twelve strips six feet long, for the ends and roof, the total being about one hundred and sixty feet of material, costing one dollar. A few boards on the front, with the same at the rear, completes all but the muslin, of which about twelve yards will be sufficient. Run the muslin from the bottom of the strip over the top, and fasten to bottom strip on the other side. Have nothing but the boards on the ends, so as to strengthen the frame, and also that the fowls may pass out at either end. Sew the muslin together with a sewing machine, and use it either crosswise or up and down. Draw it tightly over the frame, and paint it with any kind of cheap paint; or oil may be used instead. The structure need not cost over $2.50, and it will afford excellent protection against the winds and rains, as there will be plenty of scratching-room for an average flock. The muslin admits sufficient light, and is much better than glass for retaining warmth.—*American Agriculturist.*

—Ballet dancing is a pretty good business when you once get the hang of it. Thus Maure, the exponent of the Spanish fandango, gets $10,000 a year, Rosatti gets $12,000 and Subra $6,000. That's better by several thousand dollars than going to Congress, or even being President of a university, and pretty nearly as good as being a popular prima donna.—*Troy Times.*

—A Cincinnati critic witnessed the recent operatic performances in that city, and says: Dress suits were neither le rigueur nor de trop, but the major portion of the gentlemen in the auditorium wore them. Late comers were numerous, but the usual accompaniment of squeaky shoes was silenced by the heavy matting that covered the floor of the auditorium.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY OCTOBER 15th ..... 1887.

PREMIUM LIST.

FIRST PREMIUMS.

G. Sanger, standard trotter, Roderick.
W. S. Enos, colt under 1 year.
John S. Gorman, roadster 2 yrs, Valentine.
M. Muldoon, roadster, Bismark Jr., aged.
G. Sanger, graded mare, Jessy.
W. R. Tibbetts, all-work stallion, Prince.
J. H. Dodge, all-work, 2-yrs, Young Hero.
E. Robinson, all-work, 1-yr, Billy.
E. Robinson, mare and colt, Nelly.
W. S. Enos, gelding, 3-yrs, Snider.
John S. Goman, mare, 2-yr-old
Jacob Vagt, all-work filly, 2-yrs, Belle.
J. H. Dodge, buggy team.
W. S. Enos, saddle horse.
G. Sanger, draft mare, 3 years.
G. Sanger, draft stallion, 3 years.
W. S. Morton, draft stallion, 2 yrs.
G. Sanger, span of draft mares.
G. Sanger, sweepstakes stallion.
W. S. Enos, best mare, any breed or age.
G. Sanger, draft stallion, aged.
G. Sanger, mare and colt.
W. S. Enos, standard trotter, Lady Nelson.
W. S. Enos, roadster team.
Mrs. Enos, carriage team.
W. S. Enos, horse colt, draft, 3 months.
Shepherd & Son, best jack.
Shepherd & Son, jack and family.
Josiah Dodge, graded Holstein bull.
J. Brown, best bull calf.
A. N. Bell, best cow, 3 yrs.
A. N. Bell, best cow, 2 years.
A. N. Bell, best heifer calf.
E. Robinson, 5 graded merino sheep.
Horace Bellows, 3 Angora goats.
Jacob Vagt, boar under 2 yrs.
Jacob Vagt, sow under 2 yrs.
Mrs. H. L. Clark, Wyandotte chickens.
E. Robinson, Boar and sow, aged.
W. L. Hunter, sack of buckwheat.
" " cow pumpkins.
" " watermelons.
A. N. Bell, sack of flour.
W. R. Tibbetts, 100 pounds oats
C A Walter, 50 pounds alfalfa seed
A C Harvey, onions
" " carrots
T J Goodale, sack of wheat
" " bayo beans
" " white beans
John Baxter, turnips
W J Lake, 50 pounds Early Rose potatoes
S A Densmore, display agricultural products
" " parsnips
" " cabbage
" " varieties dried fruits
" " cantaloupes
" " vinegar
Jacob Vagt, squash
" " beets
" " bacon
" " hams
G W Parish, tomatoes
" " sweet potatoes
Wm Muth-Rassmussen, honey
" " apiary display
Maud Cook, preserves
Mrs J J Stewart, canned fruits
John Baxter, butter
" " dried apples
Mrs Enos, pickles
Mrs Brown, jellies
" " can of lard
S Zaun, wine
J W Symmes, apples
" " grapes
" " quinces
W Walker, plums
" " dried peaches
Mrs Sallie Bell, green pears
E. Robinson, jar of peaches
Max Cohn, gypsum
Miss T Walker, cabinet of minerals
A W Eibeshutz, gold, silver and lead ores
Miss Lena Thomson, crochet quilt
Miss L Darrah, patchwork quilt
Mrs H J Robinson, pillow shams
Miss Lena Thomson, crazy sofa pillow
Mrs Sanger, crochet cap
Mrs Weichart, display fancy work
Mrs J J Stewart, silk embroidery
Miss O'Hara, best collection drawings
Mrs H I Robinson, oil painting
Miss Adaline Meysau, crayon drawing

SECOND PREMIUMS.

A C Harvey, grapes
John Baxter, apples
" " chickens
T J Goodale, buggy team
E Robinson, saddle horse

The following were awarded special mention:

W R Tibbetts, sheaf of oats
John Baxter, egg plants
H L Clark, Kohl Rabi
N Rhine, display of minerals
A C Harvey, set of spurs
H Levy, carved cane
Angel Rossi, grape vines and wooden ware
Mrs Eibeshutz, toilet set
Mrs H L Clark, needle work 100 years old
Julius Roeper, specimens of rock crystals
W L Hunter, lot of curios
Miss Grace Gifford, crochet cover
Mrs A C Harvey, Spanish needlework

Beating Jack Rabbits.

A farmer in Fresno claims to have found a remedy that will prevent rabbits from injuring young trees or vines. The *Republican* says:—This person is Edward Roach of Washington Colony. Mr. Roach lives near the outskirts of the colony, and feeling that it would be a hopeless undertaking to try to kill all the rabbits which were swarming in from the uncultivated plains, he concluded to try and make his young vines and trees unpalatable to the taste of the hungry but fastidious rabbits. For this purpose he procured twenty-five pounds of sulphur and 50 cents worth of asafoetida, and dissolving both in water sprinkled the mixture on the foliage of his newly planted 10-acre raisin vineyard. The result was all that could be desired. Not a leaf in that vineyard was nibbled after the sulphur and asafoetida treatment.

From Lone Pine.

From Lone Pine came a fine display of fruits. Mrs. Kate Stewart sent several varieties of apples and other fruits, and a handsome lot of canned fruits. Mr. S. Zam displayed varieties of grapes, the bunches were very large. John Lubken sent some fine apples. Mrs. A. C. Harvey made a good display, and late as the season is made a good showing of peaches. Much very handsome needle work was sent, particularly what is called "drawn work." Two years ago a display of this kind of work was sent from Lone Pine to the State Fair of Nevada; it was much admired; no needle work in the Pavilion at Reno at that time was more highly praised.

The drama "Led Astray" was presented last Monday evening in the pavilion to a large and appreciative audience. At an early hour the seats were filled and the curtain rose promptly at 7.30. The stage and all its appointments were perfect and the play progressed smoothly throughout. A better Amateur selection for the cast could not be made, the leading characters being especially well filled.

GERMAN CAVALRYMEN.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL WHERE OFFICERS ARE INSTRUCTED.

Skill Imparted Which Makes Better Riders Than Are Seen in a Circus—How Efficiency Is Acquired—A Hunting Ground of 5,000 Acres.

There are two cavalry schools in Germany, one in Hanover and a minor one in Munich, but it is not to be imagined for a moment that either of them compares even in the least degree with West Point, except in the rather important matters of discipline and training. The exquisite lawns, the magnificent views, the appearance of historic associations, the beautiful grounds and cottages of the officers and professors at West Point, and the atmosphere of perfect refinement and good society that clusters like an aroma about it, as it might in kind about the country-seat of a wealthy and highly educated gentleman, are all wanting. On the contrary, the otherwise well constructed barracks of the riet schule, with long stables extending back and across an open rectangular drill-ground in the rear, have nothing about them suggestive of anything but their exact purpose.

When the officers enter the school they have already been well trained by those who have preceded them here, but they are put on the footing of raw recruits at once. The first year they ride three different horses every day, the object being to acquire a good seat, and skill in the use of the sword. The first horse is a so-called "stampferd" (a common, well-trained trooper,) belong to the school. The second horse is called a "charger," which in German military usage signifies a raw 5-year-old colt. The latter is to be trained and broken by the officer who rides him, and after being ridden five years becomes his private property, at which time he receives another to be trained in the same way. Each officer (they are at first all lieutenants) is also obliged to provide an extra horse, which must be so well trained that it can replace the charger in case of injury or indisposition.

HOW EFFICIENCY IS ACQUIRED.

Throughout the winter there are bi-weekly lectures on riding, veterinary surgery, and also on horse-shoeing, with thorough instruction in turning and fencing, in all of which complete practical efficiency is acquired. The second year, as far as the routine referred to is concerned, is a repetition of the first.

The non-commissioned officers ride two already well-trained horses daily, and are trained to become rough riders and trainers of new horses in their own regiments. The majority remain in the school only one year, though the twelve best are usually kept through the second year. The instructors in the non-commissioned officers department in the second year are the twelve best-trained lieutenants from the officers' department.

In view of the peculiar duty of a cavalry and artillery officer, the medium between the rough "riding of hunting and the steeple-chase on the one hand and the fine equestrianism of the haute ecole (high school) on the other is supposed to afford the proper training. Few better localities, therefore, could be chosen than Hanover, with a hunting ground which covers 5,000 acres, and is so full of grass-hidden ditches, boggy ground, and scattered marshy spots that it would perhaps puzzle the most skillful English rider to cross it in safety.

The school opens the 1st of October with hunting three times a week, the game being foxes, stags and boars. The young officers of the first year are not allowed to hunt at once, but have twelve preparatory "drags" with anise-seed bags in order to get acquainted with the country, and bring their horses into good hunting condition. The first actual hunting on St. Hubert's day, Nov. 3, is looked forward to with delight. The Hanover field is famous, and there are often a hundred and fifty riders at the meet in brightly-colored suits, and as the whole cavalcade goes dashing across the country, with the master of the hounds and his "whips" clad in scarlet, and the sixty deep-voiced English hounds baying through the echoing forests the spectacle is full of interest and excitement.

In the haute ecole (within doors) a superlative skill is imparted which makes better riders than are usually seen in a circus, and it has a direct practical bearing in the cavalry service. It would be impossible to describe its intricacies in a single letter, but its essential value will be understood when I say that a horse learns in the haute ecole to respond to the rider's control nearly as perfectly as the rider controls and directs his own movement, so that the animal becomes measurably the pliant instrument of his will.

TRAINED TO A WONDERFUL DEGREE.

He is taught to stop instantly in full course, without injury to his joints, by receiving the shock with his hind legs. He also learns to jump from "all fours" and alight a foot or two or three feet forward, as required, and is trained to a wonderful degree in making sudden, short turns, and in moving back and forth in a crowd to enable his rider in actual combat to use his sword effectively, to extricate himself readily, and to be sure that when he strikes his horse will be at the requisite distance from the mark; all of which, in spite of its marvelously graceful evolutions, gives a frightfully grim and premeditated aspect to the art of war. Both systems of training accomplish together the desired results, but in the haute ecole the rider become a master.

The kennels at the riding schools, where sixty hounds, with their accompanying terriers, sleep in a tiled room on a raised, straw-covered platform, and are kept scrupulously sweet and clean, form an interesting feature of the establishment, and as we watched the dogs bounding about in their play-ground, the great splendid fellows came to us singly as their names were called, with a gravity befitting their importance in the kaiser's military service.

Throughout the long, clean, well-lighted stables, another interesting point, there was a fresh, bright, continuous carpet of straw behind the horses, secured by a tightly-braided straw rope, with which it was interwoven, and the round beams, in lieu of partitions,, were wrapped in a glossy coat of tightly-braided straw, with a sort of loose straw apron hanging beneath. The horses, of course, are thoroughly groomed and glossy. The crowning glory, however, of the stables is the "jagd stall," which lies near where the officers, without stirrups or bridles, leap successfully, in a long narrow lane, over fences, bars, walls, and ditches on horses that alight with cat-like grace and softness. The jagd stall itself contains thirteen picked and trained "hunters" of the best breeds in comfortable box-stalls befitting their exceptional skill.—Berlin Letter.

A Cure for the Nose Bleed.

An old English charm for curing nose bleed is a curious one. If a person is subject to nose bleed he may effect a cure by going to a person of the opposite sex and requesting him or her to purchase a piece of lace, such as may be specified, for the person making the request. When the lace is brought the person must take it and neither pay for it nor return thanks for it. He must make a necktie out of the lace and wear it for nine days, and he will never have the nose bleed again.—Philadelphia Call.

ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said county as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows

First Class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First Class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those dying business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter, constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 3. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $5 per and for each bowling alley, $15 per quarter for each alley; but no license must be granted for a term of less than three months.

SEC. 4. For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus, or other acrobatic performance, $7. And for each show for pay of any figures, jugglers necromancers, magicians, wire or rope dancing, and sleight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this Section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, school, or other charitable entertainments, by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 7. Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wine in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and make the following payment:

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,000 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $30 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales of less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter

SEC. 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except Agricultural or viticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under license) and all persons who keep horses or carriages for hire (except such as are used in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates.

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a license of $9 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500, constitute the second class and must pay a license of $4 50 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $3 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding Section must not be in quantities of less than one quart measure.

No license must be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines.

SEC. 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and products of this State must pay for a license $5 per month, and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more beasts for the purpose of vending such goods, wares or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $15 per month.

SEC. 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull and whoever permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay therefor as follows.

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $50.

Second. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $40.

Third. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the third and require a license of $30.

Fourth. At $35 and less than $50 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $25.

Fifth. At $15 and less than $35 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $15.

Sixth. At less than $15 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $10.

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each bull, $10.

A license for propagation obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further license or expense.

SEC. 12. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling for the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250 and unless said fine be paid shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 13. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3670 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty days from its passage.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said county, at least two weeks.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county at a regular meeting of said Board October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes: Harger, Robinson and Eldredge.
Noes: None.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

THOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

GRANT & CROUGH.
Real Estate & Mining Agency.
INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

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IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence . Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt in furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SUPERB NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

TAKE
SIMMONS
LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
ON
SAN FRANCISCO
DRAW DIRECT
ON
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN,
FRANKFURT-ON-THE MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT
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Exchange Business

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
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OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $10,000,000
LIVERPOOL
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Insurance Company
Capital - - - $12,000,000
N Y AGENCY

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of
C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.
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Will be sent FREE, on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BREWERY,
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Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
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Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
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S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
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Office next door to Methodist Church.

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LONE PINE, CAL.

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All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
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BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
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WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

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INYO CO., CAL.
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MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
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TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1. Leave—	To Mound House. No. 2. Arrives—
Mound House	9.15 a. m	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	6.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Luning	5.10 p. m.	9.00 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6.10 p. m.	9.10 a. m.
Belleville	7.45 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord	2.30 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	6.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coach's for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

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General Superintendent.
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E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
047tf

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 15.....1887

Mrs. Scott of Bishop Creek, showed very handsome embroidery and zephyr work.

Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Birchim, of Round valley, were among the visitors to the fair.

A fine display of ore from the Defiance mine; Darwin was made by Hon. P. Reddy.

Mrs. Sallie Bell, of Big Pine, had a very fine display of apples, pears, figs and walnuts.

Mr. J. W, Murphy of Darwin, came in on Tuesdays train, and will remain until Monday.

Miss Rachael Bell had a lovely display of flowers, many of them rare, and all beautiful.

Messrs Walter and Whitaker made a fine display of lead ore from the White Hill mines.

Miss Cartier had very elegant embroidered dresses; the work on these was of the finest kind.

There was a beautiful exhibit of ore from the Lucky Jim mine, Darwin, made by Mr. J. A. McKinsey.

Mr. and Mrs, C. H. Parsons of Round valley came down Wednesday to attend the fair at Independence.

Mrs. Kate Stewart, of Lone Pine had several very handsome spicimens of embroidery and other needle work.

The grapes shown by John Kispert would have attracted attention and been admired in the largest display ever made.

Mr. and Mrs. I. P. Yaney, of Bishop Creek, came down and stayed the whole week of the fair at Independence.

Jacob Vagt showed pumpkins of vast size; they are huge things and were planted and cared for entirely by a little boy, son of Mr. Vagt.

G. H. Parish deserves especial credit for having shown that Owens valley can beat the whole Pacific coast in raising large and fine sweet potatoes.

The display of silver ore ftom the Cliff mine, Deep Spring valley, made by Messrs Greenly and Broder, was very fine indeed; assaying $1608,87 per ton.

Mr. Horace Bellows of Olancha, showed a lot of pure blooded and graded Angora goats. The animals have fleeces as fine as silk and hanging down in wavy locks that nearly touch the ground.

The exhibit of Marble made by the Inyo Marble Company was vers nice; the specimens of Moss Agate Marble especially so. They exhibit a new variety of marble, the first of the kind ever found.

When our Pavillon was being built many were certain it was much larger than was necessary. Every one who attended the fair is now fully convinced that a large addition must be built for next year.

The greatest good that will result from our fair is the education it helped to give to our own farmers. No strangers could have been more surprised at the display of our products than our own people were.

J. H. Symons, S. A. Dunsmore and E Robinson were the principal exhibitors of fruit from around Independence. Their displays contained no many but such fruit as any country might well be proud of.

Dried pears shown by Mrs. Dunsmore looked more like confectionary than dried fruit. If such an article can be put upon the market in the same condition as this, there would be no limit to the demand for it.

Among other products shown by Mr. W. L. Hunter was a sack of as fine buckwheat as could be produced in Pennsylvania or any other eastern state. He also showed a very fine sack of rye. Mr. Hunter has proved that this would be a valuable crop here.

Mr. T. J. Goodale showed wheat in the sheaf. This was one of the finest things exhibited. The heads are of great size and the berries round and plump. This fine grain was grown with very little irrigation; it makes the best of flour and yields a high percentage.

In recognition of the good service done in the Legislature by Hon. A. J. Gould, in working for the passage of the act creating the 18th. Agricultural District, the Directors of the District have presented Mr. Gould with an Honorary Life Certificate of membership in the Association.

The potato display was "a big thing." J. W. Lake, W. L. Hunter, Jacob Vagt, C. A. Walter, Fred. Albers, T. J. Goodale John Kispert, John Lubken, and no doubt many others, showed fine samples. These names are mentioned only because the gentlemen live in widely separated parts of the valley.

Over three years ago the "Inyo Independent" began the work of agitating for a new Agricultural District. There were not wanting many who scoffed at the idea of having a good Agricultural Fair in Owens valley. We have the district; we have held the fair; it was such as the county may be proud of, and it would not now be possible to find a man who would not be ready to swear "I told you so."

Mr. Muth Rasmussen made a display that deserved careful study by every one interested in handling bees. A machine for making comb foundation, saving the bees that amount of work; and the combs in all the stages from the time the bees begin to work upon the foundation till the cells are filled with honey and sealed. Implements and a machine for making cans. Honey in every form for marketing. This was a very instructive exhibit.

During the week a gentleman was at the Pavilion daily who has been at many of the District fairs in the State. He said nothing impressed him so much in connection with our display as the remarkable variety. Los Angeles has not shown anything superior in grapes, and in several varieties falls far short of the quality of ours. The apples he had never seen equalled; the pears were as good as he had seen. Vegetables of all kinds; including roots, are of the finest; our potatoes he had never seen equalled. The mineral collection was the best he had ever seen at any district fair; and the specimens all came from mines only a few miles distant from the rich soil of the valley. He is confident that a great future awaits the country having such varied resources.

In the running race Tuesday Sandy, belonging to J. M. Horton won easily.

Miss Teresa Walker, of Olancha showed a large and valuable collection of ores.

Mrs. J. S. McGee, of Round valley, attended the Association ball last evening.

Mr. Dearborn and family, late of Aurora Mono county, have come to Lone Pine to settle.

Mr. Clark showed fine roots and vegetables: his specimens of Koh Rabi were immense.

Mr. T. Scovil had in an orange tree, Florida seedling; it was set last spring and made fine growth.

Groups continually stood around the very rich and beautiful collection of ores shown by Greenly and Broder.

Mrs. Gomez and Mrs. Brown of Olancha, each sent a piece of Spanish needle work; very beautiful work of their kind.

Mr. John Baxter made a fine display of wheat, oats, barley, corn, altalfa seed and other products. His fruit display was also very fine.

Snow has fallen to considerable depth in the high Sierras. The weather throughout the week has been cloudy but not disagreeable.

Very rich gold ores were shown by Pat. Keyes from Beveridge district. It is remarkable that these ores were found in connection with lead and silver.

Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Stewart, of Big Pine, passed through Independence last Wednesday on their way to Los Angeles. They expect to be gone a year.

The largest sweet potatoes ever seen in the county were shown by W. L. Hunter. He showed peanuts on the vines that could not be excelled any where.

Some very beautiful specimens of embroidery on velvet were shown by Mrs. Eibeshutz. The colors appeared to have the delicacy and perfect blending of natural flowers.

It is reported that San Francisco capitalists will build a hotel containing four hundred rooms at San Pedro, near Los Angeles. The harbor of San Pedro is being greatly improved.

Many agricultural products, as fine as any shown, were marked, "raised without irrigation." It will be found that much less irrigation is necessay than is now practiced in many cases.

Rev. Sisson will not get back from San Francisco before the end of next week; consequently no preaching at the M E Church on Sunday. The Sunday school service will be held as usual.

A very fine display of ore was made from the San Carlos mine. This ore is valuable, and is of such charactar as warrants the belief that the ore bodies in the mine are of great extent.

For variety, quality and quantity, the display at the Pavilion was the best exhibit of the resources of Inyo county ever gathered in one place. The farm, the orchard and mines were far and away better represented here than ever before.

M. Rollin persisted in annoying a limb of the law at Bishop Creek one day last week. Mr. Rollin is now laid up with a broken limb in consequence. The legal limb mopped the floor with Rollin's limb.

The display of Spanish needle work attracted as much attention here as at Reno two years ago. Miss Felicita Mendez; Miss Mary Aldi; Miss Carmalita Gonzales and Mrs. Louiza Salazar, each showed beautiful samples of this difficult work.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the Mitchlstown massacre, has declared the Head Constable and five policemen guilty of wilful murder. The Tory Government will never let these tools of their tyrrany be punished as their crimes deserve.

On the ladies tournament the prizes were awarded as follows: First, Mrs. Kate Stewart; second, Miss May Shepherd; third, Miss Emma Duval; fourth, Mrs. Roeper. The merits of the ladies were so nearly equal that the awarding of these premiums was a very difficult matter. The Fair Directors were Judges and the awards were made by ballot.

No higher praise could be bestowed upon the management of the Fest fair of the 18th Agricultural District, than the many earnest protests that were made against the closing of the fair. Every body wanted to keep the pavilion open longer and continue the fair another day or two. The Directors thought best to close at the appointed time.

As notable an exhibit as the pavilion contains was a tree shown by Mr. A. C. Harvey of Lone Pine. This reached to the roof the building and was hung full of grapes and other fruits and looked like a very large Christmas tree. It was but an ordinary sage brush yet it was as good proof of the fertility of the soil as the fruits hung upon it.

Mr. W. A. Robinson, of Carson, spent the fair week at Independence. Mr. Robinson is a farmer, and took this means of knowing what Owens valley will produce. He said repeatedly that the country is much better than had been represented to him, or than he had expected to find it. He is likely to move here and make his home near Independence.

For the running race Monday there were four entries, and all started. The horses were Billy S. entered by El. Ober, Skin Hawk, entered by El. Rose; Kearsarge entered by Neil McLean; Baby B. entered by I. H. Mulholland. Coming down the home stretch the contest was confined to Billy S. and Baby B; the former winning took first money, the latter second. The race was a good one.

The State taxation for the current fisca year is 60.8 cents. This is the highest ever known in the State. Two weeks ago a State Senator was tried in San Francisco and convicted of the crime of bribing Jurors. An old book says "when the wicked rule the people mourn." When theives, bribers and suborners of perjury are allowed to manage political parties and to put their pals in office in the Legislature and in other offices, it follows as a matter of course that taxation should be high.

The first fair of the 18th. Agricultural District was formerly opened on Monday by J. W. P. Laird, President pro tem. Many more strangers were present than had been expected so early in the week. The people of the valley turned out in large numbers; the weather was beautiful and all the conditions favorable for a good fair. Horses and cattle, and all kinds of produce, and articles for exhibition at the Pavilion, were brought along so that the entry clerks were kept very busy the entire day.

Resume of Races.

MONDAY.

The Association race opened with a half mile dash for untried horses. Ed. Ober named Billy S., I. H. Mulholland, Baby B., Neil McLean, Kearsarge and Ed. Rose, Skinhawk. Billy S. took first money, Baby B. second money.

TUESDAY.

The first race was a dash of one mile, free for all. J. M. Horton named Sandy, W. Ober; Buffalo. Sandy ridden by Leslie Horton won race and purse. After the dash the first contest in the ladies tournament took place.

WEDNESDAY.

The two year old trotting race was first on the card. J. Roeper named Daisy Malone, J. S. Gorman, Valentine. Daisy Malone, driven by Robinson, was first under the wire and took first money. The second race was a dash of half a mile for saddle horses A. P. Smith named Billy S., M. Barragan, Muchacho and Frank Vinson, Pizen. The horses got off to a good start; Billy S. led to a few feet of the wire by several lengths when he flew the track. Muchacho, ridden by Chappo won the race and money. A match between Rig Pine and Kitty Roeper resulted in a tie. In the repeat Big Pine took race and money on a walkover.

THURSDAY.

The only race was a single dash of one mile for double teams. G. Sanger named Frederick and mate. T. J. Goodale, Prince and mate I. H. Mulholland, Theo T. and mate, R. C. Spear, Echo and mate. The latter team was drawn. Theo T. and mate driven by I. H. Mulholland led to the wire, taking race and first money.

FRIDAY.

Dash of half mile, free for all. J. M. Horton named Sandy, John Counts, Coalburner and A. P. Smith, Billy S. This was the great pool selling race of the season. The horses got off to a good start and ran for blood, Coalburner winning by eight inches from Billy S, Sandy three lengths behind.

The second race was a half mile and repeat; J M Horton named Queen, A P Smith Billy S and John Countz, Coalburner; Billy S was drawn; Coalburner won the first heat easily; the second heat was declared off because the flag did not fall; the Coalburner won the third heat in a gallop; Marshall Nayler rode Coalburner and Lester Horton Queen.

SATURDAY

The first on the card was a free trot for all of one mile. J M Horton entered Kirgsley, R C Spear Echo, Pete LaBarge No I C and G Sanger Jessie; Echo, driven by R C Spear, won easily.

The second race was for stallions, two in three, mile heats; M Muldoon named Bismark, G Sanger Roderick, J M Horton Kingsley and Fred Holbert Joe Gale. Bismark won the first heat, Kingsley second, Koderick and Gale distanced; Bismark won the second heat but it was declared dead on foul driving; Kingsley won the third and fourth heats and took the purse.

The Pavilion was thronged day and night.

Every race was filled and were warmly contested.

Both of our neighboring towns were well represented at the fair.

The effective playing of the band aided materially in the success of the fair.

A very pleasant social dance took place in Mair's hall on Tuesday eve.

Not an accident happened during the week to mar the general enjoyment.

With a little more rain the track would have been in splendid condition.

Hotels and stables were filled, but ample accommodation was found for all.

Angelo Rossi showed Zinfandel grape vines 7 months old and bearing bunches of grapes.

Elijah Robinson made a fine display of fruits, wheat, oats, corn, potatoes and other farm products.

There was the usual amount of kicking af the decisions of the judges, but no particularly wrong decisions were given.

Jack Horton owns the handsomest race mare east of the mountains. Queen is a flyer of the first order.

The drawings by Miss O'Hara were awarded the first premium. The works were entered by W. F. Matlack.

Miss Maggie Conklin made a display of fine art and needle work that was one of the most noticeable features in the Pavilion. The works are all of great merit.

In the baseball game between Big Pine and Independence for the Association purse the former club won easily. Jack Hall of Candelaria umpired the game and gave complete satisfaction.

The closest race of the season was a dash of a quarter on Wednesday afternoon between Kitty Roeper and a Big Pine mare. The horses ran neck and neck from the start and finished a tie. Kitty did not run a deciding heat and Big Pine galloped through and took the purse.

In the two plays rendered during the week one of the actors may be mentioned without disparagement to any of the others. This person is so quiet and reserved that no one expected much from him; but his rendering of the characters assigned him was natural, unaffected, dignified and in every way proper. Mr. Wallace Miller is the gentleman.

The people of Greenfield, Massachusetts, found a man and a brother in Ah Foo. He opened a laundry, joined the church and was a model Chinaman. Now those same people want to hang this man and brother. Several parents mourn the ruin of their little girls, enticed by this brute into his den, drugged and then debauched. This will be a terrible lesson to the sentimentalists of the east.

Several varieties of seedling apples were shown by Mr. T. J. Goodale, of Fish Spring that deserves attention from all who intend to raise apples. These varieties have qualities that make them highly valuable; they are large, fine flavored, good color, good keepers, and prolific bearers and well suited to our climate. Mr. Goodale finds them profitable apples to raise.

Many things at the fair were far beyond what had been expected; but the horse parade on Thursday was the most surprising of all. No fair ever held in the state, not barring even the State Eair, could make a display of better draught horses and mares; horses of all work; roodsters, carriage and saddle horses. Of standard trotters there were but few; and these were stallions shown by W. S. Enos and Gustav Sanger. These are first class animals of fine pedigree, and in a few years their progeny will enable us to compete with any part of the State in trotters. We have the best climate on the Pacific coast for raising fine horses.

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HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

Miss O'Hara, of Round Valley, exhibited a beautiful collection of her own paintings.

A dance will be given at Mairs Hall on Tuesday evening, October 18th. Music by Prof. Ford.

A dancing school will be opened at Mairs Hall on Wednesday October 26. See advertisement next week. Mr. Ford and Mr. Max Cohn will be the managers.

Miss Adaline Mayson of Lone Tine displayed a collection of pencil drawings of great merit. The pictures are really beautiful and few could believe that they were the work of a girl of twelve years.

It is quite likely that mistakes may be found in the published list of premiums. The report was made out under great presure for time. All errors will be corrected next week. Very many articles at the Pavilion well worthy of notice may have been overlooked; but please bear in mind that the reporter is also Secretary of the Association, and has many things pressing upon him at the same time.

In the ladies tournament on Tuesday there were seven contestants, namely, Mrs. Kate Stewart, Mrs. J. Roeper, Mrs. J. Willett, Miss Emma Duval, Miss May Shepherd, Miss Lena Thomson and Miss Lily Morton. All were very graceful riders. The deciding contest was had yesterday and no judges ever had to make nicer discrimination in awarding premiums. Any of the riders would take high rank at any similar contest.

On Friday evening the young people of the Amateur Dramatic Association had a very large audience to witness "Lady Audley's Secret." In fact the big Pavilion was crowded full to the doors; and at the play nothing but flattering remarks could be heard of the performances. Where all did so well it would not be just to make especial mention of individuals. The most flattering comments that could be made was the applause of the audience, and this was given heartly.

The first annual ball given by the Association was the finest affair of the kind ever had at Independence. For the first time in its history the town has a hall big enough to contain such a crowd as met there on Friday evening. The pavilion makes a grand ball room, and in future all large assemblies will meet there. It is the language of truth and soberness to say that this was not only by far the largest party ever seen in the county, but was in every way the most enjoyable. Hence forth the annual ball of the Association will be looked forward to as the social event of the year.

The biggest joke of the seasou was the double team trot on Thursday. Three teams started, the entries being by G. Sanger; T. J. Goodale and I. H. Mulholland, The Sanger team was the favorite; fifteen to one being taken. They are a pair of high bred and very valuable animals. Every body in Owens valley knows the team of Mr. Goodale, and all know what fine trotters they are. The third team was a little bay mare and a singed cat. Mulholland took the lead at the first turn and kept it with ease all the way around; winning without trouble. Both of the other teams broke repeatedly, and lost ground badly at every break. The winning team never made a skip but once, and that only for an instant. Like all unexpected results, this made quite a lively sensation, and the spectators cheered the winners lustily. The owners drove.

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows

SEC. 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing: sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax Collector, and make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 5,000 sheep or more shall constitute the first class and must pay $250 per annum for the first 5,000 sheep and for every additional 1,000 the sum of $50.

2. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 4,000, sheep and less than 5,000 constitute the second class and must pay $200 per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 3,000 sheep and less than 4,000 constitute the third class and must pay $150 per annum.

4. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 2,000 sheep and less than 3,000 constitute the fourth class and must pay $100 per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 1,500 sheep and less than 2,000 constitute the fifth class and must pay $75 per annum.

6. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control 1,000 sheep and less than 1,500 constitute the sixth class and must pay $50 per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control less than 1,000 sheep constitute the seventh class and must pay $25 per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control less than 500 sheep constitute the eighth class and must pay $5 per annum.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall engage in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep, or who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo, State of California, any business, trade, profession, or calling, for the transaction of which a license is required by any Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county, without taking out or procuring the license prescribed by such Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250, and unless said fine be paid shall be imprisoned in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 3. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the license provided for in this Ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and he may enforce the collection as provided by Sotion 3.3.3.0 of the Political Code of the State of California.

SEC. 4. The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed suitable bank licenses for the Tax Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance with blank receipts for the Tax Collector when sold

SEC. 5. The Tax Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the county.

SEC. 6. All money collected for licenses under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of the county.

SEC. 7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after 20 days from its passage, and all Ordinances, or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This Ordinance shall be published in the Inyo INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo County, at least four weeks, said publication to be made for a period of twenty days after the adoption thereof, and said Ordinance to take effect in twenty days from its adoption.

The above Ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes—Harger, Eldred and Robinson.
Noes—None. J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at Mr. Peeler's residence.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

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—THE BAR—

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Jy-1-86

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I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town each week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

W. M. MUTH RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

SILENT SORROW.

If she unclosed her lips and made her moan,
She would not be so weary with her woe—
A burden shared is lightened; even so
The weight is heavier that we bear alone,
An anguish pent within turns hearts to stone.
The fellowship of sorrow to forego,
To suffer and be silent, is to know
The blackest blossom from the black root grown.

And yet great joys and greatest woes are dumb.
Small is the sum that reckoning can compute—
The shallows babble, but the depths are mute—
The great mid sea our measure may not plumb;
King Love, King Pain, King Death, in silence come,
And, meeting them, we silently salute.
—Louise Chandler Moulton in Scribner's.

THE ANIMALS AT DINNER.

Statistics That Tell a Queer Story of the Poor Stomach's Abuse.

The observer of the animal human at its dinner in a public restaurant has a world of sarcastic enjoyment opened to him that he will not forsake. It is there that the somnolent porker finds himself outrivaled by beasts on two legs. To look at the subject of table manners at a public trough in a mathematical way is something unusual, but the experiment has been tried and the results presented with the firm conviction that they support Mr. Dickens and several other deceased foreign gentlemen in some of their pet theories. It has been found necessary to use assumed names, but that cannot detract from the interest of the statistics. They were obtained by a scientific gentleman at a first class trough, where from 200 to 300 persons are fed every day, and furnished to the St. Paul Pioneer-Press:

"Miss Juniper, pale and dyspeptic, ordered roast beef, potatoes, corn, peas, coffee and bread and butter. Began eating at 12:02, finished 12:12; time consumed, ten minutes.

"Miss Airy, weight probably 100 pounds, short and sallow, ordered tea and a ham sandwich. Began at 12:30, finished 12:34; time, four minutes.

John July, clerk, suffers from biliousness. Ordered porterhouse steak, eggs, cabbage, beans, coffee, pie. Commenced 12:15, finished 12:22; time, seven minutes.

"Jones Jonesby, gentleman, apoplectic, ordered corn beef and cabbage, potatoes, beer, strawberries and custard. Began 12:40, finished 12:45; time, five minutes."

No sane man would believe these statistics if he could not be assured that the writer had timed the individuals named, and that the records given are free from all exaggeration. There are four persons, all living sedentary lives, and having at each division of the day one hour for meals. They came to them faint and worn out. Their stomachs, naturally made delicate by years of wanton abuse, crave light food, slow eating and easy digestion. Do they get it? Imagine the horror of any well regulated and tenderly cared for stomach at having fired into it at the speed of a cannon ball such a mess as Jones Joneby devoured in five minutes—corned beef, cabbage, potatoes, beer, strawberries, custard. Then think of the agony of a sensitive, aching stomach at receiving such a "shake and mix" load as that. But if you are a doubter and refuse to believe that people can and do eat messes of that quantity in less time than you, who consider an hour short for your luncheon, go into any large restaurant at the noon hour, take out your watch and time the patrons. Then you will be converted. Clerks complain of dyspepsia, women of headaches, bachelors of biliousness, and a thousand others of no appetite. What is the cause? They are "bolters." They belong to that great family whose motto, displayed in all dining halls, is "Store your food down."—Herald of Health.

A Curious Reminiscence.

A curious reminiscence of Boston in the olden times is related by an old citizen. Mr. W——, a wealthy merchant in the Calcutta trade, who at his death left millions for his heirs, having some business of importance in New York, visited that city in the company of his son, who, unlike his father, had an inclination to see the sights of the great city. They stopped at the Astor house, then recently built. Everything was new to the old man, who after supper parted with his son with the paternal injunction that they were to meet at 9 o'clock p. m. Punctually at that hour the old Mr. W—— repaired to the office, and in his simplicity inquired, "Has my son Thomas arrived?" The clerk replied, "Who is your son Thomas?" "Why," said the old man, "Thomas W——, of Boston." "Not in," said the clerk. A half hour elapsed, and the old man, getting anxious, again approached the counter and inquired of another clerk, "Has my son Thomas appeared?" "Who is your son?" inquired the new clerk. "Why, Thomas W——, of Boston," answered the old man. "Not in," said the clerk. At 10 o'clock the tired and weary old man again made the same inquiry of another clerk, with the same result. "Well," said the old gentleman, "you can shut up your house; you needn't wait for him any longer. I'll go to bed," and up stairs he toddled.—Boston Budget "Saunterer."

Poisonous Bites and Stings.

For the treatment of poisonous bites or wounds made by insects, an eminent physician and lecturer advises as follows:

Apply hartshorn, cologne water or vinegar directly to the wound. A poultice of ipecac has been recommended for the same purpose.

This is all the treatment that is needed for bites of wasps and bees. Sometimes a person may be stung by a great many bees or wasps at once. In such cases fainting may be produced, and the patient will need internal stimulants, hartshorn, wine, brandy, or some liquor.

Poisonous wounds made by spiders, centipedes and scorpions are treated in the same way as those made by insects, that is, by the direct application of hartshorn to the wound, and when necessary, internal stimulants.—Boston Budget.

The Landlord's Explanation.

"Look here," said an irate guest at a summer resort, "your circulars say there are no musquitoes here, and last night I was nearly eaten up by them." "There were no musquitoes here when that circular was prepared, I assure you, sir," replied the hotel keeper. "And when was that?" "About the beginning of February."

—Guibollard is explaining the telephone to his wife. "Do you know, Zenobia, how this ingenious instrument is worked?" "No, my dear." "Well, you seize the apparatus with one hand and then you—speak with the other."—*Tid-Bits.*

—The nickname John Bull, given to Englishmen, is said to have been derived from Dr. Arbuthnot's satire, "John Bull," published in 1712.

PRINTING IN INDIA.

The Unrivaled Establishment of a Mohammedan Publisher in Lucknow.

The natives of India are rapidly adopting Western methods. In no respect is that fact more apparent than in the publication of books and serials. From the time when Carey landed in Calcutta, in the last decade of the eighteenth century, and set up his printing press in the little Danish suburb of Serampore, down to the present year, no Christian missionary has exhibited more energy and thrift than the Mohammedan and Hindu natives are now displaying for the propagation of their faiths.

The most striking illustration of this remarkable departure for strengthening the trembling fabric of the old religion of India is the great publishing house of Munshi Newal Kishore, in Lucknow. This is the fourth city in size in India, and is well situated as a distributing center, not only for the whole valley of the Ganges, but for the entire Indian peninsula. Kishore is, first of all, a school-book publisher. He seems to have the favor of the British Government to a remarkable degree, and fills contracts for supplying books in the Indian tongues to schools in large portions of the Punjaub. He is a Monammedan, and makes no secret of it. But, with the publisher's instinct, he keeps his religion in the background. He never puts his faith at the top of his bill-heads. He is a broad man—broad in every thing except Christianity, and it is not likely that the Gospel has a more vigorous hater in the whole Gangetic Valley than this wily man. But he is no bigoted professional. Bitter hater as he is of Hinduism and of all the numerous non-Mohammedan faiths, he seems as ready to publish books for the promotion of Brahminism and of its rival faith, Buddhism, as to issue apologies and text-books in behalf of Islam.

The Kishore Publishing House is situated on the Hazrat Gunge, the main street of Lucknow. The buildings are numerous, but low, mostly of one story, after the native fashion, and exceedingly plain. Many of them are mere sheds, where the work is done in full view of others on the premises. The roofs are of brick tiling. These buildings cover vast space, which is divided into many alleys and nondescript passage-ways, running at all angles with each other, and describing such curves as one can find in the denser parts of Lubeck or Nuremberg. I entered the premises by a long lane running at right angles from the main street. No one passing along the street would suspect, unless he should turn into the lane, the number of men hard at work at the farther end, or the wonderful magnitude of their operations. The orders are constantly coming in from all India, and even from Afghanistan, Arabia, and Turkey in Europe. The many people engaged in carrying on this business have all they can do to fill the orders and prepare for new ones on the way. Were the buildings covering such an area as this in Europe, and four or five stories high, yet turning out no more work than these primitive huts and sheds, their value would not be less than a half million dollars. But in Lucknow value those buildings and the ground covered by them would not sell for more than forty thousand dollars. The huts have no wooden floors. Mother Earth is the common resting-place. The men and boys in great numbers sit on the earthen floor in all possible positions, and carry on their work. They set type, read proof and bind sheets while sitting squat on the ground.

There is a great disproportion between the amount of type and the volumes printed. While there is an immense quantity of type used in Kishore's house, the lithographing of a whole book is a favorite procedure. I have a copy of the Koran, bought upon the premises, which is one foot long and eight inches broad, and I am quite sure that not a type was used in the printing of it. The plates are lithographs, and of excellent finish. As this particular volume was intended to be illustrated in colors, the difficulty was to supply the cuts. This, of course, could have been met by a separate impression. But that is not Kishore's method. All these blanks are filled by colored illustrations applied by hand. These are quite rudely done, and yet the pictures are striking, and to an Oriental eye must be attractive. For the Koran which I bought, having three hundred and seventeen pages, with numerous manual illustrations, bound in full leather, the price was only two dollars and a half.

But while a large portion of the work in this Mohammedan publishing house is done upon stone instead of type, there is also an immense amount of the usual type-setting and casting. The Arabic and some of the Hindu tongues are very favorable for engraving on stone. The whole alphabet, in several cases, consists of curves which can be easily executed by sharp tools. But when it comes to the Roman letters—and Kishore has his abundant uses for printing even English books — this shrewd publisher uses type, and his capable artisans know how to prepare plates from it quite as well as the English or American founders. — *Bishop John F. Hurst, in Harper's Magazine.*

To Clean a Pen.

A quarter or half lemon set firmly in a small shallow support and renewed from time to time will be found to remove the finish from new pens and to clean dried ink from old pens quickly and thoroughly.—The Writer.

Gen. Sheridan does not take kindly to the proposition to abolish Sunday inspections and dress parades. He thinks that both are conducive to good order and discipline and not inconsistent with piety.

In Virginia there is still a law on the statute books compelling a man who absents himself for a month at a time from church to pay a fine of fifty pounds of tobacco.

"If you wish to have a shoe of durable material," says one author, "you should make the upper leather of the mouth of a hard drinker, for that never lets in water."

THE ELECTRIC EEL.

A Fish that Has a Great Career of Usefulness Before Itself.

A South American gentleman whose name we have not the space to print, thinks he has found a way to make every man his own electrician. The scheme is nothing more—or less—than bottled eels. It is well known that in the South American rivers the electric eel is an established institution. The electric eel has had a great deal of fun up to date and has done precious little of a useful nature. Scientists have given the electric eel a very wide berth until they had a coroner's inquest that the animal was particularly dead. If you pick up an electric eel by the tail you are apt to regret your misplaced familiarity with it for some time to come. The examination of very dead eels has shown cautious scientists that each eel is provided with two positive and two negative electric cells each one-thirteenth of an inch in diameter, and besides these there are innumerable smaller electric cells. It will therefore not surprise the non-scientific reader to know that the eel spends its joyous life in perpetrating numerous positive electric cells on all who come within range of it. Nothing so delights an eel as to have an alligator swallow it. The moment the eel gets comfortably inside it turns on its battery of about a thousand horsepower on the sensitive innards of the astonished 'gator, who has never taken electrical treatment before. If it is a small eel the alligator thinks it is some new and awful kind of indigestion; if it is a big eel the 'gator floats to the surface and dies of frozen horror. It can stand a good deal but not a big eel. When the small boy is sitting on a South American wharf fishing for bass the eel likes to get on the hook and send a telegraphic message up the line to the boy. The boy springs into the air as if he had sat down on ten thousand needles and the eel gets away with the fishing line and pole.

The South American gentleman with the long name thinks the eels have had amusement enough with the people of his country. He has succeeded in bottling up enough eels to run a small electric light plant. Thirty eells of two eels each give one thousand volts of electricity. Just exactly how much a volt is no one but an electrician knows. It may be a barrelful or it may be a pound, but anyhow one thousand volts will kill three men in the most satisfactory manner.

These eels can be raised in a tank with water kept at the requisite heat. The South American with fifty jars of eels manages to light his large mansion at Achaguas, Venezuela.

By and by perhaps every householder will have his own tank of eels and be thus independent of both the electric light companies and the gas companies. There is evidently a great career of usefulness ahead of the electric eel. —*Detroit Free Press.*

A SUMMER INDUSTRY.

Chicago Women Making Toboggan Caps for Next Winter's Trade.

"That makes over three hundred," said the manager of a knit goods manufacturer, as a young woman with a bundle in her hands closed the door behind her. "I advertised for women to do crochet work at their homes, and I've fairly been besieged with applicants ever since."

"Why, is there a special demand for crochet work in summer?"

"Toboggan caps," was the laconic reply. "You see, we're getting ready for next winter's trade, and, as there seem to be no signs of the toboggan craze dying out, we want to lay in a good stock of the material to fill the demands of the jobbers. This crochet work is an excellent thing, by the way, and there's many a family in Chicago which is entirely supported by it. It doesn't require much skill, and a woman with any aptitude for that kind of work can easily crochet ten caps in the course of the day. We pay ten cents a cap, so you see a woman can make a nice little income out of the work. Strange to say, however, most of our applicants are married women, who are supported in comfortable style by their husbands. They have every thing they want except pin money, and they take this means of getting it. After all, it's a sort of an amusement for them, too. After their household duties are over, and they find their time hanging heavily on their hands, they can take out a cap and work on it. 'Why,' said a woman to me this morning, 'I think this is just a splendid scheme. I don't care if I don't make more than one dollar a week; it will keep me in ice cream.' Some firms require the crocheter to make a deposit before taking the work home, but we never do. I've been in the business over ten years, and I've never known the firm to lose an ounce of material. No, the people who do this kind of work are honest.

At this point a buxom young matron entered the manager's office leading a little girl by the hand. "Oh, Mr. ——," she exclaimed, "I want material for six dozen caps. We've started a society on the West Side, and we're going to have a capping-bee every day. It's just too delightful for any thing, and I'm going to make ever so much pin money this summer."

"That's just the way it goes," said the manager, after the applicant for material had departed. "Now, I know that woman. Her husband is head clerk in a big store down town and gets a salary of $1,800 a year. She has no need of money; it's only a freak in which she has induced some of her friends to participate. They'll soon tire of it, though, and then some one more in need of the money will receive the benefit.—*Chicago News.*

—Printed matter may be copied on any paper of an absorbent nature, by dampening the surface with a weak solution of acetate of iron, and pressing in an ordinry copying press. Old writing may also be copied on unsized paper, if wet with a weak solution of sulphate of iron mixed with a simple solution of sugar sirup.

—The site of the city of San Diego, Cal., comprising a tract of eight hundred acres, was sold about twenty years ago for $260.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Graphic Account of a Most Wonderful Occurrence.

[Kingston Correspondence Boston Globe.]

An event has taken place in this city so remarkable in its nature that I venture to describe it in full. The principal in the affair is Mr. Jere Smith, son of Mr. Cornelius B. Smith, of the State Insurance Department at Albany, who is well known, stands very high and is in every way reliable. I have had a long and most interesting interview with him, which I transcribed and send you in his own words, trusting it may prove valuable to your readers:

"During last year," he said, "I could not understand what was the trouble with me. I had always felt strong and hearty, but I gradually became aware that something was undermining me. I first began to feel drowsy and then in a day or two I would be unnaturally wide awake. Strange pains would come in different parts of my body. My head did not ache much but it usually felt heavy. I was sometimes hungry and sometimes I hated food, while my sleep was very irregular. I could not understand what it meant, but thought it might pass away after a time; but it did not. I don't see how I could have been so blind, but I suppose I was like most people who are troubled in the same way, and thought it nothing dangerous. After a while I noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing; that they were dark at times and very light at others. Finally I began to gain flesh, but I knew it was unnatural and that I was bloating. This frightened me, and I consulted physicians, who were very kind in their attentions, but did not help me in the least. My father than went with me to New York, and we consulted the eminent Dr. Keyes, who treated me for several weeks. At that time my condition was horrible. I was bloated from head to foot, it was almost impossible to breathe, and I could not sleep. In several places on my body the skin burst open, so great was the pressure from within. The agony I endured was indescribable. Then the doctor told me my case was hopeless, that I had Bright's disease in its worst form, and that I had only a few day to live."

PICTURE OF HEALTH.

"Fortunately I had a friend who accompanied me and would not see me die without a struggle. He did not urge, he insisted on my making one more effort, and I did so. I noticed an improvement at once; in four days the swelling greatly decreased and the pain wholly ceased. I continued to improve, and am a well man to-day, and owe my life to the marvelous effects of that wonderful preparation, Hunt's Remedy. I believe this is the greatest medicine that was ever discovered by man, and I only wish the whole world might know what it has done for me."

PICTURE OF MISERY.

"I know there are thousands of people troubled as I was and in just as great danger, but they do not realize it. Bright's disease is the most deceptive, the most horrible malady the world has ever known. It has no settled symptoms, but assumes every imaginable form. I had no idea it was Bright's disease that was undermining me until I began to bloat, and now that I am well and enjoying life, I feel like telling everybody about my miraculous escape. Is it any wonder this town is aroused over my resurrection."

Such is the account of probably as narrow an escape from death as was ever known. The first symptoms which Mr. Smith felt were such as many others feel but do not consider worth noticing. It is plain, however, that the early indications of a dangerous disease cannot be trifled with, but must be met promptly, and by such a remedy as has been proven to be indeed a friend in time of need. WINTHROP.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—The latest theory of a preventive against sea-sickness is to ride up and down on elevators as frequently as convenient for several days before embarking.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—Seven Indians—Big Thunder, the Crow chief, among the number—were drowned while attempting to cross the Missouri river ten miles north of Bismarck. Big Thunder was one of the most famous chiefs of the Crow nation, and his son, White Eagle, is said to have been with the party when the accident occurred. The Indians were crossing to join a band of their tribe, which started out to wreak vengeance on the Sioux, who killed a number of Crows several days ago.—*Chicago Mail.*

—William Hennessey, of Bridgeport, Conn., has been predicting for the last fourteen years that he would die on the 24th of November. People tried in vain to laugh or argue him out of the idea, and when the 24th came he dressed up in his best clothes and went out and sat down in the barn to wait for the summons. Some rotten beams gave way and the building fell in, but lo! and behold, William was pulled out unhurt, and has set out to live another fourteen years.—*Hartford Courant.*

—Palinkromes, or sentences that spell the same backwards or forwards, are becoming popular again. Some have been published recently in the *American.* Two good ones came through the New York *Graphic.* One, referring to Cerberus, is: "Dog, as a deified devil, lived deified as a god." The other is: "Eve damned Eden, mad Eve." Both of these are new and good. A Massachusetts editor recently got the craze, and after returning from a poor theatrical performance perpetrated this: "Stars, rats!"—*Baltimore American.*

—The other afternoon as Farmer Kellogg's oxen were drawing a heavy load up Spring Hill, Conn., the load shifted to the rear, raising the tongue of the cart and lifting the oxen nearly off their fore feet. Mr. Kellogg was unable to release them and the oxen were fast choking to death, when a passing neighbor came to Kellogg's assistance. They both mounted the cart tongue and managed to unyoke the oxen, but not before one of them was so thoroughly choked that he fell as though dead when released from the yoke. He soon recovered, however.—*N. Y. Sun.*

LUCKY CAIROITES.

The St. Louis and Tennessee river packet W. H. Cherry was here to-day, and her commander and clerk were in better spirits than usual, for a very good reason. They drew out of the City National Bank $2,000 the bank had collected for them on one-tenth of ticket No. 15,322 in the drawing of the 12th inst. of The Louisiana State Lottery. The ticket drew $20,000, making their share as stated. Capt. Lem. Hill, a Cairoite from 'way back, is the commander of the Cherry, and Harry Crane, son of Capt. John Crane of the T. B. Sims, the clerk. They are two as clever and popular gentlemen as run on the Western rivers, and their many Cairo friends will be happy over any good fortune that falls to their lot. Capt. Hill and Mr. Crane have never invested heavily in the lottery, but occasionally have bought a ticket or two in partnership, more for the little fun or excitement attending ventures on chance, however small, than from expectation of drawing anything of much importance, hence when their ticket, or fraction of a ticket, in the drawing of the 12th turned up worth $2,000, they were more surprised than anybody.—*Cairo* (Ill.) *Argus*, July 25.

—A large eagle made its appearance in the town of Richmond and attacked a small boy named John Donahower, about eleven or twelve years of age. The snow made it difficult for the eagle to strike young Donahower above his boots, but it fought the boy savagely. The lad had nothing with which to defend himself except the boots on his feet, which he used to good purpose in kicking the eagle until he killed it. It was a strange thing for an eagle to swoop down and engage in a struggle with a boy for his life.—*Winona (Minn.) Republican.*

USEFUL AND HURTFUL MEDICINES.

There is a certain class of remedies for constipation absolutely useless. These are boluses and potions made in great part of podophyllin, aloes, rhubarb, gamboge, and other worthless ingredients. The damage they do to the stomachs of those who use them is incalculable. They evacuate the bowels, it is true, but always do so violently and profusely, and besides, gripe the bowels. Their effect is to weaken both them and the stomach. Better far to use the agreeable and salutary aperient, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the laxative effect of which is never preceded by pain, or accompanied by a convulsive, violent action of the bowels. On the contrary, it invigorates those organs, the stomach and the entire system. As a means of curing and preventing malarial fevers, no medicine can compare with it, and it remedies nervous debility, rheumatism, kidney and bladder inactivity, and other inorganic ailments.

A woman always looks under the bed for a man. A man goes out between the acts to look for him.

The Nineteenth Century Club is an organization that will consist of an equal number of men and women. It is hardly to be expected that they will agree on all subjects; but it can surprise no one to learn that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is unanimously pronounced the most successful remedy extant for pulmonary consumption, as has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases; it positively arrests this disease and restores health and strength if administered in its early stages. By druggists.

A Legislature is berogued when it is elected, and prorogued when its days of deviltry and usefulness are ended.

THINGS WORTH REMEMBERING.

When you feel a kind of goneness about the stomach it is a sign that your food does not sit well and that you are about to have a fit of indigestion.

When you begin to feel nervous and are unable to sit still comfortably; when your clothes suddenly seem to lose their fit and become too tight in places, the fit of indigestion is surely upon you.

When this fit of indigestion is repeated from day to day it finally resolves itself into dyspepsia.

Chronic dyspepsia will surely make the happiest life a hell upon earth.

Remember that three to ten of BRANDRETH'S PILLS will cure the worst case of indigestion or dyspepsia, or both, and that a regular course of them, say two every night for a week or ten days will act as a preventive of either complaint.

Wife—In the game of lawn tennis, my dear, what is the most difficult thing to acquire? Husband—The lawn.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with 10 cents in stamps, for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

If woman wants to know what sacrifices men will make for her let her take a seat in the smoking car.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

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Disease
from
PIMPLES to SCROFULA.

SKIN TORTURES OF A LIFETIME INSTANTLY relieved by a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP, a real Skin Beautifyer, and a single application of CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure.

This repeated daily, with two or three doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the New Blood Purifyer, to keep the blood cool, the perspiration pure and unirritating, the bowels open, the liver and kidneys active, will speedily cure

Eczema, tetter, ringworm, psoriasis, lichen, pruritus, scall head, dandruff, and every species of torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin and scalp, with loss of hair, when physicians and all known remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c; SOAP, 25c RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., Boston, Mass.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

PIMPLES, blackheads, chapped and oily skin prevented by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

HALL'S
SARSAPARILLA
Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.
J. R. CATES & CO., Proprietors
417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

Some of the best blood in the land now runs through the mosquito's veins.

A WOMAN'S AGE.

A woman, it is said, is no older than she looks. Many women, however, look double their actual age by reason of those functional disorders which wear upon the nerves and vitality, and which, if unchecked, are liable to change the most robust woman to a weak, broken down invalid. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will positively cure every irregularity and weakness peculiar to the sex, and requires but a single trial to prove its surpassing merit. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Some of these days the American toy pistol will be introduced into French duelling warfare, and then somebody will get hurt.

Each year finds "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" in new localities, in various parts of the world. For relieving Coughs, Colds, and Throat Diseases, they have been *proved* reliable. *Sold only in boxes.*

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

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CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
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"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars IN LETTER by return mail. NAME PAPER.
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Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other

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Cured in Three to Six Months.
Diphtheria, Croup, Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat
SPEEDILY CURED.
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Patented April, 1886.
Price of Treatment, $3.00; (Smoke Ball, $2.00; Debellator, for Internal Use, $1.00.)
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Quality Never Varies,
Splendid for Flannels,
Sets Color of all Prints,
Fine on the Skin,
Absolutely no Rubbing.
ALL PROGRESSIVE GROCERS KEEP IT.

Boom! Boom!

We do not care to boom the price, but to move large quantities of goods we have to make low figures. Are offering good White Fleur at $4.50, Roller at $4.75, and highest grades of Extra Family at $4.00 to $5.00 per barrel. Feed and Grain of all kinds lower, except Corn. We take pains to fill orders with the very best. These cool mornings your poultry need a little Japanese Egg Food, at $1.50 per 100 pounds, or Bone Meal at same price. And as a tonic give a spoonful of Red Pepper occasionally. We sell it 5 pounds for $1. We are ready to fill orders for Winter Supplies promptly. New List is out and will be mailed free by SMITH'S CASH STORE, 115 and 117 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

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Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranted not to cause Stricture.
Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.
G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.
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Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

Dr. PARDEE'S REMEDY
is The Greatest Blood Cleanser.
Cures Spring Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Constipation AND Regulates The Kidneys & Liver.
One bottle taken according to directions will give better results than a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or any of the so-called Blood Purifiers with which the market is glutted. At Druggists, price $1.00 per bottle.
$500 REWARD
will be paid for any case of Rheumatism which Dr. Pardee's Remedy, properly administered, fails to relieve.

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OVER WORKED Women.
For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and overworked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a single one of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. The treatment of many thousands of such cases, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute has afforded a large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and
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is the result of this vast experience. For internal congestion, inflammation and ulceration, it is a Specific. It is a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, exhaustion, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee.* See wrapper around bottle.
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SIZE OF PELLETS
LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC.
SICK HEADACHE,
Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, and Bilious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. 25 cents a vial, by Druggists.

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is a combination of Phosphorus, Albumen, Protogon, Lime, Soda and Iron, which act on the Brain, Nerves and Stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting Digestion, Curing Dyspepsia, in every form, Headache, Neuralgia, Insomnia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration and Impotence. In Hysteria and Epilepsy its effects are magical. In Consumption its nutritive qualities are beyond comparison with other preparations. Its action is shown by the increasing strength and weight of the patient, and the loss of cough and night sweats. It is a brain, nerve, and life giving tonic. Price, $1.50 per bottle.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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THE BARREL HAMMOCK.

Reliable Advice of One Who Has Experienced All of Its Pleasures.

Kind reader, did you ever swing in a barrel hammock—one of the genuine, home made country barrel hammocks, such as you find in the summering places of New Hampshire? If you have not one you missed something in this world which falls to the lot of but few men. Fall, did I say? Yes that is it. That's part of the pleasure of the hammock—the falling out.

But first, let me discribe this instrument of tor—pleasure. It is composed of six parts, barrel staves, two of rope, and two of cussedness. Two holes are bored through each end of the stave, and through these pass the rope, the ends being fastened to convenient trees, hooks, or posts like the ropes of a more peaceable hammock. A pillow is thrown in carelessly. This is done to tempt men and lead them on to death. Like a siren that pillow reaches out its every feather, and beckons you to come and enjoy its soft embrace; and you do so. And the end is not yet. You sit down in the middle first, imagining that the hammock has some feeling like its genus; but you are astonished at receiving a crack on each side of your cranium from the two respective end staves. It startles you at first, and you will doubtless feel a little hurt about it, but, like all the rest, you will look upon it as a little eccentricity of the article and swing your feet in to enjoy a reclining position. In doing so you find that your pant have lowered some slack down between the two middle staves, and that in turning around you are in danger of twisting a hole about the size of a dinner-plate in a spot which would inconvenience you. So you gather your robes about you, taking all the slack on top, and once more prepare to recline. This time you have missed your reckoning, for the pillow is about ten feet above you. How to get up there is the question. In vain you attempt to reach it. Each time the bottom of the stave with five of its neighbors flies up and hits you in the small of the back. Then you try to slide up. Digging your toes between two of the bottom staves and working slowly along, you manage to tear a hole in your vest, stick a nail in your ear, and grasp the pillow all at the same time. But you have got the pillow and you are happy.

There's a newspaper in your pocket, but how to get it is the question. You dare not move, for the pesky thing will kick you out, so you content yourself with reaching for a cigar in a convenient pocket, strike a match on a stave—Oh, these barrel hammocks are accommodating—and settle down for a smoke. In five minutes, under the soothing influence of the weed, your mind is at rest; you have forgotten the tricks that lurk in every individual stave of your couch, and are picturing to yourself the dash you will cut when, at home after vacation, with eight dollars per week of saved board money in your pocket, you will paralyze the clerks in the store with stories of "gay Newport, you know." At this juncture one of the young lady boarders rushes out, and with a "Mr. Jones, we are going," she plants her plump form down on the lower staves of the hammock. The upper ones rise in conjunction. Jones rises, too. Your cigar flies in the air and comes down in your eyes just in time to blind your sight as you descend from among the branches to terra firma.

"Blank, blank the blanked thing! who cut the rope, any way? Oh, excuse me, ladies." Of course you have to offer apologies at the tea table to smooth the matter over, but Miss Brown will always avoid you after that, for it is possible she had a suspicion that before the cigar struck you you saw her where the treacherous staves of the lower half of that hammock had placed her.

Reader, should you ever visit the country shun the barrel hammock. It cost one man five years of his life, a new vest and the acquaintance of a most estimable young lady. If you must use it, take it down and spread it on the grass, drive a railroad spike through each stave, and you have it.—*Cor. Newberryport (Mass.) News.*

A Careful Nurse-Girl.

The Hibernian's idea of being careful is sometimes rather peculiar. A lady who had recently engaged an Irish nurse-maid said to her one day, while walking in the garden:

"Mary, wrap the baby up very carefully, and bring him out to me."

"Yis, mum," glibly replied Mary, and straightway departed.

She presently returned, bringing the infant bundled and bound in a shawl-strap.

"You unfeeling creature!" shrieked the poor mother, frantically. "You will kill the child!"

"Not at all, mum, not at all. You towld me to be careful, an I am. The choild was so hivvy, I thought a shawl. shtrap was the safest way to carry him."—*Youth's Companion.*

—"Did ye ever hear the story of Pat and his employer?" asked a hackman as he declined to drink the third time. "No; tell us it, Vanderbilt," remarked the driver's "fare." "Well, Pat was out wid his master wan day and was asked to drink. He did. Then again, and he did. The third time Pat declined, and as he did so said what I think is very thrue, gentlemen: 'Wan, Sur, is good. Two is betther. But three is not half enough.'"—*Philadelphia Call.*

—The pleasantest thing in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the great art of life is to have as many of them as possible.—*Bovee.*

BEFORE THE CAMERA.

How Famous Politicians Behave in the Photograph Gallery.

A noted photographer in Washington tells some interesting stories about the bearing of our leading statesmen before the camera:

"I have posed all the members of the Cabinet and most of the Senators and Congressmen," said he. "Some of them fall into position with all the grace of professional actors, but the majority give me a great deal of trouble. Senator Edmunds is one of the worst subjects I have ever had, on account of the expression he invariably assumes at the critical moment. He will look pleasant while being posed, smile when told he is all right and beam on the black cloth while the artist is making his preparations, but the moment the cloth is removed a fierce look comes into his eyes, his muscles grow rigid and his whole appearance is that of a Sepoy about to be fired from a cannon. When requested to take on a more pleasant expression he complies with a smile, which lasts till the camera is again uncovered. Then again comes that fierce "I'll-die-if-I-must" expression. I could never catch a pleasant look on his face.

"Mr. Blaine is a model sitter. He falls into position gracefully and needs little aid from the poser. He is not easily pleased, however. He is a photographic critic of the keenest kind and can detect the slightest faults in the proofs. Sometimes it has taken a half dozen sittings to satisfy him.

"Senator Evarts does not look well in his photographs, because he insists on posing himself. He has a large nose, you know, and his chief anxiety is to conceal it as much as possible. Since a generous lofty nose can not, by any effort of art, be transformed into a delicate Grecian feature, the Senator is never satisfied with his photographs.

"Senator Sherman takes a poor picture, because he assumes a smile which is foreign to his features. If he would only look grim and stern, as he does outside the photograph gallery, his face would be impressive on pasteboard, even if it could not be called beautiful. But the Senator tries to look sweetly benignant, and the result is an expression bordering on the funny. This is invariably the case with stern men who try to smile before the camera.

"Secretary Whitney has had but one set of photographs taken since he has been at the head of the Navy Department, and those were for private distribution. Unlike most prominent men at the Capital, he does not care to see his face in store windows. Curiously enough, too, his pictures are the handsomest we have taken of Government officials. He is the only instance I know of in Washington public life of good looks and modesty going hand in hand.

"Secretary Lamar is fond of assuming a poetic, ethereal expression, which comes near to utter blankness. To add to the impression that he is a poet far above thoughts of earth, he rumples his hair and lets it fall so as to almost cover his ears. He is fond of seeing his face on pasteboard and distributes his pictures liberally.

"Senator Hoar takes well. He sits down, clasps his chubby hands, and lets his face resolve itself into sunbeams. He has the sweetest smile I have ever seen on the face of a public man. He never asks for proofs, being satisfied from experience that the camera does him justice because he does justice to the camera.

"Senator Sewell is rather troublesome. He always wants the positionist to pose him in such a way that the little bald spot on his head can be concealed. I have tried it, and in vain. The only way it could be accomplished would be for the Senator to place his face horizontally to the ceiling, but when I told him this he got angry.

"Senator Fry looks in his picture quite the heavy villain. He seems downright blood-thirsty when he faces the camera, and no amount of persuasion can soften his features. I have tried funny stories, humorous suggestions and little practical jokes; but to no purpose. He still looked as if it was his dearest wish to be let loose among his fellow-citizens with a derringer.

"Senator Wade Hampton is particular as to one point only—his handsome 'Dundrearies.' When we show him a proof, he glances at once at his side-face adornments, seems to count all the hairs, and if he finds one missing he has no criticism to offer. He passes many minutes fondly arranging his whiskers before taking the chair.

"Senator Beck takes, perhaps, the best picture in the Senate. His face is strong and handsome, his bearing manly and graceful, and his iron-gray locks are things of beauty. And isn't he proud of them, and dosen't he handle them tenderly? He knows that his photograph is something to be admired, so he does not by any means object to having it in the windows for sale. He gives us a call regularly every three months.

"It is a pleasure to pose Mr. Randall. He has natural grace, and perfect command of his features. He can assume any expression, unterrified by the instrument before him. Like Senator Hoar, he never has to come back for a second sitting.

"Mr. Morrison is quite the opposite. His expression when in the chair would excite the laughter of any looker-on except a 'positionist.' If the expression were translated into words it would read something like this: 'I've got my eye on you, my man, and, if you make a movement, I will send a bullet through your heart.'

"Speaker Carlisle is a good subject. He looks serious and natural, just as he does at his desk in the House of Representatives."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

QUEER COUNTRY THIS.

Carl Dunder Jumps on the Wrong Man and Becomes Sick All Over.

"Sergeant, vhas some warrant oudt to arrest me?" softly inquired Carl Dunder, as he tip-toed into the Woodbridge street station house.

"Not that I know of—why?" replied Sergeant Bendal.

"Vhell, two or three days ago a strange man comes in my place. Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. All right. Mr. Dunder I vhas of the Board of Health, und I like to look in your cellar for dead rats und cholera. Dot seems all right to me, und so I light der candle und he goes doun. He vhas gone a long time, und vhen he comes oop he says dot cellar vhas all right. He vhas in New York, Chicago, Toledo und odder places, und he neafer see sooch a clean place."

"Some swindler, of course."

"Vhell, in der afternoons anodder mans vhalks in on me. Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. All right. Mr. Dunder, vhas dot sewer in your cellar all right? If he vhasn't, dot sewer-gas fills der whole place und you vhas taken to der bone-yard. Dot seems all right, and I let him go down. He vhas gone a good while, und vhen he comes oop he says he vhas in Buffalo, Cincinnati, Syracuse und Baltimore, und he neafer see sooch a sewer pefore.

"He was another swindler."

"Vhell, dis morning the third man comes in. Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. All right. Mr. Dunder, I vhas der Fire Commission. Maype your cellar vhas all right if you vhas cut off by fire, und maype she needs some fire-escapes. Please light dot candle und I shall see. He vhas gone twenty minutes, und vhen he comes oop he wipes off his shin mit his elbow. Dot put some ideas in my headt, but he says he vhas in Kansas City, Omaha, Milwaukee and St. Paul and he neafer saw a cellar fixed oop like mine. In case of fire he could shump out like a rabbit."

"What a greenhorn you are!"

"Vhell, maype I vhas. I go down cellar pooty quick to look aroundt, und I find dot dose fellers drink three bottles of my wine und shteal some more. Dot vhas a game on me, sergeant."

"Of course it was."

"Vhell, I made oop my mind dot der next feller pays for all. Shust after dinner he comes in. He vhas sweet und shmiling. Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. All right. Mr. Dunder I like to go down cellar to see your ——"

"What?"

"Shust aboudt dot time I shump for him, und in two minutes he vhas pulverized. I make a mop of him, und I smash two tables mit his heels. He crawls out doors after awhile, und vhen he vhas gone half an hour my telephone rings. Hello! Vhas dis Carl Dunder? He vhas. Vhell, Mr. Dunder, you haf almost killed der mans we sent to read your gas meter und she vhill cost you fife hoonered dollar to settle."

"No! And you pounded the wrong man?"

"Vhell, how can I help it? One day a false expressman brings me a shtone in a package und collects eighty cents. Der next day anodder man brings me a package, und after I lick him I find she vhas a bundle from der shtore. One man comes in und collects money to build a shurch. He vhas a shwindler, und I look oudt. I gif der next man some awful kicks, und he proofs dot he vhas a preacher. You see, it vhas all pecause nopody vhas like himself two times. Sergeant!"

"Well."

"I vhas going home und go to bedt. I vhas seek all oafer. If ten hoonered men come to shwindle me it vhas all right und I doan' say a word. If you ring oop my telephone to-night und I vhas hanged by der neck in de woodshed you can say dot I died because of seech a queer country."—*Detroit Free Press.*

IMPORTED GOLD LACE.

Where American Officers Obtain the Gaudy Parts of Their Uniforms.

It is a singular fact that the United States, while strong in resources, is entirely dependent upon foreign countries for the gold and tinsel which are used in decorating her officers of the army and the navy when on dress parade. A military officer, no matter what flag he fights under, must have a certain amount of glitter about his shoulders, or he can not do justice to the government which employs him. Epaulets and shoulder knots are as essential to a well-regulated army or navy as are the guns and ammunition used on the enemy. Yet, in spite of the fact that there are six or seven thousand officers in the service of the United States, who must have gold cord, gold lace, and gilded epaulets, there is not a single manufactory in the country where this "war material" can be made. Every piece used in the decoration of uniforms of the regular, as well as the vast quantity which goes to adorn the militia of the different States, comes from England. An officer of the Quartermaster's Department of the army tells me that the reason that none is manufactured in the country is the fact that the plant necessary to establish the business on a paying scale would cost a million dollars at least, and that there is no absolute evidence that the stuff could be made here as cheap as in England. At all events, no one has yet had the hardihood to risk so great a sum in the establishment of a business which must necessarily be restricted.—*Washington Letter.*

—Talent, lying in the understanding, is often inherited; genius, being the action of reason or imagination, rarely or never.—*Coleridge.*

—It takes about thirteen days for a letter to go from London to San Francisco.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—There are $100,000,000 invested in the watch industry in this country.

—The canning and evaporating business is rapidly extending in the South.

—The eggs of a single sturgeon, counted by Frank Buckland, numbered 921,600 and weighed forty-five pounds.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—A French physiologist has been endeavoring by experiment to gain light as to the effect of baths upon the system. He finds that cold baths increase the demand of the system for oxygen, and so affect the action of the lungs as to double or treble the quantity of air passing through them in a given time.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—A novel aid to instantaneous photography has been devised by two Berlin chemists. It consists of an explosive powder made of pulverized magnesium, chlorate of potash and sulphide of antimony. When this is ignited it will illuminate the darkest room with a flash lasting only one-fortieth of a second, but long enough to obtain a photograph of a person or object in the apartment.

—Salt brine is used in Sheffield, Eng., for hardening steel, says an exchange. The mixture improves with age and use, and to such an extent that its value is largely increased. In some cases these tanks are fifty years old, and have a value in proportion to their age. It appears that the constant dipping of the hot metal into the same solution alters in some way its character.—*Frank Leslie's Newspaper.*

—The manufacture of rubies has lately reached such perfection that the artificial product is often more valuable than the natural stone. The process employed is that of M. Fremy, who described it to the Paris Academy of Science. Discarding a method discovered by him some years ago, he now dissolves alumnia in fluoride of calcium, and obtains red crystals of alumina, or perfect rubies, which may be made of large size.—*Frank Leslie's Newspaper.*

—Starting on Dr. Dawson's assumption that one foot of coal represents fifty generations of coal plants, and that each generation took ten years to mature—a very moderate assumption—and taking the actually measured thickness of the coal measures in some localities at 12,000 feet, Prof. Huxley calculates that the time represented by the coal formation alone would be 6,000,000 years—sufficient to show that when we come to deal with geological time the unit of measurement is 1,000,000 years.

—A curious effect of the earthquake in the north of Italy and south of France has recently come to the attention of medical circles in Paris. A telegraph operator, who was sending a message at the time of one of the more severe shocks, lost his consciousness and remained insensible for ten minutes. On recovery he did not experience any great suffering, but in the course of two months symptoms of paralysis of the arm and face began to manifest themselves, and his condition has now become quite serious. It is supposed that he received a powerful shock of "earthquake electricity."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

TAKING A MUD BATH.

A Gentleman Describes the Sensations He Felt While Enduring It.

A well-known gentleman who lives at the Fifth Avenue Hotel came into the corridor from the street recently, looking as if he had been scourged for a week. He sat down, took a long breath, and lighting a long cigar began to puff vigorously. A reporter asked him if he was ill. He replied:

"Ill? No, I have just taken a dirt bath. Don't know what a dirt bath is? Then I'll tell you. I concluded that my system had run down and that I needed something to start my blood to circulating rapidly, in fact a general vitalizer. I was directed to take mud baths. These baths are very expensive. The attendant stood me up and began to cover me with what is known as Fuller's earth. I was encased in this substance with only my head sticking out. Then I was placed in a trough, a tube was inserted into the mud and an electric current turned on. The sensation was most unique and almost indescribable. The earth around my body soon became charged with electricity and snapped and coquetted with my skin in a most tantalizing way. At times there would seem to be a race of small tacks down my back, and then the sensation of a brush gently passing over me. My flesh simply acted as a conductor and enjoyed all the little pranks that a series of currents from a powerful electric battery can produce. After an hour I was stripped of the mud and 'massaged' for an hour by two stalwart attendants. A douche of water was then administered, and I went home. But the bath can not be finished in one day. I went back the next morning and was given a cold water bath and rubbed again very thoroughly. Then my feet were placed in water charged with electricity. The attendants then seized several large sponges, dipped them in the water and began to rub me. It was an electric bath, and the sponges fairly made me howl with the shocks I received. The next day I went back and finished the bath. I was placed in a vat of large-grained salt and rolled about until my flesh glowed with irritating excitement. A rub down and water bath then finished my mud bath. It takes only three days. I wanted to perspire, and I succeeded. Sometimes I dream I am closed up in an armor of mud and the perspiration comes from me in copious streams. If a man has three solid days to spare, I think nothing is more pleasant all around than to take a first-class mud bath."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

The Lime Kiln Club.

"I wish de world would let me alone fur a couple of weeks," said Brother Gardner as the echoes of the triangle died away. "It has got to dat pass whar' I am constantly lookin' fur sunthin' to happen, an' it is w'arin' on my narves.

"Ebery Monday mawnin' we kin look in de papers fur an item to de effeck dat de cholera am sartin to reach dis kentry.

"On Tuesday mawnin' we kin expeck to find dat somebody has diskibered a new comet, an' dat said comet ar' gwine to switch his tail around an' knock dis kentry all to smash.

"On Wednesday mawnin' we ar' purty sartin to find a medical report to de effect dat consumption has increased 50 per cent. in dis kentry in de last five y'ars, an' dat cull'd men all ober de kentry am droppin' dead wid heart disease.

"Thursday am de reg'lar day fur predictin' tidal waves, cyclones an' finanshul panics.

"Friday ar' sartin to bring de news dat de coal fields of de world will be exhausted in about 252,000 y'ars, ebery stick of wood be gone a y'ar later, an' dat de cull'd populashun kin prepare fur a sorrowful time.

"Saturday eands up de week wid a railroad slaughter, a big hotel flah, a steamboat collishun' an' de statement dat de germs of yaller fever hev appeared in watermellyons. Dis puts us all in a good frame of mind, an' when we go to church on Sunday an' h'ar de preacher tell how glad we orter be dat we are 'lowed to lib frew de week we feel dat he has struck de keynote.

"I tell you, I doan' care two cents whether de sun am 93,000,000 miles from de airth, or only 92,990,000. I doan' know whether de moon am inhabited or not, an' I doan' propose to lose any sleep ober it. Dis kentry may hev 2,000 miles of coast exposed to de attack of a furrein ironclad, but I ain't gwine to git up one minit airlier in de mawnin'. It may be dat de intellecktual standard of de world has decreased 10 per cent. in de las' decade, but Ize gwine to keep right on buyin' de same grade of codfish from de same grocer. Infidelism may be gainin' ground at de rate of 5 per cent. per y'ar, but me an' de ole woman am gwine to smoke de same kind of terbacker an' soothe our bunyons wid de same make of salve.—Detroit Free Press.

The Trap Would Be a Safeguard.

"Well, what on earth do you suppose that old lady up in 1,110 wants now? she has just rung again," said a clerk in one of the largest hotels in Saratoga to the senior proprietor, who had been several times appealed to to gratify the whims of a notional old guest.

"Well, I don't know. What does she want?"

"She wants a mouse trap."

"Well, get her a mouse trap."

"But you know there was never a mouse seen on that floor since the house was built."

"What difference does that make?" said the circumspect boniface. "It is not a mouse that she wants, it's a mouse trap—get her a mouse trap."

The clerk sent right out, got a three hole mouse trap for ten cents and the old lady was comfortable in mind for several hours.—The Saratogian.

Shear Nonsense.

—Judge.

Not a Centenarian.

Her principal assets were youth and beauty, and in the guileless innocence of a trusting heart she had bestowed her young affections upon an old, old man, whose coffers were literally overflowing with gold. And there was a grand party to celebrate the betrothal, to which all sorts and condition of people were invited, and things went, if possible, even merrier than a marriage bell. And during the evening there was sweet music, and sweeter singing, and then it was that the bride elect murmured in her most dulcet tones:

"I am going to ask you a favor, Col. Mooney. Do you remember 'My sweetheart when a boy?'"

"Remember him!" gasped colonel, "You don't suppose I am a centenarian, do you?"

And somehow they quite forgot to invite him to the wedding.—New York Mercury.

Plantation Philosophy.

Er 'oman wins er man by de way she acks;
er man wins er 'oman by what he says.

Sometimes er dozen wise men may git tergeder an' be foolish, but er dozen fools kain't neber git tergeder an' be wise.

De thoughts dat er pusson thinks fur no one but hisse'f air his best an' his wust. Dem whut comes between he gins ter de public.

It is sometimes easier ter flatter er wise man den it is er fool, fur de wise man may think dat yer's got some cause ter praise him, but de fool may know at onct dat yer's a liar.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Not Quite So Modern.

"I say, stranger," whispered a western man, who had strayed in an uptown theatre where the play of "Romeo and Juliet" was going on, "I can't make head nor tail of this thing. What's the name of this play, anyhow?"

"Romeo and Juliet."

"Well, if I'd known that," said the disgusted westerner, "I wouldn't have come in. I understood the feller at the door to say it was something about Omaha and Joliet."—Life.

A Promising Youth.

Magistrate (to Chinaman)—What is your complaint against this young man, John?

Chinaman (unable to collect a laundry bill)—He too muchee by and by.—New York Sun.

The Enamored Ornithologist.

I have a love—I call her dove—
And she is passing fair, oh!
Though plump is she, there are who say
She's what they call a sparrow.

Unto the duck I'd weave a song,
Yet how shall I begin it?
For, though her head is plumed with gold,
There's very little linnet.

Canary love be like this love
That keeps my heart a throbbin'?
It steels my thought by night and day
And all my peace is robin.

Oh, what a goose am I to quail
When near the pretty sinner;
For if I cassowary much,
I should pigeon and winner.

—Omaha World.

PRETTY TOUGH YARN.

How a Drowning Mariner Was Rescued by an Accomplished Messmate.

"Talking of life-preservers," said the truthful mariner, as he knocked the ashes out of his pipe, "you remember the old steamer Roustabout that used to run from Buffalo to Chicago. I was mate on her the year before she was lost. We were about sixty miles out from Chicago when Mike Lanagan, who was doing something up on the mast, fell, struck on his head on the roof of the cabin and bounced clear out into the lake. Well, the captain he see him fall and he stopped and backed that old Roustabout quicker'n you could say 'scat.' Mike went down like a plummet, for he was knocked insensible, and I knowed that there was no use to heave a life-preserver for him, so I jest hurried up the boys in getting the boat down, although I didn't expect it 'ud do much good. We had Jim King on board, passenger from Chicago. You remember Jim King, don't you?"

"Can't say that I do," remarked a bystander.

"Well, Jim was champion quoit-thrower in them days. He's dead now, poor fellow but Jim was a hoss on throwing quoits. I tell you quoits were a great game them days. Every village had a quoit club, and the boys on the farms used to throw hoss-shoes. It was somethin' like base-ball is these times, although I never could see as much fun in base-ball as I could see in a good game o' quoits."

"Oh, come off," cried the impatient listener. "What did Jim do, or did he do any thing? Did the man drown?"

"Now, don't be too fly. Whose tellin' this yarn?"

"Well, *you* don't seem to be."

"Go on! Go on!" said the crowd.

"Well, you know, in quoits a 'ringer' was when you put the quoit round the stake. It counted double. Well, Jim, he picks up the round life-preserver, it's like a great big quoit, you know, and as the capp'n came running aft, Jim he sings out: 'Capp'n, I'll bet you five dollars that I'll make a ringer on that man, if he comes up within the length of this line.'"

"Bet you twenty dollars you can't," said the capp'n.

"'Take you,' said Jim, and just at thet minit up bobs Mike's head about sixty feet astern. Jim threw, and I'll be durned if that life-preserver didn't go plump over on Mike's head clean down on his shoulders, and there it stuck. We got down the boat, and when we got to Mike he hadn't come to yet and didn't for some time after. He'd been a goner if it hadn't been for that ringer, although it took the skin offen his nose."

"Did the captain pay the twenty dollars?"

"Pay it? You jist bet he did. And Jim he handed it over to Mike, and Mike he blew it all in when he got to Detroit. I wish some of it was here now fur I'm mighty dry. Thanks. don't mind if I do."—*Detroit Free Press.*

GENUINE CONTENT.

Good Men and Women Who, "Having Nothing, Yet Have All."

In one of the great cities of the West which have sprung up into full life in as many years as men take to totter through babyhood, an old gray house preaches the unusual lesson of content to all passers-by. The street on which it stands is filled with solid rows of massive banks and importing houses, the most valuable property in the city. Niched in between two towering, splendid buildings are two acres of ground, planted in grass, and an old-fashioned garden, with a cow-house and a plain little dwelling, such as might be built for a few hundred dollars. It is the property of a poor man, who lives on a moderate salary earned by his daily labor. A few years ago he bought three acres of this ground for six dollars, and afterwards sold enough to build a home for himself and his wife upon the rest of the lot. He has been offered half a million for it, and refused.

"I have no children," was his answer. "I have all I want—a comfortable home, easy work, enough for our daily need. I do not wish to be rich."

Whatever we may think of his reasons, or the wisdom or folly of his course, there can be no doubt that he has acquired something beyond all jewels in value—content. If an honest man be the noblest work God, a contented man is assuredly the rarest.

There is an old story of a quizzical Irish nobleman, who put up a placard on a field: "This meadow shall be given to the man who can prove that he is absolutely satisfied with his lot." But as soon as the applicant had proved his content with his fortune, the joker asked him: "Then what do you want with my field?"

In actual life the contented men and women are those who are too much occupied with work for others to reflect upon their own wants or to cultivate their own ambitions. Love fills their brains and busy hands, and they, "having nothing, yet have all."—*Youth's Companion.*

—The King of the Belgians has lately invested $5,500,000 in the purchase of estates in Hungary and Austria. They are nominally to become the property of his Majesty's sons-in-law, the Crown Prince of Austria and Prince Philip of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, but it is generally believed that this step has been taken in view of possible mishaps. The late King invested largely both in England and America, and his son has followed in his steps and has considerably increased the stores accumulated by his provident sire.

WASTED FERTILITY.

A Problem That Is Assuming a More Realistic Aspect Day by Day.

That the enormous crops taken from the land every year rob the soil of indispensable elements, every body is supposed to know; that stertility will follow if these elements are not restored every body ought to know. They abound in all vegetable matter—in offal and excrements, in the nightsoil and other materials that constitute the sewerage of cities. If these are saved and applied, the earth will yield fruits with constantly increasing abundance; but if, as at present, the larger share of these indispensable elements flow in sewers to the sea, or are wasted in other ways, can their place be supplied from any other source? Cities are rapidly multiplying and enlarging; their drafts on the soil are immense and increasing; if they persist in poisoning the fish instead of feeding the land they will inevitably be reduced to short rations. Dr. J. B. Lawes, acknowledged authority in scientific and practical agriculture, supposes a case: "If England were cut off from all outside supplies, could she feed her people from her own soil?" This brings to the front the deeply interesting matter of "intensive" agriculture. Small landholders (they ought to be multiplied a thousand-fold) are especially interested in knowing what the soil is capable of yielding, aided by all available appliances. Dr. Lawes thinks the British islanders can get necessary supplies from their own soil, but "great numbers" would have to be employed in the "production of manure." He adds: "Then would be the time when the sewage of London, evaporated to dryness or distilled, would give us some idea of the value of what a writer of a leading article in the London *Agricultural Gazette* calls the fertilizing power of 4,000,000 of the best-fed animals in the world." Dr. Lawes distinctly admits the "fertilizing power" of city sewage, but thinks under existing circumstances "the cost of labor and transit" will overbalance the benefits to be derived from the use of London sewage. It concerns us to inquire into the circumstances that make it unprofitable for Englishmen to save this sewage. The *Gazette* makes that very clear by saying: "England is now blockaded, not by hostile ships, but by fleets of food-laden vessels, which are cheapening our home products." England can't afford to save fertilizers because she can buy food of the United States and carry it 3,000 miles cheaper than she can raise it. How do we manage to sell food so cheap? By raising it on virgin soil without the expense of manure. Can we continue to do this? Diminished yields will soon stop that business. What are the results? We have sold our produce for the cost of labor expended and a small per cent on our investment, getting absolutely nothing as recompense for the terrible depletion of soil—nothing for the precious, priceless elements taken from it and sent away. A great many farmers to-day are at wits' end to know how to make their worn-out lands productive. They should not have persisted in raising crops—like wheat—that would not, besides paying all other expenses, furnish means to keep up and increase the fertility of the land.—*Major H. T. Brooks, in N. Y. Tribune.*

A TERRIBLE DISEASE.

The Only Hope of a Cure in Cases of Tetanus, or Lockjaw.

The medical name for lockjaw is *tetanus*. Sometimes it is only, or mainly, the muscles of the jaws that are affected in the disease, but commonly the rigid condition is much more extensive, often reaching to most of the muscles of the body. In its severer form it is one of the most terrible of diseases. The mind generally remains clear to the last unless it is blunted by opiates. The disease begins by a pinched look of the face. In a few hours the muscles of the jaws, neck, back and chest become rigid, and the rigidity at length extends to the limbs. This rigidity is permanent, and sometimes is so great that the body could be taken up like a stick of timber, or it may rest its weight upon its head and feet. From time to time spasms occur, lasting a few seconds, or several minutes. The seat of the trouble is in the nerves, and hence a spasm may be brought on at a slight noise, a touch, or even a breath of air.

As the muscles of respiration are usually affected, the breathing is greatly impeded, and often, for the time, rendered wholly impossible, the chest being held as in a vise. Death frequently results from this cause, the system being previously exhausted by pain and lack of sleep and nourishment. If the patient survives beyond the twelfth day he is likely to recover; but no known medicine is able to do more than promote sleep and benumb the sensibilities.

The cause is unknown. It may follow wounds, or be independent of wounds, the latter being the most hopeful cases. The wounds may be either severe or slight, but most wounds are not followed by tetanus. It is probable that, in persons of a peculiar nervous susceptibility, and under certain not well understood conditions, a poison is developed within the system. Hence, the only hope of a cure is to sustain the patient with stimulants, nourishment and sleep until the system can eliminate the poison.

In case of a severe wound, especially in the neighborhood of nerve centers, great care should be exercised in dressing the injury, so as to bring the parts well together, and the parts should be kept clean with mild carbolic acid solution, or some other good antiseptic wash.—*Youth's Companion.*

—Great shakes — carpet-beaters.—*Puck.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY OCTOBER 22d ..... 1887.

PREMIUM LIST.

FIRST PREMIUMS.

G. Sanger, stadard trotter	$30 00
W. S. Enos, colt under 1 year	10 00
W. S. Enos, standard trotter, mare	20 00
John S. Gorman, roadster 2 yrs	10 00
M. Muldoon, roadster, Bismark Jr.	20 00
M. Muldoon, " family	20 00
W. S Enos, roadster team	10 00
G. Sanger, graded mare, Jessy	10 00
Mrs. Enos, carriage team	10 00
W. R. Tibbetts, all-work stallion	20 00
J. H. Dodge, all-work stallion 2-yrs	10 00
E. Robinson, all-work, 1-yr, Billy	5 00
E. Robinson, mare and colt all-work	20 00
W. S. Enos, mare, 3 yrs, all-work	15 00
Jacob Vagt, all-work filly, 2-yrs	7 50
John S. Gorman, mare, 2-yr-old	7 50
J. H. Dodge, buggy team	20 00
W. S. Enos, saddle horse	20 00
G. Sanger, draft mare, 3 ysars	10 00
W. S. Morton, draft stallion, 2 yrs	15 00
G. Sanger, draft stallion, aged	20 00
W. S. Enos, horse colt, draft, 3 mos	5 00
G. Sanger, mare and colt	15 00
W. S. Enos, mare, any breed or age	50 00
G. Sanger, sweepstakes stallion	50 00
Shepherd & Son, best jack	10 00
Shepherd & Son, jack and family	15 00
Josiah Dodge, graded Holstein bull	10 00
J. Brown, best bull calf	[illegible] 0
A. N. Bell, best cow, 3 yrs	10 00
A. N. Bell, best cow, 2 years	5 00
A. N. Bell, best heifer calf	5 00
E. Robinson, 5 graded merino sheep	15 00
Horace Bellows, 4 Angora goats	5 00
Jacob Vagt, boar under 1 yr	2 50
Jacob Vagt, sow under 1 yr	2 50
E. Robinson, boar and sow, aged	2 50
Mrs. Clark, Wyandotte chickens	5 00
John Baxter, Plymoth Rocks	2 50
A. N. Bell, 2 sacks of flour	5 00
W. R. Tibbetts, 100 pounds oats	3 00
C A Walter, 50 pounds alfalfa seed	2 50
T J Goodale, sack of wheat	3 00
" " " barley	3 00
" " " corn	3 00
" " bayo beans	1 00
" " white beans	1 00
W L Hunter, cow pumpkins	1 00
" " watermelons	1 00
A C Harvey, onions	1 00
" " carrots	1 00
John Baxter, turnips	1 00
W J Lake, Early Rose potatoes	2 00
" " Peerless "	2 00
S A Densmore, d'p'y agric'tl pr'd'ts	20 00
" " parsnips	1 00
" " cabbage	1 00
" " varieties dried fruits	2 00
" " canteloupes	1 00
Jacob Vagt, squash	1 00
" " beets	1 00
" " bacon	5 00
" " hams	5 00
G W Parish, tomatoes	1 00
" " sweet potatoes	1 00
Angelo Rossi, red peppers	1 00
Wm Muth-Rassmussen, honey	5 00
" " apiary display	5 00
Miss Maud Cook, preserves	5 00
Mrs J J Stewart, canned fruits	5 00
John Baxter, butter	2 50
" " dried apples	1 50
Mrs Enos, pickles in jars	2 50
Mrs Brown, jellies	5 00
" " can of lard	2 00
S Zaun, wine	5 00
J W Symmes, apples, 17 varieties	5 00
" " grapes, 4 "	2 50
" " quinces, 2 "	2 00
W Walker, plums	2 50
" " dried peaches	1 50
Mrs Sallie Bell, pears, 3 varieties	2 50
E. Robinson, peaches	2 50
Max Cohn, gypsum	2 50
Miss T Walker, cabinet of minerals	15 00
A W Eibeshutz, gold, silver, lead ores	15 00
A J Davis, 1 pair boots	2 00
Miss Lena Thomson, crochet quilt	10 00
Miss L Darran, patchwork quilt	10 00
Mrs H J Robinson, pillow shams	5 00
Miss Lena Thomson, crazy pillow	5 00
Mrs Sanger, crochet cap	2 50
Mrs Weichart, display fancy work	10 00
Mrs A Stewart, silk embroidery	5 00
Miss O'Hara, collection drawings	3 00
Mrs H J Robinson, oil painting	5 00
Adaline Meysan, crayon drawing	2 50
Mrs J W P Laird, display of cakes	2 00
Mrs. C A Walter, 2 loaves of bread	2 00
Mrs Fernbach, 2 loaves corn bread	2 00
" raised biscuits	2 00
Miss L Shepherd, 2 loaves bread	2 00

SECOND PREMIUMS.

A C Harvey, grapes	1 50
John Baxter, apples	2 50
T J Goodale, buggy team	10 00
E Robinson, saddle horse	10 00

SPECIAL PREMIUMS.

W. L. Hunter, sack of buckwheat	2 00
John Baxter, sack of rye	2 00
Miss Grace Gifford, crochet cover	2 50
Mrs A C Harvey Spanish needlework	2 50

The following were awarded special mention:

W R Tibbetts, sheaf of oats
John Baxter, egg plants
H L Clark, Kohl Rabi
N Rhine, display of minerals
M Lasky, display of minerals
A C Harvey, set of spurs
H Levy, carved cane
Angel Rossi, grape vines and wooden ware
Mrs Eibeshutz, toilet set
Mrs H L Clark, needle work 100 years old
Julius Roeper, specimens of rock crystal
W L Hunter, lot of curios
J S Gorman, Sheaf of oats
John Baxter, 4 varieties of corn
John Kispert, corn in ear
S A Densmore, new variety of corn
W. L. Hunter, sweet potatoes
A C Harvey, display agricultural products
Fred Albers, Early Rose potatoes
W J Lake, cauliflower
Mrs. McCall, pickles
Wm Walker, preserved plums in alcohol
S A Densmore, 4 bottles wine
" " vinegar
E Robinson, preserved peaches in alcohol
" " sun dried raisins
Miss McCall, apples, 7 varieties
J W Symmes, pears, 12 "
Wm Walker, apples 5 "
Jos Seely " 2 "
T J Goodale " 12 "
Jacob Vagt " 10 "
E Robinson " 9 "
" pears 4 "
A N Bell " 2 "
Miss Stifler, basket flowers
Miss McCall, fancy leather frames
H T Thompson, improved household table
A W Eibeshutz, mahogany show case
A Staudinger, exhibit Inyo marble
Mrs M Lewis, samples of knitted lace
Mrs Fernbach, knitted lace and patch quilt
Miss May Shepherd, quilt made at 12 years
Mrs Enos, hand painted toilet set
Miss Addie Lewis, samples Kensington

Frederick Douglass wants the Chinese admitted to the United States without let or hindrance. His reason is that they would make employers independent of white labor in the north and of Negro labor in the south. When Douglass was himself a slave he had more sympathy with laboring men; now that he is free and rich he fodies to riches and rank.

Development of the Feeble-Minded.

Mr. Richards, who electrified the national conference of charities at Washington last year by his eloquent plea for the feeble-minded, could take to his heart, as he did many years ago, a boy 8½ years old with a mind so blank that every sense—sight, hearing, taste, touch—all were mute; he had never smiled, did not know his own mother, could not stand on his feet or even roll over on the floor where he lay. Mr. Richards took him to the institution, bestowed every hygienic care upon him, but for weeks could not discover one conscious want. Think how full of wants the normal child is, and thus measure the complete torpor of this one's mind. Mr. Richards then decided, as he said, "to get down to him." An hour a day for three months he read aloud to him, as though reading to an intelligent listener, lying down beside him. Then one day he simply sat in a chair and read to himself. The child appeared uneasy. Mr. Richards had created a want! Lying down beside him he said: "You want me, Sylvanus" and the child breathed a responsive sound.

Two or three months more of patient reading aloud and again he took his place beside him in silence, and then saw the child trying to do something, and gradually lifted his finger and laid it on the reader's lips. Again the reading was continued, giving the child always the privilege of thus opening the lips. At last he gave his friend a smile of recognition. Mr. Richards said that smile paid him 10,000 times for all he had done, and he said to Dr. Howe: "If we can redeem one we will redeem them all over the country. Every state will found institutions for these unfortunates and every intelligent being shall feel that it is a privilege to enter this great work." We will not stop to trace the successive steps by which this child was led to walk, to talk, to grasp thoughts of God, the Creator, to feel a longing for mother-love, and finally to greet his own parent with a joyful, "Oh, my mother, I am glad to see you!"—Cor. Inter Ocean.

Singapore a City of Pets.

The city of Singapore is the chief entrepot of the Asiatic pet trade. All along the harbor the clamor of captive birds and monkeys hails the purchaser from hundreds of shops. Chinese trainers, Parsee wholesale dealers and Malay peddlers are ready to sell or buy anything from a parroquet to a hunting leopard. Singapore is the Cape Town of the Asiatic continent. Vessels of all nations call either for trading purposes or for supplies and repairs, for the harbor has the best dry-docks south of Canton, and the cheapest provision market of any Asiatic coast city. Splendid mangosteens, combining the taste of a banana and raspberry, can be bought for a few cents a bushel; sago and yam-roots are equally cheap, and, as the Malay trappers work for a shilling a week the menagerie dealers can afford to sell a monkey at a slight advance on the aggregate of his board bill.

The forests of half a hundred islands and peninsulas contribute to their stock in trade. The Malacca junks bring Gibbon apes, restless climbers with enormous arms and stumpy legs. Siam contributes lemurs and hanumans. Borneo an occasional orang; Java, parrots and wild peafowl; Papua, birds of paradise. Of the lemurs alone the local market terms distinguish some twenty different varieties, including the long tailed Tarsius and the Chirmundi Billi—"Bashful Billy"—a curious, phlegmatic variety of the genus Loris.—Dr. Oswald in Cincinnati Enquirer.

How a Horse Should Be Trained.

Mike J. Hester, assistant chief of the fire department, can break the stubbornest horse that ever stood on hoofs. He tamed the horse that Assistant Chief Finnerty is now driving, and that was a shyer, balker, kicker, biter, and everything else that could be mean in horseflesh. Hester made him as docile as a well-trained and good-natured dog. He trains all his horses to answer the word of command, and he can drive them, if he chooses to, without bridle. I know a gentleman who was riding with him to a fire one night when the bridle broke; my friend got cool as ice and pale as a ghost, but Mike called out to his horse, "Steady," when the animal slackened its pace, and then came the peremptory "Whoa," which brought the horse to a stand-still. Mike jumped and tied the bridle, and then resumed his run to the fire. He has all his horses trained so that when he makes his morning round of the engine-houses in his district, the horse follows him like a child.—Globe-Democrat.

Novel Use of the Stereoscope.

A novel use is made of the stereoscope to detect forged bank notes. A note of 100 francs was recently submitted to the experts of the bank of France as issued by a band of forgers, but the execution was so perfect that no defect could be discovered by the closest examination. A suggestion was then made to place the suspected note side by side with a genuine one in the objective of a stereoscope, the two images of which, as is well known, overlay each other and form a single picture. The result of the experiment was that the loop in a letter of a forged note did not exactly cover that of the genuine one, showing that they had not been printed from the same plate.—Galignani's Messenger.

Ruin of the Wrestling Business.

There is no wrestler in the country now who is making more than $2,000 a year, and there are many of them who do not get enough to provide good board and and clothes for themselves. The wrestling business has been ruin, principally by the class of men who have been in it, many of them without principle, who would wrestle in bar-rooms or do anything for a dollar or two. I made as high as $35,000 wrestling in one season, and I never made less than $5,000. I have announced that I shall wrestle no more, because I believe I have seen my best days, to use a common expression, and I can not get myself in condition now as easily as I once could.—Muldoon in Globe-Democrat.

The Amount of Travel in Cuba.

Cuba may not be very large, but her people do some traveling. During the past year the street car company of Havana transported 5,022,322 passengers, whose fares amounted to $720,363.15 in bank bills, and the number of persons, members of the company, of the police, and for other persons that traveled gratis on same, amounted to 40,094.—Chicago Herald.

Coating Wood Surface with Iron.

Coating the surface of wood with iron as a protection from the heat seems to introduce a new danger. The iron being a good conductor, the wood underneath is heated nearly as much as though uncovered, and is brought by repeated heating to an extraordinary degree of combustibility so as to become liable, according to Mr. Braidwood, to spontaneous ignition.—Chicago News.

A Big Exhibition in Switzerland.

Geneva, Switzerland, is to have a big exhibition in 1888. The main object of the exhibition will be to persuade people to go to Switzerland to spend their money.—Chicago Journal.

Regular Use of Oil at Sea.

It is announced that the vessels of the National line, including all the cattle steamers, have made arrangements for the regular use of oil in rough weather.—Chicago News.

A Party for the Dry Range.

The irrigationists have become strong enough in California to form a political party based on the use of the irrigation

ORDINANCE NO. 19

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said county as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

First class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in loaning, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State, County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion or specie, shall be divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First class. Those doing business in the aggregate to an amount of $50,000 per quarter shall constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those doing business to any amount less than $50,000 per quarter constitute the second class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 3. Every keeper of a billiard table or pool table shall pay a license of $25 per quarter for each billiard table, and $10 per quarter for each pool table, and no licenses shall be granted for a term of less than three months.

SEC. 4. For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus, or other exhibition performance, shall pay for each such show for pay and legitimate performances, magic shows, wire or rope dancing, and sleight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, schools, or charitable societies, nor to any amateur dramatic or choral entertainment by any amateur dramatic or choral society in Inyo County, in the town of District which such society or association of entertainment is held.

SEC. 5. Every pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 7. Every person who sells spirituous, malt or vinous liquors in less quantities than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and must pay the following payment:

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,500 and upwards shall constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales less than $1,500 per month shall constitute the second class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 8. Every person who has a fixed place of business selling goods, wares and merchandise, or who offered homes, drugs or medicines, jewelry, or other precious metals, another than admission or commission, except Agricultural or Horticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or healthy farm in this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under the laws of this State, shall obtain a license from the Tax Collector for the fixtures such as are used in the transportation of goods, must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of Average Monthly sales made during some one month, and at the following rates:

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or dealing to the amount of $1,500 and upwards, shall constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or dealing to the amount of $1,500 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay license of $25 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or dealing of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding section must not be in quantities of less than a gallon at one time.

No fees shall be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines.

SEC. 10. Every travelling merchant, or any peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and productions of this State, shall pay a license of $50 per quarter, and every such travelling hawker, peddler, or merchant who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise, or any kind of property, shall pay a license of $100 per quarter.

SEC. 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of impregnating mares, shall pay a license tax of $10 per license thereof, from the Tax Collector and pay the same as follows:

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagating, to be sent at $100 or more each, shall be first class and require a license of $25.

Second. At $25 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $15.

Third. At $10 and less than $25 constitute the third and require a license of $10.

Fourth. At $5 and less than $10 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $5.

Fifth. At $1 and less than $5 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $3.

Sixth. At less than $1 for each service the sixth class and require a license of $2.

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each bull, $10.

Ninth. No license for any stallion obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to travel with any of the stallions for purpose of propagating without any further license or exclusive.

SEC. 12. Every person who comes into or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, vocation, or calling for which a license is required by this ordinance or any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county, without having a license therefor, shall be prosecuted by the District Attorney of said county, and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $200 and not less than $50 for each offense, or by imprisonment in the County Jail not exceeding one month, or by both such fine and imprisonment in the discretion of the Court.

SEC. 13. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after thirty days from and after its passage.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published and published in said county, at least two weeks.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors, by a duly of a majority voting of said Board October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes: Hunter, Robinson and Eldred.
Noes: None.
Absent: P. H. MACK, J. P. HARDER.

A. Best, P. H. MACK, Chairman.
Clerk.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.
General Merchandise.
....DEALER IN....
MY STOCK
Consisting of most every needful article is well calculated to satisfy the wants of every body; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
NATHAN RHINE.

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN SPEAR,
BANKER,
Independence, Cal.
DRAWS DIRECT
ON
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany.
Will transact a general banking and Exchange Business.
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Tollmachten getätigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
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OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
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NATHAN SPEAR

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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BREWERY,
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Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Custom is supplied on all points on the Railroad.
Send orders to
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A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1886.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' and Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
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Tax Collector,
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Office next door to Methodist Church.

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The repairing of all descriptions neatly and promptly executed, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and locked.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics Hall," Lone Pine.
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W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR
Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Counsellor-at-Law
Independence, Cal
Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

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ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
WELLES BARNES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Roller process machinery to our Mills, I am now enabled to offer a flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
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INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
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Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meat, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of dressing meats by the quarter for families and public camps.
Highest market price paid for fat cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

NORMAN HOUSE,
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New House.
New Furniture.
New Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
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FRUIT TREES
All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.
Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.
Call and Look Over My Stock.
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Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R. R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1. Leave—		To Mound House. No. 2. Arrives—
Mound House	9:15 a. m.		5:50 p. m.
Layton	9:45 a. m.		5:10 p. m.
Wellocks	11:55 a. m.		3:15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3:40 p. m.		11:00 a. m.
Lucin	5:10 p. m.		9:50 a. m.
Sels Springs	6:10 p. m.		9:10 a. m.
Belleville	7:45 p. m.		7:45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8:30 p. m.		Lv. 7:05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7:45 a. m.		5:00 p. m.
Benton	11:25 a. m.		1:15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1:40 p. m.		11:30 a. m.
Alvord	2:30 p. m.		10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:10 p. m.		8:50 a. m.
Lone Pine	5:00 p. m.		7:40 a. m.
Keeler	5:40 p. m.		7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Trains 3 and 4 Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
From Keeler Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with trains of the V. & T. R. R., which connects at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles). Mails (37 miles), Lundy and Bodie.

At LUNING (12 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Sandberg & Co's tri-weekly stages (leaving Monday, Wednesday and Friday) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belleville.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alkali Valley, Good Mountain, etc.

R. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
S. J. LANG, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC.
Buyers and consumers should not fail to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
EDWARD CHENOT.
Independence, Cal. March 20 1886.
n4847

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LONE PINE, - CAL.,
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BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n884m3*

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AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN RECUILT, and is large.
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
AND
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Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence, Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely refitted and furnished in a style second to none on the side of the mountains. A SUPERB NEW BILLIARD TABLE, provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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SIMMONS
LIVER REGULATOR
For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.
This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.
The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.
No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.
Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.
If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.
A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.
I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.
SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 22.... 1887

Mr. Wolfskill, of Yolo, spent the past ten days here.

Mrs. Stevens, of Bishop Creek, was in town some days this week.

Mr. B. F. Leete of Reno passed a few days in town this week.

Mr. Barnes came up from Cottonwood and spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Elliott of Big Pine were at Independence at the beginning of the week.

L. Wood has ordered a large stock of gloves and will have them for all hands in a few days.

Mr. McKnight is surveying desert land along the river in the neighborhood of Fish Spring.

Preaching at the M. E. Church at 7.30 o'clock Sunday evening. Sunday school at 11 o'clock a. m.

The mill at Old Coso has been running the past two weeks. No result of the run has yet been received.

George W. Nelson, one of the pioneers of the Comstock, died at the Washoe county hospital last Sunday.

The dancing school will open on Wednesday evening with a soiree. Dancing will begin at 8 o'clock.

Mr. Andrew Dell, Mr. Wils Yandell and Mr. Len Yandell of Bishop Creek, were at Independence this week.

Judge La Mar, of San Jose, was at Independence during the week. He is counsel in some important cases now pending.

There's some talk of getting up a rousing thanksgiving party at Independence. The matter has not yet taken definite shape.

A knitted quilt shown at the Pavilion by Mrs. A. Stewart of Lone Pine was so handsome that the ladies are yet talking about it.

Mr. McIver bought six more horses from Mr. Sanger a few days ago, for work on the east side canal. The horses are fine animales.

Mrs. W. H. George, of Bishop Creek, was in town during fair week. Her excellent taste was found serviceable at the Pavilion.

Hon. Richard Rule, better known as "Handsome Dick" and well known in Virginia City, was married recently at Tombstone to Miss Anderson.

Miss Barnes, the teacher employed for Independence school, arrived from San Francisco this evening. It is not yet determined when the school will open.

Two bodies of armed men, about twenty five in each party, are reported to be camped in San Gabriel Canyon, Los Angeles, watching each other and ready for battle. The trouble is about water.

Mr. H. L. Robinson, has bought the place at George's Creek formerly owned by John Lubken. It is a fine tract of land, contains 320 acres, and will be irrigated by the Stevens ditch.

During the past two weeks ore has been taken out of the Defiance mine that carries from one hundred to one hundred and ten dollars per ton in gold, two hundred ounces per ton silver and forty per cent lead. The Defiance is showing up well in mine.

The trustees of the M E Church offer to let the building be used for school purposes till the new school house shall be built. Certain conditions are required for the safety of the Church which the school trustees have not yet agreed to comply with.

Many schemes have been proposed to take water from Lake Tahoe for irrigation and to furnish power in Nevada. The latest is to build an enormous syphon that would cary water enough to give 30,000 horse power and would irrigate a million acres of land.

The Directors of Agricultural District No 18 have put the Pavilion and grounds in charge of Mr. N. Rhine; parties wanting to rent the premises for temporary uses should apply to him. The Pavilion makes a fine ball room or temporary theatre. The grounds are well fitted for baseball games.

Some petty larcenist stole a specimen of polished marble from the Pavilion during the fair. This is a most contempible act of thievery; all the articles placed in the Pavilion were put there in trust to the Directors, and they feel deeply mortified and ashamed that a single article should be missing.

Said one energetic man, "I don't know anything about raising or handling fine horses, but I can learn. I'll go right home from the fair and go to work for next year; and mark, if I dont give the best blood my neighbors have got a lively turn then, or the year after." You can bet your pile that Johnnie will be as good as his word.

The fair has put new life into the farmers of Owens valley. All who attended were deeply impressed with the variety and excellence of the stock and products shown; and each went home with the determination to begin at once to prepare something for exhibition next year that will be better than anything of the same kind shown by his neighbors.

The Board of Directors of the 18th Agricultural District have tendered votes of thanks as follows; To Mr. John Lank for unremitting labors as Superintendent of the Pavilion, and for his successful management of a difficult position. To Mr. James Moffatt, as Marshall of the race track. Mr. Moffatt was always prompt and vigilant, and with the assistance of his aids, maintained admirable order at the track.

In gathering up the ores on exhibition at the Pavilion, the lots got badly mixed and many specimens are missing. The Directors earnestly request that when parties look over what they have taken away and find strange specimens, they will have the goodness to return the same to the Secretary. The Directors want to return every piece of ore to the rightful owner.

A great deal of complaint is made about the delay of mails in Nevada. It is alleged that the trouble is caused by want of sufficient trains on the Central Pacific railroad. The mails along the line of the C. & C. road are affected by delays on the C. P. When trains on the latter road are behind time at Reno, mails for the south fail to connect and have to lie over. Complaint has been made to the postal Department at Washington.

MINERALS AT THE FAIR.

The minerals exhibited at the Fair were of a large and varied character. The finest exhibits, however, were made by persons who did not compete for premiums. They desired to add to the attractiveness of the Fair without taking its funds. In some cases, however, fine ores were placed on the stands and premiums were awarded that were not taken by the exhibiters. A large collection of beautiful minerals was exhibited by Miss Theresa Walker, a young lady of about fourteen years of age. Each mineral had its number and in a reference book the history of each specimen is duly recorded.

GOLD QUARTZ.

These exhibits were superior to what are generally found in fairs, and especially the collection from Keynot by M. Lasky.

SILVER ORES.

The ores of this useful metal were unusually fine in quality and large in quantity. The most numerous and best specimens were from the Lookout, Darwin and Panamint Districts. The horn silver was especially fine. The crystalyzed blue carbonate of silver and copper were rich in quality and attractive to the eye. One handsome specimen of white carbonate of silver and lead, crystallyzed in a cavity, was a subject of admiration to all who examined it. This is the most delicate and beautiful of metalliferous crystals. The display from the three places named was very fine and its many varieties prove that these districts have an enviable future before them in the mineral production of this county. Another fine display was made by Messrs. Greenley and Broder, from Cottonwood canyon. The specimens of vitreous silver and brittle silver ores, interspersed throughout white quartz, were very rich and beautiful, even elegant to behold. They had another lot of specimens of silver ores, not so beautiful to the eye, but will stand the test of the smelter and have the advantage of being in merchantile quantity. Another fine display, certainly the finest of its class, was exhibited by Mr. W. H. Russell, from Phillips Hill, near Independence, out of the Lone Pine mine. It was composed of white and yellow carbonates of silver and lead, also of galena richly charged with silver. Also a large specimen of Fahlery coated with yellow carbonate, rich in sulphuret of copper and silver, all much admired. This young mine promises well for the future.

GALENA.

The best display of galena was certainly that exhibited by Mr. Alexander, from the White Hill mine. The specimens were very fine, of great purity of ore and crystal, and much admired by those who understood their value. A miscellaneous lot of minerals was exhibited by Mr. Ebeshutz, containing with others a pure specimen of cinnabar—mercury—silver and other ores, and also some from the counties of Alpine and Mono that attracted general attention.

GYPSUM.

Some large crystals of this mineral—sulphate of lime—were also on the stands; this is useful in neutralizing alkali in soils; it is also the raw material of plaster of Paris. A very fine crystal of lime and chalcedony was also attractive in the display.

There were a number of other minerals exhibited; silver, antimony, the various ores of copper, specimens of marble of various tints, all interesting, excellent in quality, and elegant in appearance. All the collective exhibits made the mineral department one of the most attractive at the Fair. The thoughtful visitor could see that in the not distant future the minerals of the county will give a market for the agricultural products now beginning to loom up in importance, as the products shown at the fair fully exemplified, and that the two interests will place Inyo county side by side with the first counties in this great State.

The purpose of It.

Every body concerned is proud of our fair. Warm commendations of the management continue to be heard on all sides. The excellence and variety of products, the fine horses and cattle, the beautiful displays in the Pavilion, where our ladies for the first time had a fair opportunity to show their love of the beautiful in art, and their skill in arrangement; all these continue to be discussed and commented upon with pleasure. But now, instead of resting satisfied with what we have done, let us realize the fact that we have only made a beginning. In many things we can far excell all that we have done. In fruits it may be that we will not in future be able to show anything finer in quality than we had this year; in fact it is difficult to believe that finer apples, pears and grapes will ever be produced; but we can make much larger displays of these. In other products, excellent as the displays were, careful selection of seeds and better cultivation will enable us to show much better specimens than any we had on exhibition. Unless our fair shall stimulate every one to work for the production of something better than we have; to spur us on in the march of improvement, it has failed of its purpose. But that it will accomplish this purpose, that everyone will be filled with brighter hope inspired to higher effort no one need doubt. Begin now to prepare for the second fair of the 18th. Agricultural District.

Dancing School

Mr. M. W. Ford and Mr. Max Cohn will give lessons in dancing at Mairs' hall on Wednesday and Friday evenings of each week. Tickets per month, including two soiree nights, for gentlemen, $4. for ladies, two dollars. On soiree nights ladies free. School will open on Wednesday evening, October 26th.

Farewell Party.

On Thursday evening a farewell party was given at Lone Pine in honor of Mr. and Mrs. Julian and Miss Zelia Meysan, sister to Mrs. Julian. The guests of the evening leave Lone Pine this morning for Los Angeles.

Last Monday Attorney General Garland made a motion in the United States Supreme Court to advance case No. 1,027, the United States against the Central Pacific Railroad Company--and set it for hearing at an early day this term. This case is one of seven similar suits brought for the purpose of having declared void seven patents issued to the Central Pacific Railroad Company for lands in San Joaquin and Calaveras county, Cal. The case involves the ownership of the homes of about 300 families, and will be decisive of 40 or 50 ejection suits pending in our State Superior Court.

Extracts From Agricultural Society By-laws

As there appears to be some uncertainty about the awarding of premiums attention is invited to the following. Article 8 of the Constitution of the Association reads:

PRIVILEGES OF MEMBERS. Any citizen of this District, being a member of the Society * * shall be permitted to compete for premiums in any or all Departments.

Section 5 provides that "any person who shall pay five dollars may become a member said membership to expire with the current fiscal year. Section 6 provides that any person may become a member for life on the payment of thirty dollars, or if already an annual member, by the payment of twenty-five dollars. Section 7 provides that "any person whom the Board shall propose may be elected an Honorory or Corresponding member and shall enjoy, free of charge, all the privileges of the Society except holding office." The following is from Rule IV: "All exhibitors who intend to compete for the premiums of the Society must become members of the same * * and no premium will be paid on any article at the park or hall unless properly entered and in the place assigned them for exhibition." The above provisions were ordered by the Directors to be strictly enforced; the exceptions being for persons under eighteen years, and these being allowed to compete. Some articles may have been put in the Pavilion without any attention to the foregoing regulations, and if so such would not be considered by the Judges in awarding premiums, no matter what the merits of the articles might have been.

No crime can be more fitly described as "terrible" than jury bribing. The recent exposures in San Francisco show to what an extent this crime was practiced there; these exposures will at least check the evil for a time. The arrest of Robert F. Morrow as one of the principal criminals made a lively sensation. In all probability the crime will be practiced much as ever a year or two hence. The breaking up of the Tweed ring in New York was followed by the still worse ring of Jake Sharp and his pals. The great bulk of respectable citizens take part in public affairs only by fits and starts. The professional thief, who works politics for a living is active always; and this is the class that manages conventions where men are nominated for office who select jurors, and who even occupy the place where justice ought to be administered.

A large ditching machine made in Chicago was landed at Independence Station last Wednesday. The machine is to be used on the east side canal. The builders of this machine claims for it that it will do a much greater amount of work than any other now in use. This machine is of the elevator class, that lifts the dirt and conveys it upon or beyond the banks of the canal. It will take some days yet to test its merits here. If successful more may be brought to the valley. It is claimed that several of the same kind are in successful operation in other parts of the state and in Colorada and Idaho.

Tax payers, read the notice given on another column by S. G. Gregg, tax-collector.

English City Society After Easter.

After Easter the full tide sets in. Everybody is up. The great houses are all open; the park is full in the afternoon; the Row is crowed every morning with a thousand horsewoman, the finest in the world, and the English women look better in the saddle than anywhere else. Luncheons are frequent; dinners innumerable. Forty people often sit at one sumptuous board, and the overflow sometimes reaches to side tables; clever people, if not of too high rank, contend for these cosy corners, when they can choose their partners. Balls now begin, to the sorrow of unfortunate chaperones, and the delight of the debutantes. The queen's drawing-rooms are crowded. Politics are everywhere discussed. Theatres and operas are abandoned by people of fashion, for you can not dine at 8 o'clock and go to the play the same night; while the opera has, for years, been given up to those who like music and to strangers, and others who fancy it is still the mode because it was so half a century ago.

But the whirling lasts only four or five weeks when Whitsuntide comes; and then another recess, and more than half the world flits again to the country, which by this time is enchanting. I used at first to find these constant interruptions to the round of society very provoking; just as one got in the swim there was a gate or a dike, and a halt; but after some years I like the fashion, too.—Adam Badeau's Letter.

Variations of an Author's Ability.

The often-quoted dictum that a man's first story is his best is false. If a man has talent his first story is novel, in the sense of putting things in a new light, with a language peculiar to himself. A man can't write differently from what he thinks any more than he can change his nose. I know of a novelist whose first story was superb, his second not so good, his third very poor; we took them all; but his fourth was as good as his first, and since then every novel he has written is better and stronger than the last one.

I think it would be wiser to believe that an author never ascends or descends beyond a certain line. His compass variations are very slight. A man's brains are like an iron furnace; that is a well-regulated and managed one. The crude ore comes in in about the same quantity, and the output is so much iron and so much slag. If a mental analysis were possible the proportions would be the same. Certain men have, to follow out the idea, bigger supplies of coal. Their fires are more rarely extinguished, therefore the iron-copper-gold turned out is larger. There is a natural check to all this kind of thing. If the working is too continuous, after a while the furnace tumbles down, or is burned out, and it stops—sometimes forever.—New York Times.

Dancing School.

Wednesday & Friday Evenings At Mairs' Hall.

Soiree On Alternate Friday Eve.

TERMS: Gents, $4 00 per month. Ladies, $2 00 per month. Ladies free Soiree Nights.

Instructor, M. W. FORD.

Conductor, MAX COHN.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Order Your Goods Through HALE BROS. & CO.

Ordering by mail has many advantages when you are able to find a firm in a position to give you goods as cheap as any house in America, together with a large and varied assortment, and who rest on a foundation as firm as the "Rock of Gibraltar," justice and everyone treated alike; all goods marked in plain figures and no deviation; in fact, conducting a business so that the most inexperienced are treated with the same courtesy and consideration as are the best judges.

We Claim Ours to be such a House. We Employ Four Experienced Buyers, Who are Ever on the Alert Purchasing Desirable Goods From All the Principal Marts of the World.

Once a Customer Always a Customer. You will receive Prompt and Careful Attention at

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

PROPOSALS FOR COUNTY PRINTING.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California, at the office of the County Clerk until Monday, November 7 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of letting a contract for county printing for the year beginning January 1, 1888 and ending January 1, 1889, as follows:

1st. Printing and publishing delinquent tax list.

2d. Reports of Auditor and Treasurer.

3d. Notices of contracts to let by Inyo county.

4th Notices of special meetings of Board of Supervisors.

5th. Proceedings of Board of Supervisors.

6th. Notices of meetings of Board of Education.

And other legal notices required to be published by the county officers.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for County Printing," and must be accompanied with a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $500. Said bids will be opened between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock p m of said 1st Monday of November, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted.

By order of Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, October 4, 1887.

P. H. MACK Clerk.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF

D. E. No. 216

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. October 18, 1887

Notice is hereby given that Josiah G. Dodge of Lone Pine, Inyo county, State of California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 216, for the S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 22 Tp 15 S R 35 E M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, the 3d day of December, 1887.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward J. Reynolds, Charles Mates, Manue Silva and Joseph Blaney, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD. Register.

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A D 1887 and that the taxes therein are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States; that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1887 at 6 o'clock p m, and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent, will be added to amount thereof; that for the purpose of receiving such taxes I will be and and attend at the following named places on the dates named, to wit:

Bishop Creek, November 9 h.

Big Pine, November 10.h.

Darwin, November 14th.

Keeler, November 15th.

Lone Pine, November 16th.

Independence, on and after November 17th.

S. G. GREGG, Tax-Collector.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, STOCKLAND, MO., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm will last than 10 years in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, children, and work money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., peddler, ROMULUS, Ills., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Ans. It is the best machine ever invented by man. Q. Do you make good dinners on Monday as on any other day. A. Yes, if I use the Washer. Q. How do you do it? A. I put in the dirty clothes, turn on the water, let the Washer do the washing, while I go to my garden or anything else I may prefer, rinse the clothes when I get ready, and they are as good as any other day. M. If you run them, you can not buy ours for $50?" I will ship a sample to them for trial on agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1719 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents [illegible]

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows

SEC. 1 Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax Collector, and make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 5,000 sheep or more shall constitute the first class and must pay $250 per annum for the first 5,000 sheep and for every additional 1,000 the sum of $50

2. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 4,000 sheep and less than 5,000 constitute the second class and must pay $200 per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 3,000 sheep and less than 4,000 constitute the third class and must pay $150 per annum.

4 Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 2,000 sheep and less than 3,000 constitute the fourth class and must pay $100 per annum.

5 Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 1,500 sheep and less than 2,000 constitute the fifth class and must pay $75 per annum.

6. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control 1,000 sheep and less than 1,500 constitute the sixth class and must pay $50 per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control less than 1,000 sheep constitute the seventh class and must pay $25 per annum

8. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control less than 500 sheep constitute the eighth class and must pay $15 per annum.

SEC 2 Every person who shall engage in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep, or who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo, State of California, any business, trade, profession, or calling, for the transaction of which a license is required by any Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county, without taking out or procuring the license prescribed by such Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250, and unless said fine be paid shall be imprisoned in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 3 The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the license provided for in this Ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3 3 50 of the Political Code of the State of California.

SEC. 4. The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed suitable bank licenses for the Tax-Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance with blank receipts for the Tax Collector when sold

SEC. 5. The Tax Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the county.

SEC. 6. All money collected for licenses under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of the county.

SEC. 7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after 20 days from its passage and all Ordinances, or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This Ordinance shall be published in the Inyo INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo County, at least four weeks, and publication to be made for a period of twenty days after the adoption thereof, and said Ordinance to take effect in twenty days from its adoption.

The above Ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, October 4 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes—Harger, Eldred and Robinson.

Noes—None. J. D. HARGER,

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO. CAL.

Office at Mr. Poole's residence.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS,

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Independence Hotel,

Independence - - - Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

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JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

IRVING J. WOODIN, M. D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.

W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

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AL. GRIFFITH.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING. GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING.

FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING.

FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH,

Independence.

115 CLAY STREET, 117

SMITH'S STORE

IS The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, &c. Beauty and Happiness, Name, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, when Medical Aid, when necessary. [illegible] PICTURES, in [illegible]

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles OF Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc AT

L. WOOD'S CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries an canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES, PEANUTS, WALNUTS, TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:

HAWTHORNE NEV.

BRANCHES:

Wabuska, Nev.,

CONSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.

AGENCIES:

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

U. S. STAGE CO.,

HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,

HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,

Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co.'s.

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TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS, &c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FROM HARRIS' Pacific Medical Institute

MEN ONLY

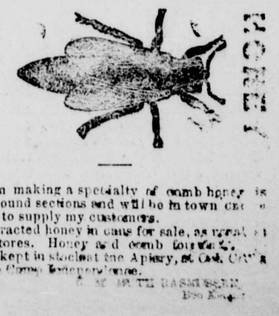
WONDERFUL in their Curative Powers, PHYSICAL DECAY, in Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN NINETY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT. One Month, $3.00. Two Months, $5.00. Three Months, $7.00.

HARRIS REMEDY CO., Sole Owners, 806½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

UNMARRIED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. GIVEN FREE TRIAL.



I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town one week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, St. Cloud, Cal. Orders above figures respectively.

THE BASSETT.

MY FRIEND AND MY BOOKS.

I bid my friend, the more that friend I love,
Into my reading room and by my side,
Glad, if some happy hours he may abide,
Nor he nor I take heed how swift they move:
This is, I wot, true friendship's charm to prove,
When two kinned hearts, in mutual faith allied
Mingle their thoughts and words in one warm tide,
That flows all doubts and jealousies above!

In fellowship so dear, one fault I own—
Discourtesy to friends, my guest before:
And till he came, enough for my delight;
Left now, alas! in disrespectful plight,
And mute, nor with reproachful look or tone,
Prone on their face and tossed upon the floor!

—William C. Richards in The Cosmopolitan.

PLUMAGE FOR LADIES' HATS.

Insectivorous Birds Not Used for That Purpose—Supply from Foreign Lands.

From time to time a great ado is made by the friends of the feathered kingdom because women will insist on decorating their hats and bonnets with the plumes and heads of unfortunate birds. Such decoration has long been pronounced ridiculous and in bad taste, but the words of the critics had no effect until they showed the farmers the danger which menaced them in the destruction of insectivorous birds. This agitation resulted in the passage of a law forbidding the killing of this class of birds, and in some states the penalty was made so severe that a woman would be liable to arrest if caught on the street wearing one of the protected birds. Even now, however, it is frequently asserted that the law is not enforced as it should be, and spasmodic efforts are made to stop the traffic in this line of goods. Investigation shows that the law is not violated so much as is commonly supposed.

Before a bird appears as the decoration for a bonnet, it passes through a good many hands. Soon after the hunter bags it, it is turned over to the commission or "raw stock" man, as he is termed, and then goes to some big manufacturing house, where it is made up for the trade. Then the jobber takes charge of it, and after perhaps one or two more transfers the real milliner gets it, and places it upon a bit of feminine headgear to charm the eyes of the masculine world.

There are in this city several commission or raw stock houses, which buy from hunters all over the country. One of these houses is located on Cortlandt street. A reporter went through the entire establishment without discovering an insectivorous bird. The staple birds in the trade are the tern and heron, although a good many gulls are used. The feathers of these birds are all of quiet colors, but that does not make the slightest difference, as the manufacturers turn out any color desired. All they want is that the feathers shall be strong and well shaped, and then they can turn out a more gaudily colored bird than nature ever produced in her most eccentric mood. In the great manufacturing establishments not a single feather is wasted, even the small feathers on the body being used in paste work. Such patchwork is naturally not noteworthy for strict adherence to nature, but it sells just as well nevertheless.

The commission man whose place was visited told the reporter that probably not one-tenth of the birds used by milliners in this country now are insectiverous, and most of the few that are used come from Africa or South America, where the supply is inexhaustible. The tern and heron, which are chiefly used, are fish eaters, and their loss will never be felt. The prices of these birds vary greatly from time to time. At present a tern skin, preserved by arsenic, just as it comes from the hunters, is worth from forty to fifty cents in the city. The aigret, or plume, of the snowy heron, is worth $18 or $20 an ounce, but only last February it brought $62 an ounce. It takes a dozen or more birds to supply an ounce of these plumes, but, of course, the common feathers are also used.—New York Commercial Advertiser.

Flowers in the Hat.

It is the custom in the Tyrol for a man, when he is engaged to be married, to wear a bouquet in his hat. The damsel gives him, every day or two, a fresh bouquet, picked from the flower pots in her window. Should she prove fickle, and jilt the swain, the other young men of the village assemble under her window and throw down the flower pots.

A stranger wonders, on seeing so many men with bouquets stuck in their hats, why they do not marry, especially as not a few of them are what we call "old bachelors." The explanation is that the village commune will not allow any person to marry, unless he can show that he has laid by a sum of money sufficient to support a family.

Sometimes a dozen or more of engaged young men and women, despairing of ever getting money enough to secure the commune's permission, go on a pilgrimage to Rome, begging their way on foot. When there they are married, but on their return to the native village they are fined as a punishment for breaking the law.—Youth's Companion.

A German National Dish.

Some German national dishes claim a long and honorable descent—for example, the famous Klosse or Knodeln. With us, instead of having refined these, we have had them handed down in the form of provincial dumplings, unwelcome and indigestible, these heavy masses having no connection with the good old Saxon light and delicate Klosse. Their chief ingredients were always eggs, bread coarsely ground, meat and fish. In later periods potatoes, rice and other vegetables have furnished varieties. The bread used for them must be light, without crust, either grated, crumbled or soaked in cold water or milk; they must be lightly handled, the fingers dipped in water while forming them into balls the size of an egg. Lay them apart, put them into gently boiling soup, water or milk, wet the spoon as each one is dropped, in chives, onions, parsley or spice. All Klosse must be served hot.—The Argonaut.

Protection Against Yellow Fever.

The problem of protection against yellow fever by inoculation seems in a fair way to solution by the Brazilian doctor, Freire, who has been seven years at work on the subject. According to a recent account, the number of persons already inoculated is 6,524. There have died from yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro, between Jan., 1885, and Sept., 1886, 1,675 persons, of whom eight had been inoculated (in 1884, the method being then imperfect). This gives a mortality of about 1 per 1,000 for the inoculated, and 1 per cent. for the uninoculated. It is remarkable that there has been no epidemic of yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro this year (a thing not known for the last thirty-five years). The microbe of yellow fever is called "Cryptococcus xanthogenicus." Dr. Freire gets a culture liquid for inoculation, on the principles of M. Pasteur's methods, and he injects about one gram of it subcutaneously.—Frank Leslie's.

PRESCRIPTION CLERKS' WORK.

Careful Druggists and Others Who Save Doctors from Blunders.

A prescription clerk with years of experience talked the other day about fatal errors made by those who compound drugs.

"Yes," said he, "a druggist who makes a blunder that costs a life may as well go out of business or move away to escape his reputation. But, let me tell you, such blunders are few in proportion to the opportunities for making them. Take my own experience, for instance. I made one year an average of the number of prescriptions I put up daily during that time. I found I had averaged forty odd per day—call it forty. Now that foots up about 14,000 for the year. A thoroughly competent prescription clerk is able to average five prescriptions each hour. Of course some prescriptions require a long time to fill, but others are put up very quickly, so that, if a man has them to do, he can average, as I say, five per hour.

"Well, now, there are over 500 stores in New York city employing two prescription clerks each. That makes 1,000 clerks, and if each averages, say forty prescriptions per day or 14,000 in a year, the total will be 1,000 times that, or about 14,000,000 prescriptions put up in this city every year. The total is more than that at the daily average I named, but let it stand for round numbers. Yes, the amount is large, but then multiply that by 20,000 to cover New York state, and I dare swear that with so many chances to kill somebody, there are fewer fatal blunders by druggists than are made by the same number of men in any other vocation.

"But a prescription clerk must not only guard himself against blunders liable to be made by himself, as he is frequently called upon to save physicians from fatal or disagreeable errors. How? Why, a clerk on reading a prescription may find that ingredients are disproportioned so that if the written order was obeyed somebody would soon be a subject for burial. For instance, a clerk may get a prescription for pills with poisonous ingredients. The physician has written the proper relative quantities of the drugs, but has in haste or heedlessness neglected to order how many pills to make of the compounded mass. He has neglected to write in his prescription whether the compound is to be made into one mighty pill or into fifty little ones. One of the latter might effect a cure, whereas the entire mass, if dropped down an unsuspecting throat, would be about the last the patient would ever swallow.

"What do we do in such a case? That depends upon who the physician is and what the customer may be. If the doctor be one whom we know we may right the error, if we are certain as to what should be done. That is, we may put up prescriptions daily for a physician, and so become acquainted with his methods and treatments. But, if we do not know the doctor, and if the customer is an educated person, we say to the customer: 'Doctor So-and-so has doubtless intended differently than he has written here, and we think you had best go back to him and say that your druggist desires him to see the prescription again before it is put up.' An educated person will at once understand that a physician, under stress of professional anxieties, may have made some little slip, and the doctor does not suffer. But if the customer be an ignorant person the action to be taken differs. We desire not to injure the physician, but if we were to say to an ignorant and uneducated customer that his doctor had made such blunder in his prescription that we could not put it up, why the customer would never forgive the medical man, but would out upon him as a quack. Yes, I'll tell you how we do. I'd say to that uneducated customer: 'Now, sir, one of the ingredients in this prescription is very difficult to get, and it will require some time—come back in three hours, and it will be ready for you.' Then we send the prescription at once to the doctor, who sees the error, corrects it, and puts us in shape to go ahead. But do you suppose the doctor likes it? Why, I have saved doctors from serious consequences before now, and had them fly into a passion at what they called impertinent meddling, and advise their patients to shun us as incompetents. But I have observed that the suggested change is made or the omission is supplied before the medicine is prepared. Other physicians, however, appreciate the service rendered them."

Then the experienced prescription clerk was asked if the pasting of one label over another was approved by the pharmaceutical code of ethics, whereupon the E. P. C. grew warm.

"A druggist who does that," said he, "is absolutely lazy. The recognized right way is always to soak off old labels—remove them entirely and neatly. I have in times of great haste scatched off a label with my knife. That was slovenly, but it was at least right and safe. No, all druggists do not do it, but they should. I know they do not, because I have myself soaked six labels from a bottle brought in for a prescription."—New York Sun.

Tunneling the Rocky Mountains.

One of the most prodigious engineering projects now on the tapis is that for tunneling the Rocky mountains under Tray's peak, which rises no less than 14,441 feet above the level of the sea. It is stated that at 4,441 feet below the peak, by tunneling from east to west for 25,000 feet direct, communication could be opened between the valleys on the Atlantic slope and those on the Pacific side. This would shorten the distance between Denver in Colorado and Salt Lake City in Utah, and consequently the distance between the Missouri river, say at St. Louis, and San Francisco nearly 300 miles, and there would be little more required in the way of ascending or descending or tunneling mountains. Part of the work has already been accomplished. The country from the Missouri to the foot of the Rockies rises gradually in rolling prairie until an elevation is reached of 5,200 feet above the sea level. The Rockies themselves rise at various places to a height exceeding 11,000 feet. Of the twenty most famous passes only seven are below 10,000 feet, while five are upward of 12,000, and one is 13,000 feet. The point from which it is proposed to tunnel is sixty miles due west from Denver, and, although one of the highest peaks, it is by far the narrowest in the great backbone of the American continent.—New York Sun.

The Mystery of Ozone.

The curious substance known as ozone, the nature of which was so long a mystery, and about which so many conflicting hypotheses have been devised, is now becoming well known to us. Ozone is a denser form of oxygen. Its specific gravity is 24, that of common oxygen being 16, and that of hydrogen 1. It is highly probable that its molecules contain three similar oxygen atoms. In the concentrated state it is a powerful irritant poison, and it is very unstable, decomposing with explosion and with evolution of heat, and exerting a most powerful action on oxidizable materials.—London Lancet.

AN ANSWER DEMANDED.

Is There a Hidden Cause for Most Suffering? A Careful Investigation.

The inhabitants of Boston and New England have been considerably awakened the past week over some important facts which have come out in articles in the papers as to the real cause of most modern diseases. Every one has known that there has been some mysterious cause for unexplained suffering that even the doctors could not account for. A hidden disease has been shown to be the real cause of most so called pneumonia, convulsions, apoplexy, etc. If this is true, it is of greatest importance that we understand it thoroughly. With this end in view, a representative of this paper has collected facts from various sources which are given herewith.

REPORTER AND DOCTOR.

Dr. J. H. Cutler, who resides at 20 Popular street, said: "I have, in common with all physicians, observed the alarming increase of kidney diseases leading to that fearful scourge, Bright's disease, and have been constantly seeking for the proper means of meeting it. I have been prescribing Hunt's Remedy for a great many of my patients with great success. I also administered it to my mother, and with much benefit."

Mr. Samuel Littlefield, 1482 Washington street, said: "I was troubled with kidney disease for years, which finally turned to gravel. I would be free from suffering for a long while, and then have the most terrible pains in my back. I also had inflammation of the worst kind in my bladder, and I was altogether in a fearful condition. I went to several physicians, but all to no purpose, and I found I was growing very feeble. A friend in Malden urged me to use Hunt's Remedy. He had been cured of gravel and liver complaint by its use, and believed it would help me. Well, its effect was wonderful, and I cannot too highly thank my friend for the timely recommendation he made. I wish I could make every one know and understand what a valuable medicine it is."

Mrs. Wm. Gray, 1416 Tremont street, said: "I was troubled with kidney disease for a number of years, at times being so bad from swollen limbs and pains in the back that I was completely under the doctor's care. I received only temporary benefit until I began using Hunt's Remedy, which cured me entirely, and I cannot say too much in its favor."

Captain Joseph L. Hayden, connected with the Walworth Manufacturing Company, residing at 924 East Fourth street, South Boston, spoke in the highest terms of Hunt's Remedy. "Many of my friends in Enfield, Mass., have used it with unusual results, and would not be without it, I employed it in my family when other remedies had proved wholly useless, and it was remarkable in its results. It completely cured my wife of pain in the back."

WELL WITHOUT; DYING WITHIN.

Mr. H. Burney, baggagemaster of the Eastern Railroad, declared that he had used Hunt's Remedy in his family for a long time, and would not be without it. He had not only found it good for kidney complaints (a trouble with which all railroad men are more or less afflicted) but his wife had used it successfully in a severe case of what was, apparently, dyspepsia.

The uniform testimony which was given to the worth of this Remedy in Boston was born out by equally strong statements from residents in the suburbs.

Mr. Joseph G. Bicknell of Cambridgeport asserted that he had been a great sufferer. The fluids he passed were thick with brick dust sediment, and were voided with the greatest pain. Within four days from the time he began using Hunt's Remedy he passed a gravel stone larger than a pea, followed by other smaller ones. A speedy cure was the result, and he cannot recommend the remedy too highly.

Mr. George P. Cox, proprietor of the last factory at Malden, had seen such wonderful effects of Hunt's Remedy among so many of his relatives and friends that he was enthusiastic in its favor. He had not only used it himself with the greatest benefit, but two cousins, William W. and John F. Cox, had experienced untold relief. He would not be without it if it cost $5 a bottle.

Such statements lead us to the inevitable conclusion that, while Bright's disease of the kidneys is the concealed and actual cause of many complaints which bear other names, it can be both met and cured. Let all readers look to their condition at once, and thoroughly convince themselves whether they are or are not in perfect health, and then use that means which has been proven, and is known to be both pure, efficient, and good.

A Real Estate Revival.

Eastern Youth—No, you'll never get me away from the east. I'm going to settle down alongside the old folks.

Omaha Real Estate Man (on a trip)—Well, I should feel that way too if I were in your place. By the way, I wish you'd ask your mother for some good waffle recipes. A young lady who belongs to the Housekeeping society wants them.

"The Housekeeping society!"

"Yes, all the pretty girls in Omaha are organizing a society of that kind. The object is to learn housekeeping thoroughly, and all have to promise that when married they will do their own house work. By the way, I can sell you a lot very cheap now."

"Give me a big one, with a house on it."—Omaha World.

An Unreasonable Mule.

Sam Johnsing, an Austin colored man, has a mule that balks. After Sam had belabored the mule for an hour the animal trotted off all right.

"Dar," said Sam confidentially to the mule, "dar, yer see. Ef yer would only do what's right we mout lib togedder jes' like two brudders."—Texas Siftings.

A Clever Customer.

Facetious Barber (to customer)—Your hair, sir, reminds me of the great George Washington.

Customer—Why so?

Facetious Barber—Because it can't lie.

Customer—Ah! upright hair, I presume. Very good.—New York Mercury.

Profound and Important.

You can be sure that the man who is put down as a religious fanatic was a fanatic before he got to be religious.—Louisville Democrat.

—A tragic incident recently took place in a prison-yard near Prague. A young soldier on guard, whose father and mother were sentenced, the former to twenty years' imprisonment and the latter to imprisonment for life, when he was but eight years old, recognized his father in one of the prisoners. He embraced the old man, but was repulsed by him, and in the evening from shame and grief shot himself dead with his rifle.

HAPPINESS OF FLIGHT.

The Pure Enjoyment Which Birds Take in Their Aerial Excursions.

May we not infer that all animals whose muscular development is greater in proportion to their bulk than that of man should derive from its exercise a greater intensity of pleasure, greater absolutely in proportion to the attainments and less interfered with by the greater muscular ease with which they are accomplished. If this is so the majority of the mammalia and almost all birds should in their powers of speedy movements on earth or lofty flight in the air possess resources of mental pleasure intense beyond ours and less subject to be dimmed by the pain of overstrained muscles. The power of flight is without doubt associated with pleasures which we can not directly gauge or estimate, but of the value of which our desires can give us some idea. That birds distinctly enjoy the exercise of their powers there can be no manner of doubt. Having once acquired the power of flight or inherited it from their sauropsidan ancestor, they have developed it far beyond all the requirements of their individual or specific life. If it were not pleasurable, then flight would be discontinued when it was no longer necessary. But, as a fact, bird life presents innumerable instances of the maintenance of the powers of flight in species to whose existence it is by no means essential. The skylark does not soar from mercenary motives; pigeons, domesticated for generations, fly about all day long, though they need to seek neither food nor shelter. It is not necessary to watch birds on the wing for very long to convince one's self that the act of flight is one of pure enjoyment, that it is cultivated and adorned with the refinements which characterize an "accomplishment." Such is the evolution of the tumbler pigeon, such the more refined and masterly hovering of some birds who possess the power of so balancing themselves on a slanting breeze as to remain motionless with respect to the earth, without apparently moving a wing or a feather, floating all the time, still and calm.—*Nineteenth Century.*

—A stout, red-nosed man offered to wager a ten dollar bill that he could close his eyes, and, simply by taste, name any kind of liquor in the house. The bet was taken. "This is genuine port," said the fat man, tasting from a wine glass; "and this is whisky," and so on. A wag then poured a few drops of water into a glass, and handed it to the taster. "This is—ah—ah—this is (tasting it several times)—by Jupiter! gentlemen, I lose the bet. I never tasted this liquor before."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

□—The volcanoes Popocatepetl and Ixtaccihutl, says a Mexican exchange, present a grand spectacle on clear mornings. They are covered with ice and snow from their tops to within a few hundred feet of their bases. This is a regular phenomenon of the summer months.

—Colonel William T. Shaw, a well-known Iowa volunteer officer of the war, is writing a history of the battle of Shiloh, which will be published in book form.

—"Johnny," says a fond mother to her boy," which would you rather do, speak French or Spanish?" "I would rather," said Johnny, rubbing his waistband and looking expressively at the table, "I would rather talk turkey."

TEXAS TO THE FRONT AGAIN.

Two Houston Men Invest $1 Each and Make $30,000.

The story of how The Louisiana State Lottery Company deals out fortunes every month is known far and near. Chances in the drawings are eagerly taken by all classes. How many persons have been suddenly made rich by this institution would be hard to tell—the number would almost seem incredible. It can be safely said, however, that residents of every State in the Union have profited by it. One of the many made happy by the last drawing was W. H. Anthony, a dairyman of Houston, Tex., who held one-tenth of No. 50,255, which drew the capital prize of $150,000, collected by Wells, Fargo & Co's Express through the firm of T. W. House of Houston.

The other tenth of this ticket was held by Mr. George H. Zapp of the same place. This gentleman, accompanied by his son, arrived in the city Wednesday night, and on presenting his ticket at the company's office the following morning was handed a check on the New Orleans National Bank. He was greatly in need of the money, and on the receipt of the news of his good luck he fairly wept with joy. Mr. Zapp is a native of Germany, but for the past eight years has made his home in Houston where he has been clerking in a cotton press. He is a large, fine looking man, 55 years of age, and has a wife and three children. He has not decided what use he will make of his newly found fortune, but will look out for some profitable way of investing it. Mr. Zapp has visited New Orleans before and will remain here several days to renew old acquaintances.

Apropos of Mr. Zapp's visit to this city it might be mentioned that his nephew, Mr. Orsini Zapp, of Round Top, Texas, came here on a similar errand in May, 1885. He was also the winner of $15,000. The money he put out in land and stock in Fayette county, Texas. To-day he is one of the most prominent farmers in that section of the country, and is blessed with a happy family and has all the comforts of life. An investment of $1 in The Louisiana State Lottery started him on the road to prosperity.—*New Orleans Picayune*, Aug. 13.

Uncle John—Why, my girl, you've grown like a cucumber vine! What progress are you making toward matrimony? Clara—Well, uncle, I'm on my fifth lap.

"Be wise to-day;" 'tis madness to defer." Don't neglect your cough. If you do your fate may be that of the countless thousands who have done likewise, and who to-day fill consumptives' graves. Night-sweats, spitting of blood, weak lungs, and consumption itself if taken in time can be cured by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." This wonderful preparation has no equal as a remedy for lung and Throat diseases. All druggists.

Polite New York Shoe Clerk—I am sorry, madam, but we haven't your size in lady's shoes in the store. If you wait a day or two we'll send to Chicago and get them for you.

USEFUL AND HURTFUL MEDICINES.

There is a certain class of remedies for constipation absolutely useless. These are boluses and potions made in great part of podophyllin, aloes, rhubarb, gamboge, and other worthless ingredients. The damage they do to the stomachs of those who use them is incalculable. They evacuate the bowels, it is true, but always do so violently and profusely, and besides, gripe the bowels. Their effect is to weaken both them and the stomach. Better far to use the agreeable and salutary aperient, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the laxative effect of which is never preceded by pain, or accompanied by a convulsive, violent action of the bowels. On the contrary, it invigorates those organs, the stomach and the entire system. As a means of curing and preventing malarial fevers, no medicine can compare with it, and it remedies nervous debility, rheumatism, kidney and bladder inactivity, and other inorganic ailments.

Gushing females may begin arranging their choicest bouquets. A heathenish and murderous Chinaman is in jail for shooting a Chicago policeman.

FRIGHTFUL WASTE.

Consumption carries off its thousands of victims every year. Yes, thousands of human lives are being wasted that might be saved, for the fact is now established that consumption, in its early stages, is curable. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will, if used in time, effect a permanent cure. It has no equal as a remedy for bronchitis, coughs and colds. Its efficacy has been proved in thousands of cases. All druggists.

It may be necessary to cauttion Jay Gould's folks against feeding that baby with watered milk.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Coughs, Colds, and Sore Throat quickly relieved by "*Brown's Bronchial Troches.*" 25 cts. a box.

BABY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSED PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great SKIN CURE, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

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OPIUM HABIT CURED satisfactory before any pay. Prof. J. M. Barton, 25th Ward, Cincinnati, O.

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WHAT WE WANT
WHAT WE WANT
WHAT WE WANT

is trade—customers, and plenty of them; the kind that are ready and willing to pay cash for supplies, want good value for their money, and when they get it appreciate the trade and stay with us year after year. We can always suit better when we learn to understand each other. To secure this we must deal fair and square with everybody, and this we try to do. We must change with the markets, but always try to go down as well as up. Flour in last list $6.25, now $5.25 for the very best grades, and not likely to be lower. Ask for Last Price List free. Smith's Cash Store, 115 and 117 Clay street, San Francisco, Cal.

DUJARDIN'S LIFE ESSENCE

is a combination of Phosphorus, Albumen, Protogon, Lime, Soda and Iron, which act on the Brain, Nerves and Stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting Digestion, Curing Dyspepsia, in every form, Headache, Neuralgia, Insomnia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration and Impotence. In Hysteria and Epilepsy its effect are magical. In Consumption its nutritive qualities are beyond comparison with other preparations. Its action is shown by the increasing strength and weight of the patient, and the loss of cough and night sweats. It is a brain, nerve, and life giving tonic. Price, $1.50 per bottle.

☞ FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SURE CURE DISCOVERED FOR CATARRH
Lauderbach's German Catarrh Remedy.
Price $1. Samples free at Druggists. Mailed for 10c. in stamps. THOUSANDS CURED since the discovery of this method of treatment. Every mail brings letters from grateful persons CURED. B. S. LAUDERBACH & CO., Newark, N. J., U.S.A.

A TWENTY YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

770 BROADWAY, N. Y., March 17, 1886.

I have been using ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS for 20 years, and found them one of the best of family medicines. Briefly summing up my experience, I say that when placed on the small of the back ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS fill the body with nervous energy, and thus cure fatigue, brain exhaustion, debility and kidney difficulties. For women and children I have found them invaluable. They never irritate the skin or cause the slightest pain, but cure sore throat, croupy coughs, colds, pains in side, back or chest, indigestion and bowel complaints.

C. D. FREDRICKS.

Now is the time when the managers of fall fairs fall foul of each other.

The huge, drastic, griping, sickening pills are fast being superseded by Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets."

If anybody is seeking more lovely weather than this he will not find it this side of California.

3 month's treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

The Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars in LETTER by return mail. NAME PAPER.
Chichester Chemical Co.,
2313 Madison Square, Philadn., Pa
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
EFFERVESCENT, ECONOMICAL, EFFICACIOUS.
Beware of INDIGESTION's pain
And CONSTIPATION's cruel reign;
For often in their wake proceed
The sable pall and mourner's weed;
Then check these troubles ere an hour,
In TARRANT'S SELTZER lies the power.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for
TANSILLS PUNCH 5¢ CIGAR
Everybody wants "Tansill's Punch" 5c cigar now; they were always good but of late they have improved. I heartily approve of your way of doing business, you are sure to hold and increase your trade.
A. AREND, Druggist, Chicago, Ill.
Address G. B. CORWIN & CO., Agents for Pacific Coast, 925 Market Street, San Francisco.

FREDERICKSBURG
Brewing Company.
OF SAN JOSE,
Again carried off the First Prizes for best
EXPORT AND DRAUGHT
LAGER BEERS
AT LAST EXPOSITION.
General Depot,
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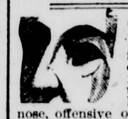

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY.....OCTOBER 29, 1887.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

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PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—As every thread of gold is valuable, so is every moment of time.

—Der real dreasure of dis worldt vas so schmall dot a feller could shtuff em all on der outside in of his heart.—*Pretzel's Weekly.*

—A poor little college does not make a man bigger by giving him a title that is to be added to his name and become a nuisance forever.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—Four useless things when empty: A head without brains; a wit without judgment; a heart without honesty; a purse without money.—*The Earth.*

—Some new springs have been discovered in New Jersey. The milkmen there have reduced their price to five cents a quart.—*Boston Bulletin.*

—When a peach tree has more fruit than it can ripen, it quietly drops the weakest, as a man should drop his bad habits in order to ripen the good.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

—"Doctor," said Mr. Timid, "I am very fond of the water, but I don't want to take cold; what shall I do?" "Don't want to take hold? Then let go. Dollar'n 'alf, please."—*Burdette.*

—An extensive practice.—Counsel (to servant of young doctor)—"Had your master a large practice?" Servant—"At one time a lady used to call every day; but she is dead now."—*Landbote.*

—So Annie is married?" "Yes. She discarded Tom and married old Goldbugge, the banker. They sailed to-day to spend their honeymoon in Paris." "Moneymoon, you mean."—*Town Topics.*

—Abjure slang sternly and upon principle, if for no other reason, because it narrows your vocabulary. It is the favorite refuge of the slovenly and the indolent. If your thought does not deserve a neat dress, keep it in some back closet of your own brain.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Young wife—"O, Mr. Jones, I'm so sorry Tom brought you home to dinner to-day. If he had told me you were coming I'd have had something nice, and I haven't a thing in the house fit to eat." Mr. Jones—"Now please don't say a word about it, my dear madam. You needn't worry yourself a particle. I take the most of my meals at home myself."—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

—Sub-Editor—"Here's one of the most senseless things I ever handled. I don't understand it at all." Editor—"What's it about?" Sub-Editor—"I can't make out even that. I guess the waste basket is the proper place for it." Editor—"No, no! Put it in the funny column, I guess, probably, that is where it's intended to go."—*Baltimore Herald.*

—Speculator (enthusiastically)—"I tell you, gentlemen, there is wealth in the Great Argent mining country. Rock fairly glistens with silver." Returned miner—"I can testify to that. There is a fortune there, gentlemen." Speculator—"Have you been prospecting in that locality?" Returned miner—"Yes; just come back. I left my fortune there."—*Binghamton Republican.*

—Plantation Philosophy.—De greates' truth is sometimes told by the biggest liar.——I doan' kere how smart er man is de fust thing he knows he'll meet er man dat's jes er little smarter.——Dar is ez much danger in oberdoin' er thing ez dar is in not doin' it well ernuff. De dog mighty often runs so fas' dat he falls ober de rubbit and den lets him git er way.——It's er putty hard matter fur er man dat's got on er po' suit o' cloze ter be in er good humor wid de worl'. De strawberry is nearly allus sour when de seed bergins to show.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

MUTILATED MONEY.

The System of Redemption Adopted by the U. S. Treasury Department.

I am often asked whether this or that piece of mutilated money is redeemable. It is safe to say, unless the money's identity is entirely gone, that it is redeemable. In fact, one may say that money in the shape of ashes can be restored. It is a fact that after the Chicago fire ashes were redeemed. It came about in this way: It is customary in banks to do money up in packages, say of $10,000 each, and in the big fire of course hundreds and hundreds of these packages were reduced to ashes. But the shape of the package remained, and wherever the package could be sent on to Washington without crumbling the ashes, the money was sure to be replaced. It was done by nimble-fingered women in the Treasury Department, whose trained touch and sight are wonderfully acute. It is well known that the ashes of a newspaper, if dampened, will show traces of the printing. So was it with the bills. These women would moisten the package of apparently useless ashes, and to their experienced eye the number and character of the bill would at once appear as if they had touched it with a magic wand. So thousands and thousands of dollars were redeemed by these patient women. A friend of mine, a country merchant, afraid of banks, placed a large sum of money in bills in a stone jar on a shelf in his store, where he thought it would be quite safe. When he went to look at it one day some time after, it was a mass of fragments. Mice had got into the jar and chewed the bills into the minutest parts. Then they had mixed them all up, and altogether it was a fearful looking mess. He sent a cigar-box full of it to me. I forwarded it to Washington, and what do you think? Out of the $1,145 originally in the pile, a little over $1,000 was redeemed, the parts beyond recall being only the mere fibers of the bills. So the man lost only $100 by his foolishness. The reclamation of such money is done entirely by women, whose patience especially fits them for the monotonous work.—*Bank President Law, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—There are 672 colored preachers in the city of Raleigh, N. C.

—The test of your Christian character should be that you are a joy-bearing angel to the world.—*Beecher.*

—We never graduate in religion, because the nearer we are to God the more we see there is to be learned.

—Wesleyan University receives $25,000 from the estate of Oliver Hoyt, and Cornell College, Iowa, receives $10,000.

—The Rev. Dr. A. C. Hirsch, of Cincinnati, has accepted the Presidency of the University of the Pacific at an annual salary of $3,000.

—More than one-half of the Congregational ministers in the United States engaged in pastoral work are home missionairies—1,571 in all. The proportion is increasing.

—There are few signs in a soul's state more alarming than that of religious indifference; that is, the spirit of thinking all religions equally true, the real meaning of which is, that all religions are equally false.—*F. W. Robertson.*

—The Episcopal Church in Virginia claims to have 6,000 colored communicants, who have 30 places of worship exclusively their own. In West Virginia, ten years ago, the Episcopal churches had 1,300 communicants, now the number is 2,719.—*United Presbyterian.*

—If a member is bent on running your church, let him run, only keep him in the right track. If he takes a notion not to do that, then cut the traces. But so long as he is headed in the right direction, don't be too particular about his gait or paces.—*Interior.*

—There is a law in Washington Territory compelling the teachers of public schools to teach physiology and hygiene, and if they do not teach the same they can not draw school money; also, if the pupils will not study those studies they can be expelled from the school.

—A teacher of one of the Boston primary schools was instructing a class in the first rudiments of geography, and, speaking of the poles, she said: "I wonder if any of you can tell me the names of the poles?" "Yes, ma'am; I can," said a bright little fellow, the son of a well-known electrician. "Well, Johnny, what are they?" "Pos'tive and neg'tive!" came the authoritative response.—*Golden Days.*

—A typographical error appeared in the Portland *Sunday Times*, a few years ago, which resulted more happily than is usual in such cases. In announcing a church supper and concert, the word concert was perverted to dance. A young man who read the item and was attracted by the dance, strolled into the vestry. He became so much interested that he afterward attended church services there, professed religion, and is now a highly esteemed clergyman.

WIT AND WISDOM.

—Happiness is not perfected until it is shared.—*Jane Porter.*

—Successful treachery is worse than honest defeat.—*American Merchant Traveler.*

—The man without enemies may not be much of a man, but he has a soft time of it.

—Politeness is money, which enriches not him who receives it, but him who dispenses it.

—The wise head that makes a sight draft on a sensible heart, will have his paper honored with full payment of common sense.—*Whitehall Times.*

—The strongest men are the most tender-hearted. The coolest and sweetest waters flow from under the greatest rocks.—*W. W. Battershall.*

—This is the time of year when the snowshovel, bedecked with cobwebs, sits in the cellar window and leers at the lawn-mower as it rattles painfully over the places where the grass has been kept off.

—A crank in Savannah, Mo., shot at the woman who refused him, but the ball was stopped by her bustle, made of old newspapers, and she was uninjured. Now is the time to subscribe.—*Marden Gazette.*

—She Could Climb a Tree.—

There was a young lady in Worcester,
Who was chased by a big Shanghai rorcester:
So frightened was she
That see "shinned" up a tree!
No one being present to borcester.

—*Boston Globe.*

—Sunday-school scholar to teacher: —Did you say the hairs of my head are numbered? Teacher—Yes, my dear. Sunday-school scholar—Well, then (pulling out a hair and presenting it), what's the number of this one?—*Our Country Home.*

—"My dear," said the elegant Mr. Smoothemdown to his wife, "why this unprecedented delay in the preparation of the matutinal refreshment?" "You old fool you, if you mean why breakfast ain't ready, it's because you was too lazy to git up and split the wood."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—As long as we are young, suffering and sorrow is a hurricane which robs us of our health. As we grow old, however, it partakes more and more of the nature of a zephyr, which merely adds one more furrow in our wrinkled faces and one more white curl to our hair.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—"Do you not often wonder, George," she said, softly, as they stood at the gate, "at the infinite number of stars, where that vast, silent, eternal procession is going and whence it came?" "Ye-es," replied George, rather hesitatingly, "but don't you find that to look at the sky for any length of time makes the back of your neck ache?"—*N. Y. Sun.*

CHARMING NIAGARA.

A Few Words About the Neighborhood of the Famous Falls.

While hundreds of tourists visit the Falls of Niagara every season, not one in a thousand actually sees the river. But with the "freeing of Niagara," celebrated by New York State and Canada, July 15, 1885, the river experienced a new birth. Hereafter, in the true spirit of this international bond, the traveler, having enjoyed restored nature at the points comprised within the limits of the International Park Survey, may explore Niagara river to where, actually freed from its high, precipitous mural boundaries, it pours the waters of our upper inland seas into the broad Ontario. Here culminates the historic interest of the Niagara frontier, as at the Whirlpool modern rock-readings tell us to seek a clew to its geolggical past. For of few other rivers may it be said that they have a threefold charm, appealing alike to artist, historian and man of science.

True lovers of Niagara hope that the day is not far distant when the International Park will consist of not merely a mile strip on the American bank, but a grand double boulevard, running from Buffalo to Youngstown, and on the Canadian cliffs from the Horseshoe Falls to Queenston. As a site for country villas, Lewiston Ridge, with the unnumbered beautiful drives in its neighborhood and its picturesque historical associations, must, as the cities of Western New York grow in wealth and population, become not less famous than the cliffs of Newport.

Below the cataract, the Niagara, although comparatively few tourists discover this fact, has a beauty and grandeur no less imposing than the falls themselves. Not content with its mighty plunge of 165 feet, the river goes surging and tossing downward another 104 feet in its rocky bed over the obliterated falls of a preglacial stream, the remains of a third cataract being still perceptible in the Whirlpool Rapids. At the Whirlpool the river untwists itself like some mighty serpent from its sinuous contortions in this concave prison, to pour itself an emerald-green wave into a channel at right angles with its former course, and henceforth trends northeast with many a gentle curve.

Not until we reach Lewiston Ridge do we turn our backs on the Niagara's stupendous exhibition of power. From this heighth, described by Father Charlevois as "a frightful mountain which hides itself in clouds on which the Titans might attempt to scale the heavens," is a view worthy the expansive canvas of a Bierstadt. The table-land terminates abruptly in an escarpment. Beneath stretch boundless meadowlands as rich as any in agricultural England. They slope gently to the river, which, coming headlong down the gorge, with the leap and roar of the Whirlpool upon it, gradually subsides into a tranquil stream as the bold outlines of the banks above Lewiston fall away into broad, smiling plains. Across the gorge is the Bunker Hill of Canada, crowned by its lofty shaft. Few monuments in the world have so imposing an effect in the landscape as the lonely form of Brock towering in the blue clouds far above the heights of Queenston.

Nestling under the shadow of her mountain is Lewiston, so named in 1805 for Governor Morgan Lewis, of New York. At the extreme north, beyond the village of Youngstown, and commanding the angle at the headland of river and lake, we descry the whole ramparts of Fort Niagara, whence the gallant Pouchot, begirt with enemies, looked out in 1758, vainly attempting to discover moving among the trees the battalions of his allies from the Detroit river. Exactly opposite Fort Niagara lies "fair Newark, once gay, rich and beautiful," presenting to the water's edge her ancient front of crumbling fortresses and gray church towers.—*Jane Meade Welch, in Harper's Magazine.*

ANIMAL DEVELOPMENT.

The End Which All Breeders of Live-Stock Should Work For.

The kind of food furnished to young animals during the earliest part of their existence has an important influence on their character and usefulness in after life. Nearly all breeds are just what their respective breeders make of them, and the profit derived from their culture is governed, to a great extent, by the way they are fed and managed when very young. Since so much of their future usefulness and value in after life depend upon their treatment when young, it would amply pay the breeder to give them a little extra attention at this time, and see that every want is supplied in the best possible manner.

The trouble generally is that the breeder is too anxious to have his young stock grow fast, and oftentimes he is found forcing them along to early maturity with fattening food. This will give them a sleek-looking appearance, and this is just what a great many breeders are working for, but which really is a detriment to the utility and value of the stock in question. What should be aimed at by all breeders in raising their farm stock is a large frame well supplied with strong muscles, and of course this can only be obtained to best advantage by feeding on the right kind of food from the start. Fatty food should always be guarded against, as excessive flesh is quite burdensome to the young animals, and not what they should have at all.

It is not the nature of young stock to be overfat, and when they are found in this condition it is a sure sign of overfeeding, or injudicious feeding, to say the least. The food they eat at this stage of their life should be of such a nature as to develop bone and muscle rapidly, and this is the end which all breeders ought to work for, as it is much more profitable for all concerned.—*Farm, Field and Stockman.*

LITTLE LAUGHS.

Paris claims to have 2,500,000 rats. The annual crop of kid gloves promises well.—Tid Bits.

Agent—Is the lady of the house in? Servant Maid—There are two of us. Which do you want to see?—Tid Bits.

The long and the short of the haul business is that the railroad corporations are doing it.—Milwaukee Journal.

"A toad who disgraces his own warts," is what one Mississippi editor says in alluding to one of his colleagues.—Lowell Citizen.

A fashion writer says the next generation or two of women will abolish corsets. They will have to, or the next generation of corsets or two will abolish women.—Binghamton Republican.

Helen M. Coke writes that "Kisses on her brow are the richest diadem a woman's soul aspires to." And yet the fellow who kisses a young lady on her brow while her rosy lips are making motions like a patent clothes wringer is not the man for the position.—Texas Siftings.

They tell of a very cultured divine in Boston, who, instead of saying, "The collection will now be taken up," impressively remarks, "The accumulation of moneys will now ensue." But a Philadelphia clergyman, a great athlete and lover of sports, forgot himself once and said: "Here endeth the first inning—let us pray."—Texas Siftings.

A gas trust seldom trusts anybody for gas.—Chicago Tribune.

Omaha rejoices and is glad. The city water is now thin enough to run down hill.—San Francisco Alta.

Visitor—How much your hair is like your mother's! Little Girl—Oh, no it isn't! Mamma's comes off and mine don't!—Yonkers Statesman.

As man and wife are one, the husband, when seated with his wife, must be beside himself.—Philadelphia Herald.

Awake from sleep at midnight hour,
He shoots from bed just like a rocket;
The sight his senses all o'erpower—
His wife is going through his pocket!
—Hartford Sunday Journal.

A man recently astonished his wife by coming home with two black eyes. "What have you been doing?" said she. "Getting a pair of sock-," he replied.—Life.

A bright story in grammar is told of a little school girl. "Quarrel," she parsed, "is plural." "Why?" "Because—why it takes two to make one."

[One Touch of Nature, Etc.

There are some evils all must share
And equally endure,
Some miseries the rich must bear
As often as the poor.

When blazing are the solar fires
And shirts to shoulders stick,
The fat rich man blows, puffs, perspires,
As much as lab'rer Dick.

The poor man bathing in the pool
Dreads not the noonday glare,
There he can keep himself as cool
As any millionaire. —Boston Courier.

An Injunction Illustrated.

BEAR

His mother-in-law upbraids him.

AND FOR BEAR.

Where is that mother-in-law now?—Texas Siftings.

A Friend Needed.

The beach is basking in the sun,
The waves break on the shore,
And I sit here to watch for one
Whom all the girls adore.
He comes, the youth I fain would "mash,
And 'mongst all others choose!
He wears a curly blonde mustache
And patent leather shoes.

How blue his eyes, how straight his nose,
How neatly brushed his hair!
How dewy fresh the little rose
That forms his boutonniere!
He passes on with careless tread—
I can but sit and frown;
No friend the magic word has said,
"Miss Jenkins, Mr. Brown!"
—Chicago News.

He Was Complimented.

"No, Algernon, I cannot marry you. Papa will not allow it."

"Why not?"

"Because he says you are an actor."

"Your father is much kinder than the press."—Washington Critic.

A More Important Matter.

Correspondents of The Boston Globe are questioning and arguing whether or not there is or can be such a thing as a self winding watch. But let that pass. What we would like to have invented is a self finding watch key.—Lowell Citizen.

Not That Kind.

"Here's a hair on your shoulder," said his wife, with an ominous calmness.

"Oh—er—yes; I've been playing with the poodle."

"John, don't be silly. Flossie is not a brunette poodle."—Washington Critic.

Out on the Fly.

Higgins—Young Brown seems to be awfully put out because his affair with Miss Moneybags fell through.

Wiggins—If you'd seen him flying down the stairs you'd have known dead sure he was put out.—Judge.

Hard On the Old Man.

He—Then you love me?

She—I do.

He—And I may speak to your pa?

She—No. Speak to ma. Pa ain't anybody in this house.—Boston Courier

An Exoduster's Song.

On Canada's quiet banks I stand,
And cast an anxious eye
To that unhappy bank beyond,
Where all my ledgers lie. —Tid Bits.

SLEEPING WONDERS.

Feats Accomplished by Some Men While in the Arms of Morpheus.

Sleep in most individuals lasts for the space of eight hours. Exceptions to this statement are numerous; whether these arise from duty or laziness we shall not venture to examine. Sir E. Codrington, the famous naval officer, when a midshipman, could watch on deck for nineteen hours; this left only five for sleep, which in his case was most profound—so profound that no noise was sufficiently strong to waken him; yet if the word "Signal!" was whispered in his ear he awoke and was on deck instantly.

Reporters in the House of Commons require great exertions to keep themselves from sleeping. A few years ago a distinguished member of the "gentlemen in the gallery" took down a speech while asleep. His statement rests on his oath. Calvin tells of a friend of his reading aloud to him while asleep. The organ of vision was alone active.

Coleridge, the dreaming philosopher, composed "Kubla Khan" (one of his poems) while fast asleep. Next morning he was sure there had been an acquisition to his literature, but was too negligent to write the stanzas. A few days afterwards he attempted to recall the verses, but they had for the most part fled, and the poem as it now stands is but a fragment.

Every one knows that extreme fatigue induces sleep, and this in spite of surrounding relations which, in ordinary circumstances, would hinder any one from resting. Previous to the shortening of the hours of work, factory children frequently fell asleep while working at the machines, although well aware that they would incur severe punishment by doing so. The North American Indian, at the stake of torture, has been known to go to sleep on the least remission of agony, and will slumber until the fire is applied to awaken him.

It is on record that, during the heat of the battle of the Nile, some of the over-fatigued boys fell asleep upon the deck, and during the attack upon Rangoon, in the Burmese war, the Captain of one of the steam frigates most actively engaged, worn out by the excess of continued mental tension, fell asleep and remained perfectly unconscious for two hours, within a yard of his largest guns, which were being worked energetically the whole period.

Habit and time, place and circumstances predispose us all to sleep. The celebrated pedestrian, Captain Barclay, when accomplishing his extraordinary feat of walking one thousand miles in as many successive hours, obtained at last such a mastery over himself that he fell asleep the instant he lay down. The doctor's wife never hears the door-bell during the night, although the noise is sufficient to rouse the wearied husband; but should a child in the nursery cry, then the mother, oblivious of all other sounds, hears at once the infant's voice.

It is related that the Abbe Faria, who acquired notoriety through his power of inducing somnambulism, was accustomed merely to place his patient in an armchair, after telling him to shut his eyes and collect himself, and pronounced in a strong voice, "Dormez!" which was usually successful.

There seems to be no limit to the wonders displayed by man in sleeping. Concerdet, the mathematician, solved one of his most difficult problems while asleep—a problem, too, which puzzled him during his waking hours. A professor of theology in the University of Basle once wrote a sermon while asleep. He found it in his desk next morning. The preceding night he could not grapple with the subject as he desired, but the performance of his sleeping hours was quite satisfactory to him.

Jenny Lind was one of the most celebrated singers of her time. No one could rival her powers but a factory girl, who sang sometimes better than the famous Jenny. The girl could not attempt any difficult piece when awake, but when sleeping she sang so correctly, so like the renowned artiste, that it was difficult to distinguish between their voices. On one occasion Mad. Lind heard the girl, and even tested the accuracy of her powers by giving her a long and elaborate chromatic exercise. This the sleeping girl performed, much to the wonder of the famous Swedish singer.—*London Telegraph.*

A TWO-INCH MISS.

Narrow Escape of an Alabama Church from Destruction by a Cyclone.

The Colonel had contributed fifty cents at Decatur, a quarter at Birmingham, thirty cents at Verbena and thirty-five at Bessemer—all for the "rebuilding of colored churches destroyed by cyclones," and when we got to Sheffield and an ancient darkey struck him again with the same old chestnut, he turned on the man with:

"See here! Where is that church?"

"'Bout ten miles from heah, sir."

"When did the cyclone hit it?"

"Las' September."

"I don't believe it! I believe you are lying to me! Now, then, will you tell me the truth for half a dollar?"

"Y-yes, sah."

"Very well. Was that church building blown down by a cyclone or not? I want a straight and truthful answer."

"An' you'll gin me fo' bits!"

"Yes, I will. You only wanted two bits for the church, while here are four for the truth."

"Den, sah, I shall let de church slide an' stick to de troof an' hope fur de Lawd to forgin me! Dat sighclone jist missed de church by two inches, but I fought dat was clus 'nuff to collect a few dollars on!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Check boldly enters where modesty dare not pull the door-bell.—*Whitehall Times*

GETTING NEW COINS.

Where the Bright Pennies Come From and How They are Circulated.

"Where do the new pennies come from?"

The question is asked daily. Every one has a dimly defined idea that they are turned out of the United States mint, but under what conditions they are put into circulation few people seem to know. Ross W. Drum, cashier of the Tradesmen's National bank, United States depository for Pittsburgh, was asked the question the other day.

"Any one can get them by applying to the United States Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer, and sending the money." The Treasury regulations on the subject of minor coins read thus:

The Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer will pay out for lawful money any minor coin not needed in the current business of their offices.

"Do the banks put most of them in circulation?"

Not now. They formerly did, but of late years many mercantile houses have been making a practice of getting their own pennies from the Treasury Department. This was rendered necessary in making change by the practice of making prices in odd numbers, as ninety-nine cents, forty-nine cents and similar prices. This of course puts a large number of pennies in circulation and the stores must have them on hand, and they have taken to buying their pennies in large amounts."

"How is other coin procured from the mints?"

"Upon receiving an original certificate of the Assistant Treasurer in New York for a deposit of one hundred dollars, or any multiple of one hundred dollars, made for the credit of the Treasurer in general account, the Treasurer will cause a like amount in gold coin to be sent from the mint at Philadelphia at the consignee's expense.

"Upon the receipt of currency or gold coin the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer will cause to be paid to applicants in cities where their respective offices may be situated, standard silver dollars in any required amounts. To applicants outside of cities in which the Treasurer or an Assistant Treasurer may be situated, the same will be forwarded at the expense of the Government in sums or multiples of five hundred, upon receipt by the Treasurer of an original certificate issued by an Assistant Treasurer or National bank depository that a deposit of currency or gold coin has been made to the credit of the Treasurer on general account.

"Fractional silver coin will be forwarded from the office nearest to the place of the destination by express at the expense of the Government in sums or multiples of five hundred dollars, under the same conditions that govern the issuance of silver dollars. Also by the Treasurer or Assistant Treasurer, by registered mail free of charge, in sums or multiples of seventy dollars, at the risk of the party to whom sent, upon receipt of currency or gold coin.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

PUBLIC OPINION.

The Most Powerful Influence Exerted Against Human Progress.

Public opinion is "collective mediocrity." It finds expression in manner, habits, usages, laws and literatures, which react upon it and tend to give it comparative fixedness in its elementary characteristics, in spite of its proverbial fickleness. This complex body of thought, like an organism in which many parts coalesce and become co-ordinated in one structure, although subject to modifications in the later accretions, becomes like "the cake of custom" hardened with age. It is not strange, therefore, that in some of the older countries, like China, it is hardly possible for the reformer to make so much as a dent in public opinion, in favor of the removal of barriers to progress and the introduction of the ideas and methods of a more advanced and progressive civilization.

Even in the most enlightened communities to-day, public opinion is the most powerful influence constantly exerted against intellectual development and moral and social progress. It prevents free and impartial discussion of unpopular views, and intimidates into silence and conformity with prevailing beliefs and observances the great majority of those who hold these views; thus directly discouraging independence, sincerity and consistency of thought and speech if not indeed making these qualities the exception among those who hold decidedly unpopular views, and silence or acquiescence and a temporizing course the general rule.

All original thought must come from individuals. All great moral and social reforms must receive their first impulse from the few and not from the many. Nothing, therefore, is more imperatively demanded in the interest of progress, than the freest and fullest expression of those opinions which clash with the conversation of the day, as a counterpoise to the tendency of an arbitrary and despotic public opinion to make all think alike, and thus to produce "intellectual peace at the price of intellectual death." It is not simply the right, it is the duty of those in advance of their fellow-men to speak their honest thought, and in a way to be understood. Loyalty to conviction and courageous devotion to the highest conceptions of truth, regardless of public opinion or personal interests, is a demand of the times, both in public and private life. There is a vast amount of truth not likely to be popularly received for a long time and they who defend it, in spite of the pressure of public opinion, perform a service the value of which can not be overestimated.—*Open Court.*

TEA ADULTERATION.

Inferior Grades Improved by the Free Use of Poisonous Chemicals.

During the last twelve months there has been a marked increase in the consumption of tea in this country. It is estimated that about two million more pounds were sold this year than last. As a result a demand for cheap priced teas has arisen, and this has induced adulteration to a very large extent. Along with the adulteration, too, is the free use of chemicals to improve the appearance of inferior grades. These, in many cases, are injurious to the system, and are sometimes used in such quantites as to prove serious irritants. A case of poisoning of this kind was reported recently, and physicans say that the nervousness which some think is caused by drinking tea freely, is in reality the effect of adulterants.

A tea dealer in this city gave the writer some facts concerning tea adulteration. He said: "A great demand for cheap teas began with the system of giving presents with it in retail tea stores, of which there are now very many. All sorts of expedients are adopted to reduce the price of tea brought to this country. The principal form was that known as 'lie tea,' or false tea. It is just what its name implies. It consists of any non-poisonous leaves rolled up and dried so as to resemble real tea, and mixed with inferior tea leaves. In China the children are sent out in the early spring to gather the young leaves just when they are beginning to grow. These are rolled up in the same way as tea leaves. The mixture can only be detected by an expert, and considerable quantities of it were sold in this country prior to the establishment (made necessary by its importation) of a tea inspector at this port a few years ago.

"Another common form of adulteration consists of using exhausted tea leaves. These are dried and rolled up again into their former shape. They have to be colored slightly, and then form an adulterant almost impossible of detection. This manner of reducing the cost of tea is frequently resorted to in this city so as to avoid the scrutiny of the inspector. As none but the natives is familiar with the regular methods of coloring teas, these exhausted teas when made up in this country are treated often with dangerous chemicals and coloring matters.

"In teas such as gunpowders, where the leaf is rolled up into small, round particles, the natives simply use mud as an adulterant. When it is mixed up with the tea the pieces of dry earth can scarcely be noticed.

"But the most dangerous thing to the consumer of tea are the expedients that are used for improving the appearance of the inferior teas. As a rule, a well-looking tea is preferred, and consequently every effort is directed to give it an attractive appearance. Black teas are generally safe enough, being uncolored. Green teas, however, are artificially colored. Highly-polished, bluish-looking leaves are, as a rule, the most dangerous, being so made by chemicals. Indigo is much used to impart this tint, but many think it is more readily attained by Prussian blue. Very minute quantities are used, of course, but tea colored in this way can hardly fail to prove deleterious if much of it is taken. Copper also is used for the same purposes."—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

A TOOTHSOME DISH.

A Reliable Recipe for Making Genuine Beef a la Mode.

Six or eight pounds of the round of beef, half a pound of fat salt pork, three tablespoonfuls of butter, two onions, half a carrot, half a turnip, two tablespoonsfuls of vinegar, one heaping tablespoonful of salt, half a teaspoonful of pepper, two cloves, six allspice, a bit of stick cinnamon, a boquet of sweet herbs, or a teaspoonful each of dried thyme and sweet marjoram, four tablespoonfuls of flour and two quarts of boiling water. Cut the pork in thick strips as long as the beef is thick, and draw them through it at regular intervals with a larding needle, or the holes can be made with a steel or a boning knife and the slips of pork pushed in. Chop the vegetables fine; melt the butter in a large saucepan and add them to it, let them cook for five minutes; dredge the meat with the flour and brown thoroughly on both sides. Take it out, add one quart of the water and let it boil a minute, stirring steadily. Then put back the meat, add the other quart with all the remaining seasoning; cover closely, and simmer gently for four or even five hours. Then take up. Draw the saucepan forward; skim off all the fat from the gravy, and boil it rapidly for ten or fifteen minutes in order to reduce it. For a pint of gravy allow one tablespoonful of browned flour, though many prefer it unthickened. The juice of a lemon is an improvement. Put whatever is left between two plates and press with a heavy weight. It is even better cold than hot. Save every particle of gravy, as it can be used in a final mince or in soup.—*Christian at Work.*

—"I guess I'd better withdraw from the church for two or three months," said a Dakota man to the minister. "Why, how's that, brother; what's the matter?" inquired the pastor. "I feel three or four cyclone lies sort of working around in my mind and they've got to come out. Just give me a leave of absence for, say ninety days, and I'll be back with you again. I believe they will be some of the thunderingest cyclone lies ever told, and I don't want to disgrace the church.—*Dakota Bell.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY OCTOBER 29 .....1887.

THE SHEEP QUESTION.

A responsible citizen of Bishop Creed sends a communication on the Sheep License Ordinance just passed by the Board of Supervisors, which is given elsewhere. The Supreme Court has decided that such ordinances are constitutional and within the powers of Boards of Supervisors to pass. Therefore the action of the Board in this case is legal.

For many years bitter complaint has been made that the sheep owners paid no part of the taxes in the counties where their flocks grazed and where their large profits were made. This ordinance will enable each county to get some return for the product of its soil, and for the protection afforded the men and their flocks. Therefore the ordinance is just.

Our whole system of Government rests upon the theory that the major ity shall rule. A very large majority of the people of the mountain counties favor these ordinances. Therefore the adoption of this ordinance by our Board is politic.

It is now many weeks since the Supreme Court decided in favor of the Mono county ordinance. Every one knew as soon as that decision was published that the Supervisors of Inyo county would adopt an ordinance similar to that of Mono county. The sheep men had plenty of time to arrange their contracts accordingly, or move their sheep from the county if they preferred. Therefore they have not been taken unawares; and by continuing in the county after the decision of the Supreme Court was published they admit that their business is able to bear the license tax.

But be the ordinance wise or otherwise, our Supervisors could not afford to leave the same unpassed after a neighboring county had imposed the tax, and after the Supreme Court had decided in favor of it. No one will contend that it would be just to offer a premium to sheep men to bring their flocks here, when so many citizens are opposed to them. Yet this would have been the effect of a failure to pass the license ordinance, now that it is in force in Mono county, and will soon be in force in other counties. If these ordinances are injurious to the public welfare let us have a general law, operating impartially in all counties alike; but till we have such a general law it is unjust to berate Boards of Supervisors for adopting the ordinances.

In reply to the assertion that Mr Ricky procured the passage of the Mono county Sheep License Ordinance the Bridgeport "Chronicle-Union" says: "The people of this county have been for years trying to find a way to make sheep owners pay a part of county expenses, but were unsuccessful until the license ordinance was thought of under the provisions of the County Governments Act. Mr. Ricky had nothing to do with the ordinance, and the Supervisor from his district was opposed to its passage. We all know that the sheep business is one of the most profitable in the State, and those carrying it on should be made to pay their quota of county expenses just as much as the merchant or any other business man is required to do by taking out a license."

Merchants who sell large quantities of goods to sheepmen need not dread that the License Ordinance will curtail their profits. While pasturage can be had for nothing, and without the investment of one dollar in land, there will not be one sheep the less brought into the county. As for the the farmers who sell hay or rent pasture, they are equally safe. A citizen of Kern county who was at Independence recently, said that pasture was being rented there for $10 per acre for the season. The sheepmen will keep their flocks in Inyo county as long as pasture costs such a price west of the mountains, with license or no license.

In Mexico Americans are being murdered at a good, or rather at a deadly rate. Within a few months several men who went to that country to invest money in mines have been murdered, but so far no one has been punished for any of the crimes. Our own Government does not appear to be doing anything in the matter. Mexico is a good country for Americans to keep away from; at least till it has a government that will give strangers protection! or till we have a government at home that will exact full satisfaction, not only for the murder of one of our citizens, but for any injury or insult done to an American in any part of the world.

The Sheep Ordinance.

Bishop Creek, Oct ober 24th.

In the matter of what is now known as the Sheep ordinance, I have to remark 1st. —That our Board of Supervisors acting in conformity with the decision of the Supreme Court of our state in the case of Mono county v. s. Miranda, passed the present ordinance for Inyo county which took effect on the 24th inst. A Board of Supervisors sitting as a legislative body having under consideration the adoption of a law which would be in its nature an entirely new departure from anything theretofore known in their deliberations; it might have been reasonably supposed that the interests of both the cattle and sheep industry would have been impartially weighed, and although the board might have felt it its duty to pass the Mono county ordinance into a law applicable to Inyo county, yet it would not have been amiss for these solons had they have had the interests of all parties concerned before their wisdoms to have considered the question as to whether or not they were adopting an *expost facto* law: whether or not they were abridging contracts, and confiscating property, and to permit the unjust action of this law, there is no virtual remedy. Thus where parties had bought and paid for pasturage before the Board had met, with a view to feed their flocks until the same had been exhausted, nevertheless our Board disregarding those contracts [of which said contracts, some of the board were advised] passed an ordinance tabooing the sheep men, and in effect ordering them to leave the county at an impossible date; and why was this? It would seem to a disinterested observer, for the simple purpose of blackmailing a class of our fellow citizens to the tune of 5 cts per head on their sheep, or in other words after they had come into our county legally and legitimately, a trap was sprung upon them, and they and their sheep, like the rat in the fable, had to grow as lean as when they came before they could get out, by this mode of extortion.

If our Board had been actuated by any other principle except that of prejudice against the sheep men they would have taken into their wise heads both the present and the past; they must have known that the custom for many years past among the owners of sheep has always been to buy pasturage from our farmers and feed their flocks until the rains had fairly set in on the west side of Sierras and then the migration would have commenced. Surely if the board were endowed with ordinary intelligence they should have known that the shepherd is essentially nomadic, and that he must seek food and pasturage for his herds in view of clime and seasons; in this respect then how unjust, how outrageous is this ordinance which confiscates property at one fell swoop, and from which there is no appeal, against which there is no remedy! Having said thus much as to the unjust operation of the present ordinance as applied to the sheep men in Inyo county, I wish to give the public a few figures as to how this law would work if adopted throu'out our state.

The sheep and wool industry in the State of California aggregates $40,000,000. The amount of state and county taxes collected for state and county purposes upon this plant may be readily estimated at $600,000. Now let us suppose that every county in the state should follow in the lead of Mono county, viz. impose as a privilege for engaging in the business of sheepraising, which includes the wool industry, and 5 cts per head on each lamb thrown every year is imposed and an additional 5 cts in each county into which the flocks are driven, is it not apparent that the sheep business will become extinct in our state.

Now let me ask our Board of Supervisors is it to the interest of Inyo county to follow in the footsteps of Mono county? I have already said and am ready to prove the fact that this sheep and cattle question, so far as Mono county is involved, is run in the intesest of one man viz Hon. Tom. Rickey. Have we a Rickey among us? I hope not. In point of fact the true interest of Inyo county is to cherish the sheep industry as against all outside influences and a few figures will show this to be true. There are today in our county about twenty five or possibly more herds or flocks of sheep, these feed entirely upon the public lands belonging to the government of the U. S. Their owners for supplies, expenses of all kinds, exclusive of pasturage, disburse with our merchants, hotel keepers, etc. at least $20,000, perhaps this is a low figure; outside of this outlay they certainly expend as much more in buying feed and pasturage from our farmers and ranch men. The aggregate amount of ready money left among us by these migratory people is not easily estimated, but there is nothing more certain than they help a great number of our hard up people, and but for them our delinquent tax list would run up into figures very discouraging. More anon.

FAIR PLAY.

The people of Carson know how very much each father and mother may be concerned in how their neighbors train or neglect their children. If in any community there is even one family of children left to grow up without any training in morality; without any cultivation of the conscience: never taught to reverence truth, to fear God or respect their fellow creatures, every other family in that community is in imminent danger of being brought to shame and sorrow. No other form of selfishness is more selfdefeating, more certain to bring punishment with it; than the selfishness of indifference to the moral and religious training of children, our neighbors as well as our own. We will take a lively interest in sewage and drainage in order to protect our loved ones from diphtheria or scarlet fever; but what are these plagues compared to the horrible evil that has come upon so many families in Carson. It would be interesting to know how many of these fathers and mothers of outraged children have ever taken any active interest in trying to have the sons of their neighbors taught to respect virtue, to reverence truth, to be manly and honorable, to be unselfish, to imitate such men as Sir Phillip Sydney and Washington. In a word, to grow up such men as the example and teachings of Christ alone can make. If we sow the wind of neglect, we shall reap the whirlwind of outrage.

ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, tate of California, do ordain as follows:

co All persons doing business within the county of Inyo all obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said unty as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows

First class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First Class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those doing business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter, constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 3. For each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $20 per ann for each bowling alley, $10 per quarter for each alley; but no license must be granted for a term of less than three months.

SEC. 4. For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performance, $5. And for each show for pay of any figures, puppets necromancers, magicians, wire or rope dancing, and slight of hand exhibitions, $3 for each performance. The provisions of this Section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, school, erotic or charitable entertainments, by any amateur dramatic association, literary society of fine lawn or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 7. Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wine in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and make the following payment:

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,000 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales of less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter.

SEC. 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except Agricultural or mechanical productions, or the products or any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under License) and all persons who keep houses or vehicles for hire [except such as are used in the transportation of goods] must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount or $1,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a licen e of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding Section must not be in quantities of less than one quart measure.

No license must be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines.

SEC. 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vending goods, wares or merchandise shall be a resident of this State or a citizen of this State must pay for a license $5 per month, and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more assistants for the purpose of vending such goods, wares or merchandise of the kind must pay for a license $15 per month.

SEC. 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull and who permits his mare to be used for the purpose of propagation for it he must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay therefor as follows.

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $25.

Second. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $20.

Third. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the third and require a license of $15.

Fourth. At $25 and less than $50 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $10.

Fifth. At $10 and less than $25 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $5.

Sixth. At less than $10 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $3.

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each bull, $10.

A license for propagation obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further license or expense.

SEC. 12. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling for the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250 and unless said fine be paid shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 13. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and it he is duly made it a duty to collect the same and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3743 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty days from its passage.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said county, at least two weeks.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county at a regular meeting of said Board October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

AYES: Hanger, Robinson and Eldred.
NOES: None.
ABSENT: None.

J. D. HANGER,
Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK,
Clerk.

Thos Crough. W. T. Grant

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A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

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Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly and E. Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable style.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair-Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. C. GREGG,
Sheriff and
Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and tested.
All work warranted for one year. All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR
Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Carter building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the courts of Calif ornia.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
WELLES BARNES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills I am now turning out a flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL.
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Kooper, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec1tf

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

FRUIT TREES
All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.
The Best Varieties Of—
Apples,
Pears,
Peaches & Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.
Call and Look Over My Stock.
AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.
S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April 1st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Luning	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Sodas Springs	6.10 p. m.	9.10 a. m.
Belleville	7.45 p. m.	7.35 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m.	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	8.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord	2.30 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. & R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (27 miles), Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
...Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
etc., etc.
Buyers and consumers should call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29 1884.
n476tf

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO
BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Orders [illegible] the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n564m3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,
MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 29 1887

Billy Farrell has leased a mine at the White Hill from Barnes & Kehoe.

Mr. G. W. Parish is again very ill. It is feared that he may not recover.

George Lewis has gone to Keeler to be employed at the reduction works.

Mr. June Smith and wife of Big Pine, were in town during the week.

Ed. Walker came up from Olancha last Wednesday and stayed in town a few days.

Mrs. A. R. Conklin has got home after an absense of several months in Los Angeles.

The dancing school will be postponed till the new school house shall be finished. Masons hall is at present occupied as a school room.

Mr. J. W. McMurry was in town a few days this week. He still looks week from his recent illness.

George Thorpe came in from Panamint some days ago. He says the new mill was about finished when he left there.

At the M. E. Church Rev. T. E. Sisson will preach at 7.30 o'clock Sunday evening. Sunday school at 11 o'clock forenoon.

A switch is being built from the station at Keeler to the reduction work; three miles below and on the shore of Owens Lake.

Gustave Sanger was in town during the week. He brought down a lot of horses he had sold to the East Side Canal Company.

Rev. T. E. Sisson and family arrived at Independence at the end of last week. They will be glad to welcome all friends at the M. E. Parsonage.

Manuel Diaz has gone to San Jose; it is expected that his mother, who has been at San Jose for some months, will accompany him on his return home.

Mr. Tibbets sold his farm a few days ago. The Curtis farm adjoining has also been sold to the same party. Mrs. A. R. Conklin is the buyer.

Mr. A. R. Conklin got back from San Francisco at the end of last week. At the session of the Grand Lodge of Masons he was elected Senior Warden.

Frank Vinson left town last Thursday morning for Gridley, Butte county. His father died recently and he goes to take charge of the business and property.

Robert Hamilton was pardoned out of the Nevada State prison last week; he was convicted in 1878 for robbing the stage between Eureka and Tybo, and sentenced for fourteen years.

Mr. W. T. C. Elliott, of Big Pine has yet some grapes of good quality that he will deliver on board the cars in 20 pound boxes at 60 cents per box. He has also a lot of fine winter apples. Address as above.

The mill of the Candelaria Water Works and Milling Company was started up a few days ago on ore of the Georgene Company. It is expected that the mill will now be kept running continuously on ore of the district.

We are to have a fire company; the boys met last night [Friday] and resolved that they would. This is something that has long been needed in the town; every encouragement and assistance should be given the company, and doubtless will be.

Mr. Jacob Vagt of Camp Independence had been working so quietly in raising good horses, that the animals he showed at the fair surprised his neighbors more than strangers. One mare and family of three colts attracted particular attention, they are fine animals.

Jacob Riem, an old time resident of Virginia City, was found mortally wounded near Sacramento on Thursday of last week. He had been hunting, and when found lay beside a fence, his gun with both barrels discharged lying near him. It is not known if it was a case of accident or suicide.

The New York *World* makes the amazing suggestion to have Roscoe Conkling as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, if Blaine shall be nominated by the Republicans. The *World* appears to think that Mr. Cleveland could not carry New York against Blaine, but that Conkling could.

There is not an intelligent person in the state who will not believe that the eleven jurymen who were for the conviction of Robert F. Morrow for the crime of jury bribing were right. That there was one man on the jury who refused to convict will but strengthen the belief that the crime is yet practiced.

Hon. E. B. Washburne died at the home of his son in Chicago last Saturday. Mr. Washburne will live in history as the man who was mainly instrumental in putting U. S. Grant in a position where his ability first had a chance to be known to the nation and to the world. He was aged seventy one years.

The Supreme Court of the United States after listening to argument failed to discover any illegality in the trial and condemnation of the Chicago anarchists. Only the Governor of Illinoise can now save the anarchists from the punishment decreed them, and it is beleived that he will not interfere.

Here is an item for those who buy lottery tickets. John A. Morris, the owner of the Louisiana Lottery, will present his daughter with a million dollars in cash on the occasion of her approaching marriage with Thurlow Weed Barnes, of New York. It must be quite a relief to the thousands who have bought lottery tickets and never heard of their money again, to know that it is not all lost, part of it is in that million dollars.

In the year ending June 30th 1886 nearly thirty eight million pounds of raisins were imported into the United States. The cost of the raisins was $2,782,600. The duty at 2 cents per pound amounted to $759,986. No country in the world is better suited to the production of raisins than Owens valley, and the above figures show what an opening there is in our own county for all we can produce.

A number of gamblers were arrested recently in Virginia City for alleged violation of the clause in the act restricting them from dealing games of chance on the first floor of their premises. Last Saturday Judge Rising dismissed the indictments against the men on the ground that they had paid their licenses to deal on the floors where they were located at the time they were arrested.

The School Matter.

In view of the fact that the action of the Trustees of the M. E. Church has been criticised in the matter of using the church for school purposes, pending the building of the new school house, we deem it just to ourselves and to the public, to publish the conditions under which we consented to let the church be so used. The building was offered free of rent on the following conditions: The school trustees must be responsible each and all, for any injury to the building or its contents by the school or any of its members. If such injury is done, the school trustees must pay for the repair or renewal of what has been injured. The church building must be properly cleaned every Saturday, while used by the school, and when no longer wanted, must be vacated in as good condition as regards cleanness and repair, as when first occupied. Maps, blackboards and other paraphernalia, belonging to the school, must be placed in such positions, that they will in no way interfere with the regular church service or the sunday school. The school trustees must, before the school term begins, erect a temporary fence between the s. e. corner of the church building and the front fence; and also in the gap between the n. e. corner of the building and the north fence; said fences not to be nailed to the church building, so as in any way to injure or disfigure it; and must remove said fences as soon as the church building is no longer wanted for school purposes. The scholars shall have no admittance to the parsonage grounds. A temporary water-closet must be provided for the use of the scholars, outside the parsonage grounds. The church trustees reserve the right to forbid the use of the church building for school purposes at any time, when they find that these rules are disregarded. When the school is ready to vacate the church building, the school trustees must notify the trustees of the church to that effect, so that the latter may inspect the building to see if everything is in good order before releasing the school trustees from the responsibility which this agreement places upon them. The school must occupy its own furniture, which must be placed in the center of the church, the long seats may be placed at the sides and if necessary, some of the short seats piled on top of them; while as many as possible of the short seats, nearest the pulpit, remain in their original positions.

H. L. CLARK
WM. MUTH-RASMUSSEN.
J. W. SYMMES.

Ended.

In the case of Broder and others against Conklin and others; last Tuesday the Court sustained the demurrer to the second amended complaint. This virtually ends the case in favor of the defendants, so far as the Superior Court is concerned. When this suit was begun it made some local excitement. Good lawyers held, however, that the case could only end as it has done. Whatever may have been the original rights or wrongs in the case the defendants have been in quiet possession of the property for several years, long enough to bar all proceedings for recovery under the statute of limitations. If any one is allowed to remain in undisputed possession of property a certain length of time, the law holds that to be proof sufficient that that they are justly entitled to it. Judgement was given for defendants in the sum of $1,725; this to cover various expenses incurred in the suit. The point upon which judgment was given is as follows: Some time ago the Court ordered both parties to file briefs on the demurrer; this order the defendants complied with, but the plaintiffs failed to do so. On this the judgment reads: "And it appearing to said Court that more than twenty days have elapsed since the defendants filed their brief and served a copy thereof on said plaintiff, and the plaintiffs having failed to file their reply, and the Court being fully advised in the premises, doth hereby order and declare that said demurrer to said amended second complaint is and the same is hereby sustained, etc."

The Comstock.

There are good times in store for the Comstock. The *Enterprise* says: "By the 1st of November from 50 to 100 men will be employed on the new workings of the Con. Va. It is the intention of the management to largely increase the ore production this winter, and the prosperity we have all been looking for is surely close at hand. This additional supply of miners in the old bonanza is merely a prelude to what will be done in every other mine on the lode. More men will be seen both above and below ground, than have been seen for many years. And, after all, the number of miners employed is the gauge by which to measure Virginia's success."

Owens Valley people rejoice to hear of good times on the Comstock.

Bad Stat of Affairs.

A very shocking report comes from Carson that the crime of outraging little girls is fearfully prevalent in the town. The *Appeal* stated last week that a physician had stated that he believed there were over fifty children in the city under 13 years of age whose persons had been violated by men. This is a shocking state of affairs to exist anywhere, and more especially in a town so small as Carson. The beast in human shape who commits this most cowardly of all crimes should at once be put out of existance. The neglect of moral and religious training of the young is sure to result in crime and debauchery. Conscience and honor are the results of training; where the young are left to grow up like weeds or wild grapes nothing but a harvest of evil deeds need be expected.

A Little Fun.

The Virginia *Chronicle* undertook to condense an item from the "Inyo Independent;" here it is "The situation in Darwin district Inyo county, is represented as unusually favorable. At the Lucky Jim chloriders in the district are making good wages. The Defiance continues to yield plenty of ore, which is shipped to San Francisco. As fast as miners can be found they are put to work. The stamp mill at Coso is in operation crushing ore from the Promontory mine." The boys at Darwin will appreciate the funny points of the above.

Vague Opinions.

In fruit raising much that is done rests only upon opinion, without having any solid basis upon actual experiment. In some instances fruit growers have cut away all the border growths of trees about their farms and along the watercourses, on the theory that these trees harbored and fed a great many fruit-pests. Pomologists are now in favor of the theory that forest trees and other natural growths about orchards are not unfavorable to them, but on the contrary are of positive benefit.

Runaway

Last Tuesday evening Mr. M. W. Ford, the band leader, got into a two wheeled cart in town to drive to the Fort; he was accompanied by little Hattie Vagt. The horse started on a run; the cart struck the porch at Mairs' hotel and upset, throwing both persons out. Neither was much hurt. The horse kept on a run till he ran up on the porch at Doctor Blair's residence, when he stopped. All the plasters in the drug store would not mend the cart.

The Bridgeport *Chronicle-Union* says surveyors are yet in the mountains in that neighborhood, looking out for a route for a railroad through Mono county. The surveyors are supposed to be in the employ of the Denver and Rio Grand Company. It is said that a good route has been selected and 2,000 men will be at work next year grading the road from Oakland; and that 2,000 more men will be working from Salt Lake City.

Seven years ago G. J. Griffith was a poor man in Bodie. The Los Angeler *Express* says he recently sold in that city property to the amount of $969,500. Mr. Griffith owned some shares in a mine at Bodie; by shrewd maneuvering he managed to increase their value; sold out at the right moment; went to Los Angeles and engaged in the real estate business; married the daughter of millionaire Mesmer, and now is a millionaire himself.

In Virginia City much sickness prevails at all times. The *Enterprise* says the wretched sewerage undoubtedly breeds fevers during the warm months. When cold weather sets in we simply exchange fever for diptheria—a jump from the frying pan into the fire. This has been the experience of the Comstock for years, and it is an experience which will be repeated so long as we labor under the false impression that a pine box will last a life time.

Justice Field and His Brother.

Justice Steven J. Field was in New York the other day. In the office of his erratic, energetic and impatient brother, Cyrus W. Field, he complained of his health. "What is the matter with you?" said Cyrus. "O," groaned the justice, "I do not believe I will live the year out. I feel that I am failing very fast." "Why don't you go to Europe for a rest?" snapped his brother. "I can not afford it," said the justice. "You can't," was the reply. Here Cyrus W. hit a bell a nervous tap. A messenger appeared. His employer said: "Here, go and get two passenger tickets to London and return via the Cunard line."

In a few moments the messenger returned with the tickets. "There," said Mr. Field, tossing the tickets to the justice, "what excuse have you got now?" "Really," said the justice, "it is very kind of you, but I do not feel that I can stand the expense of the journey." Cyrus W. at once wrote out a letter of credit on his London agent for £1,000, payable to the order of his brother. He tossed this over to him. "How do feel about going now?" said he. The justice jumped three feet in the air. He said, "I am better. I shall live for the next fifteen years and down all my enemies yet."—Washington Letter.

Custom of "Grace Before Meat."

This custom is more prevalent in Scotland than in England. With "goody" people grace is said not only before breakfast and dinner, but even when the slightest refreshment is taken. Indeed, in the Highlands, especially in Sutherland and Ross-shire, it is customary when a "dram" is taken to ask a "blessing" over the "mercy." A story is told of a Highlander to whom a "snuff" was offered. The fragrant mixture was put on the back of his hand, and, as it was a something to take, he said it would only be right to ask a blessing over it. The good man closed his eyes and began slowly to repeat the blessing or short prayer. A gust of wind, however, blew the snuff from off his hand, on which he remarked, "O, it couldna' be a mercy at all when it wouldna' wait for God's blessing to be asked over it."—Notes and Queries.

Sugar Industry of Java.

At the rate of increase which has been going on for the past few years, Java will soon produce as much sugar as Cuba. The sugar-planters of Java appear to be making money in spite of the low prices now obtaining, and claim that it is a more profitable crop than coffee. There are only about 100 sugar-mills in Java, but the land suited to the cultivation of the sugar-cane is practically unlimited.—Chicago Times.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector.

DELINQUENT NOTICE

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 19th day of Oct., 1887, an assessment (No. 21) of TEN CENTS per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 308 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of December, 1887, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday the 26th day of December, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.
Office—308 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

Wheeler & Wilson

Sewing Machine.

New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND,
Agent.

Independence, Cal.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Order Your Goods Through HALE BROS. & CO.

Ordering by mail has many advantages when you are able to find a firm in a position to give you goods as cheap as any house in America, together with a large and varied assortment, and who rest on a foundation as firm as the "Rock of Gibraltar;" justice and everyone treated alike; all goods marked in plain figures and no deviation; in fact, conducting a business so that the most inexperienced are treated with the same courtesy and consideration as are the best judges.

We Claim Ours to be such a House. We Employ Four Experienced Buyers, Who are Ever on the Alert Purchasing Desirable Goods From All the Principal Marts of the World.

Once a Customer Always a Customer. You will receive Prompt and Careful Attention at

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

PROPOSALS FOR COUNTY PRINTING.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, at the office of the County Clerk, until Monday, November 7, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of letting a contract for county printing for the year beginning January 1, 1888 and ending January 1, 1889, as follows:

1st. Printing and publishing delinquent tax list.
2d. Reports of Auditor and Treasurer.
3d. Notices of contracts to let by Inyo county.
4th. Notices of special meetings of Board of Supervisors.
5th. Proceedings of Board of Supervisors.
6th. Notices of meetings of Board of Education.

And other legal notices required to be published by the county officers.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for County Printing," and must be accompanied with a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $500. Said bids will be opened between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock p m of said 1st Monday of November, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted.

By order of Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, October 4, 1887.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 216.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
October 18, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that Josiah G. Dodge of Lone Pine, Inyo county, State of California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 216, for the S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 22, Tp 15 S, R 36 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, the 3rd day of December, 1887.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward J. Reynolds, Charles Mates, Manuel Silva and Joseph Blancy, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A D 1887, and that the taxes therein are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States; that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1887 at 6 o'clock p m, and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to amount thereof; that for the purpose of receiving such taxes I will be and and attend at the following named places on the dates named, to wit:

Bishop Creek, November 9th.
Big Pine, November 10th.
Darwin, November 14th.
Keeler, November 15th.
Lone Pine, November 16th.
Independence, on and after November 17th.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without teams.

JOHN C. EVANS, Stockham, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 160 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I can't sell one to every house. I'd buy had to take the feathers from under the wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Nemaha, Iowa, writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Yes, it is the best machine ever invented by man. $1. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. $4. If you run short, you can not buy corn for $100."

I will ship a sample to them, leaving an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1719 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows

SEC. 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax-Collector, and make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 5,000 sheep or more shall constitute the first class and must pay $250 per annum for the first 5,000 sheep and for every additional 1,000 the sum of $50.

2. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 4,000 sheep and less than 5,000 constitute the second class and must pay $200 per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 3,000 sheep and less than 4,000 constitute the third class and must pay $150 per annum.

4. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 2,000 sheep and less than 3,000 constitute the fourth class and must pay $100 per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 1,500 sheep and less than 2,000 constitute the fifth class and must pay $75 per annum.

6. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control 1,000 sheep and less than 1,500 constitute the sixth class and must pay $50 per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control less than 1,000 sheep constitute the seventh class and must pay $25 per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control less than 500 sheep constitute the eighth class and must pay $5 per annum.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall engage in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep, or who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo, State of California, any business, trade, profession, or calling, for the transaction of which a license is required by any Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county, without taking out or procuring the license prescribed by such Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250, and unless said fine be paid shall be imprisoned in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 3. The Tax-Collector shall have the collection of the license provided for in this Ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3250 of the Political Code of the State of California.

SEC. 4. The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed suitable bank licenses for the Tax-Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance with blank receipts for the Tax Collector when sold.

SEC. 5. The Tax-Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the county.

SEC. 6. All money collected for licenses under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of the county.

SEC. 7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after 20 days from its passage, and all Ordinances, or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This Ordinance shall be published in the Inyo INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo County, at least four weeks, said publication to be made for a period of twenty days after the adoption thereof, and said Ordinance to take effect in twenty days from its adoption.

The above Ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes—Harger, Eldred and Robinson.
Noes—None.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

sept 11 tf

Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5.00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Independence Hotel.

Independence Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1-86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.

W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

oct 23-tf

AL. GRIFFITH.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
GRAINING AND PAPER HANGING.
FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING.
FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH,
Independence.

115 CLAY STREET, 117

SMITH'S STORE

IS The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

280 PAGES. Illustrated. In Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why. Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to poor. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent each for 25c. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. ADD SEND WHEN ORDERING.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing
Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get a

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:
HAWTHORNE NEV.

BRANCHES:
Wabuska, Nev.,
CORSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.

AGENCIES:
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
U. S. STAGE CO.,
HAWTHORNE LIME KILNS,
HAWTHORNE BRICK YARD,
Liverpool, London & Globe and Hartford Insurance Co.'s.

au25tf

TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. MEN ONLY. PROF. HARRIS' Pastille A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men. TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES. TREATMENT. One Month, - $2.00 Two Months, - 3.00 Three Months, 7.00 HARRIS REMEDY CO., Proprietors, 306½ N. Fourth St., St. Louis, Mo. UP TURED PERSONS! Send a Trial. Ask for terms of our Agency. GIVE FREE TRIAL. VITAL RESTORER

I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town one week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual at the stores. Honey and comb always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

W. M. HUTH RASMUSSEN.
Bodie.

The Process by which the Sparkling Gems Are Obtained in South Africa.

In an interview with a reporter, J. G. Doolittle, of Colorado Springs, who has spent many years in the diamond fields of Africa, said: "The process of mining for diamonds is much different to the ideas the people of America have of mining. It is not carried on as similar work would probably be done in this country. They don't sink shafts and honey-comb the bowels of the earth into long tunnels and little chambers. Diamond claims are most generally about three hundred yards square, and every inch of the dirt in that space is dug up, carefully looked through and then carted away. The richest stones are found in a bed of clay about two hundred feet below the surface, but the earth from the top down to the clay is studded more or less with clusters, consequently that is the reason miners excavate their entire claim instead of sinking shafts. The industry is very expensive, therefore the men who do the digging make very little money out of it as compared to the diamond merchants and traders. They are the men who make the fortunes. In answer to a question he admitted that natives were hired to do the work, but as a general rule they are so indolent and unreliable that operations proceed very slowly. "Does it get hot in the mines? Well, I should say. It would roast the life out of a white man." When the fields near Kimberley, in Griqualand West, were first discovered, an attempt was made to work them with white men, but it soon proved disastrous, and the operators were compelled to employ native negroes, Zulus and Basutos. They stood the heat all right, but became such consummate thieves that the claim owners lost considerable money through them for a long time at first. They would conceal the stones about their person and at night carry them out. Finally a law was adopted and put into force compelling the diggers to work without clothing of any kind on them. This for a time proved to be of little benefit, and the bosses were puzzled to find some scheme that they could use that would prevent the robberies. It was discovered, after depriving the diggers of their clothing, that they could conceal stones between their toes, keep them there all day and get away with them at night. Now every man's feet are carefully examined when he leaves the mines of an evening, and no more robberies are perpetrated."

When asked how miners judged the value of a diamond in the rough, Mr. Doolittle replied that every firm kept a supply of alum on hand, and all specimens are compared with lumps of that material, and the closer a stone resembles the color of alum the more valuable it is considered. The stones, however, always have a peculiar shape. They are either eight or ten-sided, run to a point, and one side of the point is invariably flat. Nowadays the product of these particular mines is sold at Kimberley, a town that has sprung up near there, where many London merchants have located. A few diamond cutters have also opened shops there and do a good business. The market there is generally active, and miners receive their own price; but that is regulated by the customary opinion of those who claim to be judges. But the diamond cutter is the only man who can judge the real value of a stone. The miners go to the dealers with their products divided into two classes, and then they sell at 60 to 125 and as high as 150 shillings a stone. The dealer who buys divides his purchases into four classes, and generally puts the price up on the very best stones, so that he realizes about double what he paid. By the time a stone goes through the cutter's hands, is mounted and placed on the market, it has reached a figure six or eight times larger than the miner realized. Mr. Doolittle said that he was in Kimberley when the great Rhode stone was found, and a dealer there offered Mr. Rhodes £125,000 for a half interest in it, but he refused to accept the offer. The stone would not bring that amount now, but its owner has made a great deal of money off of it exhibiting it through Europe. The stone is said to be about the size of a hen's egg. Very often specimens that have every appearance of being diamonds of the first water prove to be entirely worthless and crumble to pieces in a very short time after being exposed to the air.—*Omaha Republican.*

Changed His Mind.

"William!" said the old gentleman at the breakfast table.

"Sir!"

"I am not pleased to see you so much in the company of young Jobson. He is a dissipated young man, and he gambles. I should prefer that you avoid his society."

"He gambles, father, I suppose. He can afford to. He has just made $100,000 in the wheat corner."

"Well—still—you had better be careful."

After a little while William rises from the table.

"William!"

"Sir!"

"If Mr. Jobson is disengaged this evening you can bring him up to dinner. Perhaps a little good example may save him—and, William, you can just tell him something about the new mining company I am floating.—San Francisco Chronicle.

—A tragic incident recently took place in a prison-yard near Prague. A young soldier on guard, whose father and mother were sentenced, the former to twenty years' imprisonment and the latter to imprisonment for life, when he was but eight years old, recognized his father in one of the prisoners. He embraced the old man, but was repulsed by him, and in the evening from shame and grief shot himself dead with his rifle.

—"Do you see that couple in the gondola out there?" said a young man to his companion, as they strolled past the lake in Central Park. "Well, the lady is a young widow, whose husband has not been dead six months, and that fellow is courting her in the gondola. What a shame!" "O, perhaps he's only gondoling (condoling) with her," said the other.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—Blackberry Pudding: A pint of flour, a pint of warm water, a pinch of salt and a quart of blackberries; flour your pudding well and boil for one hour.—*The Farmer and Manufacturer.*

SUGGESTIVE FACTS.

Rev. Hippolytus Smoothtext's Model Anniversary Sermon.

Last Sunday Rev. Hippolytus Smoothtext, B. A., of the Church of St. Sleepers, preached an anniversary sermon which we can commend to all pastors who are given to preaching anniversary sermons as a model of its kind. True, it did not possess that unfathomable depth of bottomless profundity and limitless breadth of encyclopedical erudition so characteristic of the discursive expositions of Rev. Philetus Dobbs, D. D., but nevertheless, taken all in all, it may be considered a model anniversary sermon. Especially instructive and suggestive were the statistics which, so far as we have observed, were of a kind never before introduced in a discourse of this nature, and it is to this model feature of the sermon that we desire especially to direct the attention of young ministers, who have yet to make their mark in anniversary efforts. Rev. Hippolytus Smoothtext, B. A., in reviewing the work of his pastorate, stated among other things, that he had, during the year of his Christian ministry, just closed, preached 104 sermons, 18 mortuary discourses, solemnized 21 hymeneal ceremonies, delivered 17 lectures, of which 16 were on secular and all the others on religious subjects; made 32 addresses of which all but 27 were on matters most nearly touching the vital religious concerns of the church; had read aloud in public 156 chapters of the Bible, 149 of which were very long ones; had made pastoral calls, 312; taken tea on such occasions, 312 times; distributed 804 tracts; visited the sick several times; sat on the platform at temperance and other public meetings 47 times; had the headache Sabbath morning and so compelled to appear before his people in a condition of physical pain, nervous prostration and bodily distress that utterly unfitted him for public preaching, 104 times; picnics attended, 10; dinners, 37; suffered from attacks of malignant dyspepsia, 37 times; read 748 hymns; instructed the choir in regard to selection of tunes, 1 time; had severe colds, 104 times; sore throat, 104 times; malaria, 104 times; had written 3,120 pages of sermons; declined invitations to tea, 1 time; started the tunes in prayer meetings, 2 times; started the wrong tune, 2 times; sang hymns that nobody else knew, 2 times; received into church membership, 3; dismissed by letter, 49; expelled, 16; strayed or stolen, 37.—*Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

Brother Gardner Makes a Few Wonderfully Practical Remarks.

"Dar' am sartin things I should like you to remember," said Brother Gardner as State Rights Smith finally got over his fit of coughing and the hall became quiet. "In de fust place, de man who lies will knock a man down fur callin' him a liar jist as soon as a man who tells de troof. In de nex' place, if a man says you lie, an' you doan' lie, how do you prove you doan' by hittin' him?

"What men lack in argyment dey will try to make up either in ridicule or bulldozin'.

"When you h'ar of a pusson wid a confidenshul friend, you hev found somebody to be sorry fur.

"A man may hev your respect an' admiration fur half a century on general principles, an' yit lose all in half a day by refusin' to indorse your bank note.

"Moas' ebery man has his weak side, an' moas' of us, except de drunkard, ar' hypocrites. We hide our weakness, while he exhibits his.

"I like to believe all men honest, but I nebber take de same patent medicine fur liver complaint an' de toofache, no matter how de label reads.

"If eber I open a bank I shan't hunt fur a cashier widout any small vices. I hev seen de time when a chaw of plug terbacker stopped my hunger fur my neighbor's new pertaters.

"It ar' easy 'nuff to make friends in a new nayburhood. All you hev to do is to be a cheerful lender. Your enemies will appear when you stop lendin' an' begin to borrow. Let us now take de reg'lar purceedin's an' purceed to bizness."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Hinting a Proposal.

When a lover is approaching the goal of matrimony he sometimes finds it difficult to announce his intentions. In any such case, he might find it advantageous to adopt the following circuitous route, unless he can find another one still more roundabout:

A young native of Aberdeen, bashful but desperately in love, finding that no notice was taken of his frequent visits to the house of his sweetheart, summoned up courage to address the girl thus. "Jean, I wis here on Monday nicht."

"Ay, ye were that," acknowledged the girl.

"An' I wis here on Tuesday nicht."

"So ye were."

"And I wis here on Wednesday."

"Ay, an' ye were here on Thursday nicht."

"An' I wis here last nicht, Jean."

"Weel," said she, "what if ye were?"

"An' I am here the nicht again."

"An' what aboot it, even if ye cum every nicht?"

"What aboot it, did ye say, Jean? Did ye no begin to smell a rat?"—*Youth's Companion.*

Hints for Pall-Bearers.

When a man is asked to act as a pall-bearer at a funeral he ought to seek out the other pall-bearers before they assume their crape and their mournful air, and practice the lock-step with them for an hour or so, or at least until he can be confident that they are going to keep step when they lift up the coffin and start off with it. I was a pall-bearer recently, and my arms and knees pain me now with the recollection. When a party of pall-bearers take up a coffin and step out of time the weight comes principally upon the two end bearers, and it is no easy thing for two men to sustain by the shaft handles of a coffin the weight of the casket itself and the corpse within.

MISCELLANEOUS.

—Agricultural implements have been in such great demand in Manitoba that nearly every dealer has completely sold out.

—It is shown by official returns that the production of anthracite coal in Pennsylvania the last fiscal year was nearly thirty-six millions of tons.

—The total number of postmasters receiving less than $1,000 per annum is 50,582. Of that number 48,003 are paid between $400 and $520 a year.

—"Jones, do you know 'Rienzi's Adress?'" asked Smith. "No, I don't," was the reply, "but you might find it in the directory."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

—It must be hard on a talkative woman to marry a barber. Whenever she'd think she had the last word, he'd be sure and have the "next."—*Charlestown Enterprise.*

—The largest cornfield in Florida is found in Volusia County. It consists of 300 acres and is what is known as the old Starke plantation at Spring Garden. It will yield from thirty to fifty bushels per acre.

—A young hopeful of five summers had stopped before a toy shop while out walking with his mamma. "You don't mean to buy me that wooden horse, mamma?" "Why not, darling. It's very pretty." O, yes, but it's too cheap."

—Stranger—"My stars! There's a land slide." Omaha Man—"Where?" "Up there." "Impossible." "It's there, I tell you, going yet. Look! Look!" "Oh! That's nothing but the pumps throwing Missouri water into the reservoir."—*Omaha World.*

—Mrs. Mat Crawford, living near Dranesville, Marion County, Ga., had seventeen hogs killed by one stroke of lightning one day last week. There were twenty-one hogs all huddled up near the house. After the lightning flash only four were found alive.

—"I have a poem, sir," he said to the editor, "which, if acceptable to you, I would like to receive some remuneration for." "Certainly; if we use it we will pay for it." "What are you paying for poetry?" "If it's good we give two circus tickets."

—The Macon (Ga.) library has an elevator which carries the mail from the street into one of the front windows. When the carrier blows his whistle the elevator drops to the sidewalk, the mail is put in and into the library it goes, and thus a walk up the stairs is saved.

MANGEL-WURZELS.

A Crop Whose Value as Food Far Surpasses That of Corn.

When preparing for a crop of mangels, I choose a good piece of land, that has a deep soil, and is a little sandy so that it will not bake up hard when the summer sun comes on it, but it must be dry and not boggy. As early in the spring as it can be got in good order to work I use a roller to crush the lumps down fine, before furrowing out. From 2 feet to 2 feet 6 inches from center to center is a good distance between the furrows, and the seeds are dropped about 8 inches apart in order to let the hoe pass between. In manuring for this crop I use 40 loads to the acre, of good rotten manure. I prefer that made from corn fodder, as it is less likely to have seeds of so many kinds of weeds that are in manure made by feeding hay. It is better to be a year old or more, as then the young plants will flourish in a dry spell. After the land is furrowed out, haul the manure and let it be spread right in the bottoms of the drills, and not too far ahead of the covering up again.

Plant the seeds close after the covering of the manure; 2 or 3 seeds in each place with the finger and thumb. If more seed no harm done, as in the soft fine soil they can easily be pulled out in the thinning, for which the best time is when the plants are large enough, and a good soaking rain has come. Be careful not to loosen the earth too much around the plant left, as generally after a good shower of rain the sun shines hot and would dry up the young roots. Plant from 3 to 3½ pounds of seed to the acre. Buy the seed of good reliable dealers. After the seed is planted it is a good plan to roll the rows, so as to press the earth down to keep it from drying around the seeds, and the seed will start to grow the sooner. In thinning out leave one to a place. The plants that are pulled out will do to fill in the places where the seed missed growing. In doing this be sure and have all the roots down as straight as possible. If the plants are of good size cut off the tops of the outside leaves as they would be sure to wilt and fall over on the ground. The straighter the newly set plants can be kept the better they will do.

During the last of the summer when grass is scarce, I strip off all the outside leaves and feed to the cows or sheep. This will help the roots to develop in size, and also furnish feed for the cattle. I let them stay in the ground as long as the frost stays away, but before the hard frosts come I get them up and store them away where they can not freeze and where I can get to them in the winter for use. A good way to do, if the cellar is small, is to pile them up against the end of the barn, secure them from frost on the outside, and have a small doorway cut through from inside. If fastened every time it is used the roots will be kept from freezing and the cows or ewes in lambing time will have needed food. Let any one try it and he will say it pays better to grow one acre of roots than four acres of corn. I would rather have them for my cows than six acres of corn.—*J. Mill, in Ohio Farmer.*

A Curious Old Anchor.

A curious old anchor, very probably lost by the early French missionaries, was found at the head of Green bay. It appears to have been constructed from a young maple tree having three branches from the root. Another bar was fastened on. Thus far it is like a round topped stool with four legs. On the bottom of these legs were fastened, with mortise and tenon, the flukes, which were bars of oak crossing each other.—New York Sun.

A FATAL DELUSION

The Fancied Security and Appalling Perils of People Revealed.

The eminent scientist and author, Dr. Joseph F. Edwards of Philadelphia, relates the following wonderful experiences:

"During my term as resident physician on the medical wards of the Philadelphia Hospital, it was a common occurrence for an ambulance call to be received from one of the down town station houses. Upon reaching the place designated, we would be shown a man or woman who has been found unconscious on the street and supposed to be intoxicated. He would be removed to the hospital, where he would linger unconscious for twenty-four or twenty-six hours and then die. In a majority of these cases a post-mortem examination would reveal a most horrible state of affairs which I will explain hereafter."

AN AMBULANCE CALL.

"A lady in apparently good health, who rarely complained and then only occasionally, of some slight and transient ill-feeling, as nearly every one does at some time or other, took a long walk with her husband, and upon returning home, feeling particularly well, went to her room to remove her bonnet, and, while standing in front of the mirror, fell to the floor in a convulsion, followed by twenty-four hours of unconsciousness and death without a return to consciousness. A post-mortem examination revealed the true cause in a most horrible form."

"A young married man for years suffered from dyspepsia, for which he consulted many physicians. After suffering in this way, and having no other symptoms of disease, he awoke one morning to find a very slight swelling, scarcely more than a puffiness under one eye. In less than a month he was dead.

Now the real and terrible cause of all these deaths was Bright's disease of the kidneys, and they might all have been avoided had the unfortunate victims known what a horrible malady was fastened upon them. But Bright's disease has no symptoms of its own. It steals into the system like a thief, and deceives its victim by showing the symptoms of nearly every other disease.

But what can be done?

Take it in time.

If you feel unaccountably tired; if you have peculiar pressing pains; if your appetite is uncertain; if your head aches occasionally; if your sleep is irregular; if the fluids passed are profuse or scanty, do not delay, but use the best known means for escaping agony and death before it is too late. For this purpose there is a remedy, and the only one that has ever proven absolutely certain. Hunt's Remedy has never been equaled, and it is the only absolute one known to the medical profession. There are thousands of men and women to-day who enjoy perfect health who would be in their graves had it not been for this wonderful remedy, and there are thousands of others who require it without an hour's delay. This is no idle statement, but truth drawn from cases which are beyond question.

LIKE A THIEF.

It is said that at a late hanging in Louisiana the Governor's special messenger arrived on the scene at the last moment bearing a reprieve, whereupon the fortunate culprit remarked: "No noose is good news."

LUCKY PEOPLE.

Winners of the Louisiana State Lottery Big Prize.

Two of the coupons of the ticket which drew the capital prize in the last drawing of the Louisiana State lottery are held by persons in this State. George Smith, a grocer, residing at the corner of Fifteenth and Kirkham streets, in Oakland, was lucky enough to purchase one of the coupons, and now rejoices in the receipt of nearly $15,000 as the result of his investment. Mr. Smith has long been known as a reputable merchant and as a prominent member of several German organizations of that city. The possession of such unexpected wealth in no degree affects his usual equanimity, and his demeanor under such circumstances proves him to be eminently fitted to bear such a stroke of good fortune. Some years ago, when beginning his present business in a small way, he contracted certain debts, which, on account of misfortune, he was never able to pay. The very first thing that he now proposes to do is to liquidate every dollar of his past indebtedness and again stand before the world, owing no man anything. In the spring he proposes to pay a last visit to the fatherland and to return to this country and continue his present business in Oakland.

The other coupon of No. 50,255 was sold to Mrs. Sam Fountain in company with another lady residing near Tehachapi, in this State.

In both instances within five days after the announcement of the drawing the money was in this city to the credit of the parties holding the tickets.

It is a singular fact that neither of the coupons were held by the original purchasers. The one held by Mr. Smith was first bought by Police Officer Anderson of Oakland and the other one was bought by Elmer Stearns, a telegraph operator at Tehachapi, and by him resold to the fortunate owner.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Chronicle, Sept. 3.*

Labor conquers everything except the walking delegate.

"I WOULD THAT I WERE DEAD!"

cries many a wretched housewife to-day, as, weary and disheartened, she forces herself to perform her daily task. "It don't seem as if I could get through the day. This dreadful back-ache, these frightful dragging-down sensations will kill me! Is there no relief?" Yes, madam, there is. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is an unfailing remedy for the complaints to which your sex is liable. It will restore you to health again. Try it. All druggists.

A small hand is said to be a sign of refinement. How vulgar, then, must be the man who holds four aces.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50 cts.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MECHANICS' FAIR.

The twenty-second annual Industrial Exposition of the San Francisco Mechanics Institute, opened at their great pavilion in that city on Sept. 1st, and will continue until October 8th. The displays are even more extensive and elaborate than usual, and especially is this true of the exhibits of fruits, vegetables, grain, etc., made by the different counties of the State. Even pioneer Californians are not fully aware of the wonderful and varied resources of this great country until they see grouped together in one grand display, the products of the vineyard, orchard and farm. But aside from these important displays there is a creditable showing of improved machinery and implements, of every description, showing that everything the world produces in this direction may be had as readily and as cheaply in California as in any other section. Among the notable displays may be noted the following:

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

The largest space devoted to any one firm is occupied by the display of agricultural implements of Messrs. Baker and Hamilton. The extreme right side of the building for a length of 100 feet and a depth of twenty-five feet is full of large, well-made machinery, much of which is kept continually in motion. The combined harvester, stationary or road engines, occupying a central position, has been tested repeatedly, and this season from Yolo county, Salinas valley and other places many testimonials as to its efficiency have been received. The Benicia header for cutting grain, made at the works of the firm at Benicia, is also shown in motion, and is generally allowed to be the best machine of its kind on the coast. A new four-gang plow is a model of compactness and utility. The wheels can be raised or lowered independently; the draft is from the center and by a trifling alteration it can be changed from a four to a three-gang plow. Young's combined harvester in motion, and the Tiger and Benicia mowers, also in motion, are three fine machines, well worthy of inspection by the large grain-grower anxious for speedy and cheap labor-saving machines. In the way of road-carts, the well-known firm of Sacramento, San Francisco and Benicia, has some novel and useful vehicles. The Benicia road-cart is a good, plain, substantial cart. The "Modoc" is a novelty which is as free from any horse motion as a four-wheeled vehicle, while for breaking in colts it is unsurpassed. The variety of the machinery and the class of workmanship are a credit to the industries of the Pacific coast, and it is no wonder, when such machinery is turned out, that the firm of Baker & Hamilton has acquired the reputation which it possesses throughout the coast as well as beyond the Rockies.

BYRON MAUZY PIANOS.

One of the handsomest displays is that of Byron Mauzy of 922 Market street, sole agent for Sohmer, Peck & Son, Newby & Evans pianos. The ash, mahoghany, rosewood and ebony cases attract much attention.

A brother in prayer meeting in a neighboring town, the other night, prayed for the absent "who were prostrated on beds of sickness and sofas of wellness."

USEFUL AND HURTFUL MEDICINES.

There is a certain class of remedies for constipation absolutely useless. These are boluses and potions made in great part of podophyllin, aloes, rhubarb, gamboge, and other worthless ingredients. The damage they do to the stomachs of those who use them is incalculable. They evacuate the bowels, it is true, but always do so violently and profusely, and besides, gripe the bowels. Their effect is to weaken both them and the stomach. Better far to use the agreeable and salutary aperient, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the laxative effect of which is never preceded by pain, or accompanied by a convulsive, violent action of the bowels. On the contrary, it invigorates those organs, the stomach and the entire system. As a means of curing and preventing malarial fevers, no medicine can compare with it, and it remedies nervous debility, rheumatism, kidney and bladder inactivity, and other inorganic ailments.

There is nothing consolatory for the patient suffering from a severe cold in the head to be told that "colds always attacks the weakest spot."

DANGER AHEAD!

There is danger ahead for you if you neglect the warnings which nature is giving you of the approach of the fell destroyer—consumption. Night-sweats, spitting of blood, loss of appetite—these symptoms have a terrible meaning. You can be cured if you do not wait until it is too late. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," the greatest blood-purifier known, will restore your lost health. As a nutritive, it is far superior to cod liver oil. All druggists.

Young Housewife—What miserable little eggs again! You really must tell them, Jane, to let the hens sit on them a little longer.

WHAT BRANDRETH'S PILLS DO.

In BRANDRETH'S PILLS the true life medicine has been found, composed as they are of numerous vegetables so combined that each multiplies the virtues of the rest. They never can do any harm. Their action is always the same, no matter how long or in what doses they are taken. They purge away the waste particles of the system. They recruit the animal vigor and arrest the progress of decay. They purify the blood. They stimulate the liver. They invigorate digestion. They open the pores. They make the bowels do the work of the kidneys, thus giving those organs an ofttimes needed rest. One or two at night for a week will demonstrate their power and is generally sufficient to cure ordinary diseases.

People are not apt to feel proud of all the good traits their children show, and wonder where they got all their bad ones.

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and radically cured. Address in confidence, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The throat troubles of the German Crown Prince and the Chicago Anarchists are attracting a great deal of attention.

The good reputation of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" for the relief of Coughs, Colds and Throat Diseases, has given them a favorable notoriety.

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CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

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Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

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OPIUM HABIT CURED satisfactory before any pay. Prof. J. M. Barton, 25th Ward, Cincinnati, O.

$5 To $8 a Day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horses feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

FREE By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O

STEINWAY. KRANICH, PEASE & BACH, Gabler, Kranich Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

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"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
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25 CTS. PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS.

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"We are well pleased with everything you sent us," writes a customer from Del Norte County. "The Sperry Flour is all you recommend it. The Poor Man's Soap beats the world to wash clothes. The children are wild over the Rock Candy Drips. The Spices such as we never can get here. The Kindergraten Tea we all like very much. We saved over $10 on the bill of $110, besides getting much better quality of goods than we have had heretofore. It is our first bill, but will not be our last. Many of our neighbors will send to you next month, and all are anxious for a late Home Circle"—issued each month and sent free by Smith's Cash Store, 115 and 117 Clay street, San Francisco.

WELL DRILLING

Machinery for Wells of any depth, from 20 to 3,000 feet, for Water, Oil or Gas. Our Mounted Steam Drilling and Portable Horse Power Machines set to work in 20 minutes. Guaranteed to drill faster and with less power than any other. Specially adapted to drilling Wells in earth or rock 20 to 1,000 feet. Farmers and others are making $25 to **$10 per day** with our machinery and tools. Splendid business for Winter or Summer. We are the oldest and largest Manufacturers in the business. Send 4 cents in Stamps for illustrated Catalogue K. ADDRESS,
Pierce Well Excavator Co., New York.

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CELEBRATED EYE WATER

This article is a carefully prepared physician's prescription, and has been in constant use for nearly a century, and notwithstanding the many other preparations that have been introduced into the market, the sale of this article is constantly increasing. If the directions are followed it will never fail. We particularly invite the attention of physicians to its merits.
John I. Thompson, Sons & Co., TROY, N. Y.

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is a combination of Phosphorus, Albumen, Protogon, Lime, Soda and Iron, which act on the **Brain, Nerves** and **Stomach,** increasing the appetite, **assisting Digestion, Curing Dyspepsia,** in every form, **Headache, Neuralgia, Insomnia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration and Impotence.** In **Hysteria** and **Epilepsy** its effects are magical. In **Consumption its nutritive qualities are beyond comparison with other preparations.** Its action is shown by the **increasing strength** and **weight** of the patient, and the **loss of cough** and **night sweats. It is a brain, nerve, and life giving tonic. Price, $1.50 per bottle**

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. PARDEE'S REMEDY

is The Greatest Blood Cleanser.

Cures Spring Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Sciatica, Rheumatism, Constipation AND Regulates The Kidneys & Liver.

One bottle taken according to directions will give better results than a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or any of the so-called Blood Purifiers with which the market is glutted. At Druggists, price $1.00 per bottle.

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will be paid for any case of Rheumatism which Dr. Pardee's Remedy, properly administered, fails to relieve.

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BRONCHITIS, Cure Warranted.
DEAFNESS Cured in Three to Six Months,
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BIG G Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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PLEADING FOR THE BOYS.

A Philanthropic Boston Clergyman's Gratifying Victory.

There is one of our churches—it won't do, for reasons of state, to tell which church it is—that has an entry-way or vestibule, with a flight of stone steps, which is found very convenient by small street urchins, newsboys and the like to rest in, to fall asleep in sometimes, and, horrible to relate! to crack peanuts in. The litter of shells left by this juvenile congregation was the occasion of terror and disgust to the honored sexton of the church, a person of rather set notions, who proceeded to take the necessary steps to clear the vestibule of the nuisance, driving the boys away and warning them with dire threats never to come again.

It happened, however, to the sexton's great astonishment, that the pastor of the church showed a disposition to side with the boys. He liked to find the little fellows there; he liked to think of the church over which he ministered providing a safe harbor, with nothing in it of evil influence or suggestion, for these human waifs. Somehow the old church seemed to be, in his mind, fulfilling the purpose for which it was designed when it sheltered from the wind the street boys with its old walls in the winter, or cooled and rested their hot and weary bodies with its dark stones in the summer. The minister talked to them sometimes, and felt that their resorting there gave him a sort of friendly hold upon them.

So he protested with the sexton.

"Couldn't you come around once in awhile after the boys have been there and sweep the steps off?" the pastor ventured to ask.

Sweep the steps off for the benefit of those young hoodlums! The sexton managed to restrain his emotions, but with difficulty. No; he thought it would be quite impossible for him to keep the steps clear of the rubbish that those boys left there. It was too much to ask, and, as the matter was, the condition of the steps was a scandal to the church. He proposed that a railing or some other means be provided that would effectually shut out the interlopers.

It was the minister's turn to be stubborn. He intimated that the boys should have a chance to come there as long as he remained pastor of the church. He asserted his authority. The sexton appealed from the decision of the pastor to the governing committee of the church. There the matter was argued; and in spite of the pastor's appeal in the boys' behalf, and his insistence that their habit of resorting to the church steps might give him an opportunity to do much good, the committee thought more of the church steps than they did of the boys, and decided the dispute in the sexton's favor, instructing him to drive the boys away and take the necessary steps to keep them away.

Then there was a ministerial crisis right away. The pastor appealed the matter to the church. A meeting was held, and the question considered in all its bearings. The pastor pleaded the case almost with tears in his eyes, and certainly with humanity in his heart. He carried the day, and was triumphantly sustained by the church. And now, it is said, you may find plenty of boys, almost any day, lingering around the steps of the church resting and gossiping, but few peanut shells. As the minister's particular friends they do not betray his confidence in them.—*Boston Transcript.*

REFORM IN JAPAN.

American Ideas Gaining a Strong Foothold in That Country.

Americans have a general knowledge that there have lately been great reforms in Japan, but it is not so well known that the lives of the present and late Mikado together form one of the most startling chapters in modern history. Only thirty-seven years ago Japan was not really an empire; it could hardly be said to have a central government. The ancient political system had completely broken down and nothing else had taken its place. At Tokio the Tycoon held his court, but his power was weak and local; at Kizoto the Mikado had even less power. There was political chaos. By the operation of the old feudal system the Daimios, or local nobles, had attained a practical independence, each ruling his own territory despotically—in short, Japan was a loose and almost lawless confederacy. This is no place to describe the series of masterly measures by which the Mikado destroyed the local sovereignties; suffice it that it was thoroughly done, the Daimios were thoroughly disarmed, and the revived empire of Japan entered on an extraordinary era of progress. English and American ideas were rapidly adopted. Even the European dress was introduced, though travelers with an eye to artistic effect think the Japanese ladies have lost more than they gained by the "reform."

A serious attempt was even made to introduce the English language, by reason of its greater convenience in writing; but the learned men soon decided that the irregularities of English spelling and grammar more than offset the other advantage. Japan is already known to us almost as well as the countries of Europe, and their appreciation of Americans grows with acquaintance. They honored General Grant as they had never done any foreigner, and on that occasion the Mikado for the first time appeared in public—an astounding innovation in Japan. Soon after he publicly awarded the prizes at the Japan university, and since then has lived much like the monarchs of Europe.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

VISITING THE CONVICTS.

Pathetic Scenes Witnessed Nearly Every Day at Sing-Sing.

An old Irish woman, her face covered with wrinkles, tottered into the room. She was accompanied by a young woman carrying a baby, while a little child walked by her side. They seated themselves on one of the benches, and soon a tall fellow entered and approaching the old woman he stooped over and kissed her. She partly arose from her seat and putting her hand on the man's shoulder said brokenly: "Ah, me boy!" Then she began to cry, and rolling her handkerchief into a ball, mopped her eyes with it from time to time. The man turned to the younger woman, who was his sister, and, indifferent to his mother's sorrow, began laughing and talking and playing with the children. He took the baby in his arms and kissed it while it crowed over him and poked its little fingers into his eyes.

On another bench in one corner sat a plump-looking Irish girl with a pretty face. She was not alone long, for soon a convict peered sheepishly through the doorway, and recognizing her advanced awkwardly to her side. There was a resounding kiss, and the two sat down and talked cheerfully together. There was not a vestige of sorrow between them, notwithstanding they were both very young and only married a short time before their misfortune overtook them. There is no time to indulge in sorrow in a meeting of thirty minutes' duration once in two months. They have only time to talk and hope, and so they talked.

On the same bench there sat a group which ordinarily should be beyond a thought of hope. There were two women, the oldest the mother of two convicts, the youngest the wife of one. Both the young appeared together and smilingly and affectionately received the greetings that awaited them. They were the two Kahout brothers who were some time ago convicted of arson and sentenced to confinement in the State prison for life. The oldest is only twenty-seven and the youngest twenty-five, and both have nothing before them but a long waste of years. Yet the thirty minutes allowed was spent in the most cheerful conversation, and the eyes of all gleamed happily when the moment for the parting kiss arrived.

A certain convict, considerably above the ordinary grade, was visited by his wife, who was richly, though modestly, dressed. She was accompanied by their little girl. In such cases the warden supplies the man with a blue blouse to conceal the prison garb, believing that it does no harm to shield a sensitive man from unnecessary mortification, while the sensibilities of little children advancing toward a reasoning age are thereby spared disagreeable impressions and memories in years to come. The convict entered and affectionately kissed his wife and child, with whom he conversed throughout the thirty minutes to which they are limited on such occasions. At last the moment for parting came. As he moved away the child took hold of his blouse, looked up appealingly into his face and asked: "Papa, when are you coming home?"—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Monster Universal Lathe.

One of the finest and most powerful tools that mechanical science has yet achieved has just been finished at Mulhouse for the French navy. It is a two-carriage universal lathe which is a complete machine shop in itself, being capable of performing the most varied operations—such as mortising, shaping, boring and molding—with the most perfect accuracy. It is wonderfully adapted to the delicate and complicated working of pieces for armor-plating turrets, of helix supports, of rudders, of cranked shafts, of pistons, etc., for modern war vessels, and it handles and shapes immense masses of steel almost as skillfully as a carpenter carves small blocks of wood. Its weight is more than three hundred and forty tons, and it is driven by an engine of twenty-five horse-power. Comparison of this tool with one of seventy-six tons, which was a mechanical marvel some twenty-five years ago, gives a striking illustration of the almost incredible progress of our generation.—*National Labor Tribune.*

The Federal Supreme Court.

Every thing about the Supreme Court is impressive and awe-inspiring. The semi-circular chamber, with its stately columns of mottled Potomac marble, its half-domed roof, lighted by skylights, and the rich upholstery of the sofas arranged upon the sides for the accommodation of spectators, recall historic scenes, glorified as they are viewed through the dim mist of time, and its walls seem ready to echo the voices of the past. The appearance and bearing of the nine elderly gentlemen who sit in a row upon the raised platform behind a long desk, clothed in their black silk robes, the absolute silence enjoined upon all not having to address the court, and the subdued monotones in which the business is transacted make one feel that here at least are gravity and attention befitting the dignity of a great Government.—*American Magazine.*

—A recent analysis of a popular hair "renewer" shows that it was made of sixty grains of sugar of lead, sixty grains of sulphur, a little glycerine and water, with a drop or two of perfume. The sulphur gradually combines with the lead, forming a brown or black sulphide of lead, which slowly darkens the hair—slow in action that the purchaser may persist in its use. Cost, three and a half cents per bottle; retail price, one dollar.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—Piety belongs to the wise, and is a great promoter of happiness.

—Since 1852 seventy-five Sandwich Islanders have gone as foreign missionaries.

—Trinity church, New York City, will erect a mission building at 209 Fulton street, five stories high, to cost $400,000.

—A writer in the *Nineteenth Century* proposes the establishment of a well-endowed kitchen college for the systematic training of domestic servants.

—In the morning when you awake, accustom yourself to think first upon God, and something in order to His service; and at night let Him close thine eyes.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

—Gain a little knowledge every day; one fact in a day. How small a thing is one fact—only one. Ten years pass by. Three thousand six hundred and fifty facts are not a small thing.

—There are seventy-six guilds in London endowed by wealthy benefactors for the benefit of different trades. The annual income of these endowments amounts to $1,000,000.—*Chicago Advance.*

—In yielding to one temptation the way is opened for so many; nothing will serve us day by day but a humble trust in Him who is able to keep us from falling, and earnest striving to watch as well as pray.—*Rural New Yorker.*

—The New York Chinese Mission has between 4,000 and 5,000 Celestials in its Sabbath-schools. About sixty have joined the various churches. The first Sabbath-school for these people was founded in New York eighteen years ago.—*United Presbyterian.*

—It is said that the Christian natives of the South Sea islands prepare their Sunday food on Saturday. Not a fire is lighted, neither flesh nor food is baked, nor a tree is climbed, nor a journey by land undertaken on God's holy day.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Less than a score of years have passed since the founding of the First Congregational Church in Springfield, Mo., and already they have a strong and flourishing college of conspicuous promise, and five churches with an aggregate membership of 554.—*Public Opinion.*

—During the past year from $70,000 to $75,000 have been raised from all sources for the College and Seminary of the Reformed (German) Church at Lancaster, Pa. For the Nevin Memorial $40,000 is needed; for the endowment of the Alumni Professorship, $20,000, and for the chemical laboratory, $20,000.—*N. Y. Witness.*

—Like those fair New England lakes, greened around with meadows, of translucent depth and silver sand, on whose surface armies of white lilies, golden-crowned, unfold to the sun, so the Christian's heart should be. All its feelings and affections should open into life like those white lilies, and deep amid the blossom petals should be seen the golden crown of love.—*Beecher.*

WIT AND WISDOM.

—The fewer our wants the nearer we resemble the gods.—*Socrates.*

—Revenge is sweet, but it leaves a bad taste in the mouth.—*Philadelphia Call.*

—Doubt others more and yourself less, and you will have more back-bone to sell.—*Pomeroy's Democrat.*

—How much better is the love that is ready to die than the zeal that is ready to kill.—*Thomas T. Lynch.*

—All men try to get the earth, but the earth gets them. This is not a joke; it is the grave truth.—*Peoria Transcript.*

—Many men have a knack of making and saving dollars, but know absolutely nothing about the best things of this life.—*Drovers' Journal.*

—Good temper, like a summer day, sheds a brightness over every thing. It is the sweetener of toil and the soother of disquietude.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Always on top: The hat.—*Champion City Times.* Always under foot: The shoe. Ah, ha! We can do this sort o' thing, too.—*Cincinnati Telegram.*

De Baggs—Ponsonby, me boy, what do you do in this weather to keep cool? Ponsonby—Nothing. De Baggs—By Jove! I don't know but that's a good idea.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

—They Were Both Shoers.—

Jones, he keeps a blacksmith shop,
His wife a poultry pen;
Jones, he shoes the horse,
And his wife she shoes the hen.
—*Whitehall Times.*

—Up in the choir the tenor was making love to the soprano in muffled voice, while the preacher was waxing eloquent in the pulpit below. "You're a dear!" the young man had whispered. "A doe, rather," the soprano smiled back. "Oh, yes," returned the tenor, "you're the do, fa mi." She killed him with a look.—*The Farmer and Manufacturer.*

—A Michigan girl while picking blackberries, met a black bear among the briers. She turned to run and tore her dress on a brier so as to expose her patent wire bustle. The bear, mistaking the bustle for a circus cage, struck for tall timber, leaving the girl to go without hugging until a dry goods clerk closed his store at nine o'clock the next evening.—*Newman Independent.*

—It is a great gift to be born rich in the eyes and ears. Some men have carried before them an endless procession of beauty. There are charms for them where others perceive barrenness. There is a concert in the air all the time for those whose ears are tuned aright. Trees harp for them, winds roll their tones musically, and birds and insects fill up the orchestra.—*Rural New-Yorker.*

AN INTERESTING CASE.

A Desperate Attack of Hydrophobia Cured With Chloroform.

Dr. V. G. Miller, an old army surgeon, and practicing physician of a quarter of a century's experience, said recently that he had never been called on to treat but one case of hydrophobia when it was beyond a doubt that it was a case of rabies. "This," he said, "was when I first began the practice of medicine. I was called one night to see a man who, the messenger said, was suffering with intense spasms, and nothing that could be done would relieve him. I took with me my medicine case, and also put into my sack bags a bottle of chloroform containing about three ounces. When I arrived I found the patient quiet, with a rapid, irregular pulse, but in a few minutes he was seized with a paroxysm which it took the combined strength of myself and the family to control. He frothed at the mouth, snapping and snarling like a dog. As soon as he was quiet I began to ask questions of the family, and soon found that a few days before he had been bitten by a strange dog that came into the cow lot one morning and was snapping at the cattle. He attempted to drive the animal out, but the dog turned on him and, jumping up, inflicted a slight wound on his left arm. It was nothing more than a scratch, had healed up in a day or so, and nothing more was thought of it. From the description of the dog I was confident that it was the same that a few days before had been killed in the neighborhood, undoubtedly mad, and I could no longer doubt what was the matter with my patient.

"His cries when he went into the spasms were terrible to hear. I gave him various remedies to quiet him, but they seemingly had no effect. At this time I happened to think of the bottle of chloroform. I had then been at work on the patient for over two hours and had not been able to give him any relief whatever, and I was pretty well assured that the man would die anyway. I was alone with him, expecting members of the family, who would not know the difference, and I determined to try an experiment, either to quiet the man or kill him with the chloroform. When his next spasm came on I saturated a cloth with the liquid and placed it to the patient's nose and mouth. He struggled for a long time, but at last the drug did its work, and he sank back insensible. He soon came to, the spasm still on him, and I again treated him the same way. This I continued during the remainder of the night and until nine o'clock the next morning, using up all the chloroform I had and sending for a new supply several times, using in all about three pounds. At nine o'clock the next morning the patient went to sleep. When he wakened up he acted like a person dazed or half foolish. A slimy, stringy secretion ran out of his mouth continually, and he seemed to have no desire for food, and for a long time would not swallow. He gradually grew better, and in about three weeks' time he was up and about. I knew the man afterward, doctored him and his family. He never had another attack, and some eight years afterward died with consumption."—*Kansas Cor. St. Louis Republican.*

INDIAN CLUB EXERCISE.

An Excellent Way of Developing the Physical Strength.

The frequent practice with Indian clubs, by students, clerks and others of sedentary habits, is worthy of careful attention. Although in the exercise itself, only that portion of the body from the hips up is brought into active motion, yet it indirectly affects the whole body.

For enlarging the capacity of the chest and strengthening the wrists and arms, Indian club exercise is one of the most beneficial of gymnastic performances known. There are no less than twenty different positions or exercises with the clubs. So natural and graceful are the manifestations that one kind of exercise promptly suggests another.

It is important, when using the clubs, to stand firm and square on the feet, toes turned slightly outward, the body erect, back drawn in and the breast thrown forward. The club should be grasped firmly but not too tightly, allowing free-and-easy play of the wrist. In swinging the clubs, always bear in mind the arc of a circle. This will not only make the movements more graceful but will also help to prevent injury from a sudden pitch of the club.

Beginners should not commence by using heavy clubs; light ones are more easily handled, and one is more likely to continue the exercise than if he tired himself by the use of heavy ones. A pair weighing from five to ten pounds each are sufficient to commence with. The object is not to become a professional, but to improve the health by judicial and proper exercise.

As to time of exercising, the best time is from fifteen to twenty minutes before breakfast and for about the same time before retiring at night. The clothing should be light and loose fitting, allowing full and easy play of of the muscles. The exercises should be practiced daily.—*Golden Rule.*

—An eloping Missouri woman left this touching epistle for her husband: —"Dear John—I am gone and you will never see me again. I hope that my leaving will not cause you any unnecessary sorrow, and after death claims you as a victim may the flowers bloom on your grave and emit their sweets and fragrance."

FAMILY MOURNING.

The Wearing of Black Apparel Not a Reliable Sign of Sorrow.

For one I believe that the custom of wearing mourning apparel in the way of a badge of sorrow and affliction is going out of use, and that the time will come—and possibly may not be far distant—when such a practice will have become obsolete. Various reasons may be offered why Christian people should discountenance such a custom altogether. It is said that in European countries black is employed generally, because it represents darkness, unto which death is like, as it is a privation of life. In China, on the contrary, white is used, because the people hope and believe their dead have gone to Heaven; the place of all-purity. In Egypt yellow is worn, because it represents the decaying of flowers and trees, which become yellow as they decay. In Ethiopia brown is used, since it denotes the color of the earth from whence we came and to which we return. In certain parts of Turkey blue is worn, because this color represents the sky, where the people trust their dead have gone; but in other portions of the empire blue and violet are adopted, since these colors, being a blending of black and blue, represent, from one point of view sorrow; from the other, hope. Now, in reality, to wear mourning signifies nothing and answers no valuable purpose. It is in truth no certain index to the state of the mind. To see an entire family clothed in black a person would naturally conclude that the family are true mourners, needing consolation in their sorrow. Yet what is the fact in a large majority of instances? Pope speaks of those who bear about the mockery of woe:

"To midnight dances and the public show."

And, alas! mourning apparel is but too often "the mockery of woe." The great expense incurred in providing mourning garments is also a consideration of weight which should not be overlooked. The clothing of an entire family, and especially where the family is large, in mourning garments is no trifling matter. Of course the wealthy and such as can afford the expense make no account of it, but to those who are poor or are in moderate circumstances it is a serious tax, and in fact proves nothing short of a most grievous pecuniary burden. And in many cases the custom of wearing mourning amounts to a prodigal waste of money. Many families are abundantly supplied with clothing, the wardrobe is filled with superfluous garments, and speedily, perhaps, the mourning apparel is laid aside so that it is the same as money thrown away. An estimate made of the amount of money expended in purchasing such apparel would astonish, I fancy, almost any community in the land. Besides, what is there in the good moral influence arising from such a custom to balance this vast expenditure?—*George Newell Lovejoy, in Good Housekeeping.*

ALL ABOUT GOLD.

Hints for Persons Who Are About to Purchase Mines in the Far West.

Auriferous gravels can of course only exist where auriferous quartz veins existed before them. Without a bank to draw upon in the first place, you can not possibly get your bullion. In California the materials that make up the gold-bearing gravel beds were washed down by streams and floods in the Pliocene period from the mountain tops above and deposited in the basins of ancient lakes and rivers now no more. But Pliocene gravel would, under natural circumstances, long since have been washed away. It has been preserved in California to the days of Bill Nye and Jones of Calaveras, by a peculiar accident which those amiable gentlemen would no doubt regard as "almost providential" for the mining interest. Toward the close of the genial Pliocene epoch, that usually well-conducted chain, the Sierra Nevada, suddenly burst forth "on the spree" into volcanic activity on a grand and generally Western American scale. Like the cowboys who "paint the town red" in their simple joy, it covered the auriferous gravels with showers of pumice, ashes and pebbles, and finally capped the entire mass with a broad sheet of solid basalt and lava. Not only did this great prehistoric eruption overwhelm the mastodons, Pliocene lamas and other extinct animals whose bones and teeth still pleasantly diversify the California diggings (giving incidental occasion to the celebrated society upon the Stanislaw), but it also buried beneath its ash and lava the famous and much-debated Cavaleras skull, which, if genuine, is the oldest fragment of a human body now known to exist anywhere. The capping of lava varies from one hundred to one hundred and fifty feet in thickness, and it has preserved from erosion the subjacent gravel which would otherwise have been swept away, and so rendered possible the very existence of the California diggings and the town of San Francisco.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

—A Fourth Warder, says the New York *Sun*, stopped a dignified man on the Bowery recently, saying: "Say, young feller, give me a light, will yer?" "I will give you a light," said the gentleman, "but I am not a young feller, and that is not the way to address me." The Fourth Warder got a light, and as he handed the cigar back, with his politest manner said: "Thank you, pop."

—The following sign adorns the front of a boot-blacking establishment on Blackstone street, Boston: "Pedal teguments artistically illuminated, lubricated and embellished for the infinitesimal compensation or remuneration of five cents per operation."

CARE OF THE SKIN.

A System of Diet and Exercise That Will Assure a Good Complexion.

Plenty of exercise, good, wholesome food, well digested, will do more for the complexion than all the toilet appliances in the world. Use the flesh brush with vigor, walk, ride, row, run, giving every muscle in the body something to do; eat beef, brown bread, cereals, fruit, vegetables and milk, and a good complexion must be the result.

Good, nourishing food must be eaten and well digested; the circulation equalized by plenty of exercise in the open air and frequent bathing. Each woman must be a law unto herself as to the number and temperature of the baths, as what strengthens and braces up one may be found to weaken and enervate another.

For those who have vitality enough to react, the cold sponge bath in the morning will be found a delightful tonic. Delicate women will find that by beginning them in the warm weather they will, in most cases, be able to continue during the entire year. A handful of sea salt dissolved in the water will do much to strengthen the weak chest or back. In many cases the hot bath at night quiets the nerves, refreshes the body, and induces sleep, but care should be taken not to remain in the water too long; otherwise it will be found debilitating.

Distilled water is, of course, the best, but as all can not—like Queen Victoria—afford so expensive a luxury, it will be found that clean rain water or any soft water will do nearly as well. Those who can not obtain either one of these may use a few drops of ammonia, which will make the hardest water soft and clean off all impurities. A box of powdered borax is also an indispensable article upon the toilet table; a pinch of this will soften the water and is said to whiten the skin.

Oat meal used externally and eaten frequently is very beneficial to the skin, as are also cracked wheat and other cereals. Put a handful of oat meal in a bowl and pour a cup of boiling water over it. When this is settled wash the hands and face in the starchy water that rises to the top of it. The continued use of this for a week and the wearing of gloves at night will soften and whiten the roughest and darkest skin.

Ladies with oily or greasy skins may use, sparingly, a few drops of camphor in the bath, or a few drops of diluted carbolic acid. The latter removes the odor of perspiration from the body and leaves a clean, wholesome smell. Care should be taken that it is not used too strong, as it is not only poisonous, but the odor is very offensive to some people. Borax and glycerine combined are used with good effect by some ladies, while thoroughly disagreeing with others. Glycerine alone softens and heals, but used too frequently will darken the skin and make it very sensitive; the borax obviates this and has a tendency to whiten.

To remove tan and sunburn use a preparation composed of equal parts of glycerine and rose-water, to which add the juice of two lemons after having strained it through fine muslin. More or less rose-water mey be used to make the preparation the required consistency, as it is rather disagreeable if sticky. Fresh freckles may frequently be removed by touching the discolorations with a tiny camel's hair brush dipped in lemon juice.

Finely powdered pumice-stone, which may be had at any druggist's, is very efficacious in removing all superfluous and roughened skin. Rub the hands and face thoroughly with it, dry, then wash off with tepid water and soap. The use of warm water is also very beneficial; some people go so far as to claim that the continued use of it will not only preserve the skin, but prevent wrinkles.

The proper toilet observances at night should be considered as a personal duty.—*Home Knowledge.*

SMALL BEGINNINGS.

The Delight Men Take in Relating the Story of Their Progress.

Man is made in the image of God, and his mind is peculiarly interested and impressed by this feature of the Divine handiwork. And when, on a far humbler scale, it characterizes his own works, he is greatly moved. Witness the delight of the school-boy when a handful of snow rolled patiently along the garden becomes a huge lump, taller than himself. Witness the satisfaction of some laborious writer, who for years upon years has been toiling at some dictionary, or a history of the world, or a philosophy of the universe, or some such task, and at last sees the slender first day's page multiplied into a work of a dozen enormous volumes. A successful man of the people who founded an institute in a provincial town in Scotland, placed in it a little green box, more interesting to him than to the public, because when he started in life it contained the whole of his earthly possessions. In the hall of a splendid mansion on the edge of Loch Lomond I have seen the picture of a little sailing vessel, which carried the owner and all his goods when he set out for the East to begin what proved a vast and most lucrative business. And how often at firesides, or dinner tables, in the course of friendly saunters by the way, do men who have acquired a position delight to rehearse the story of their progress; and how interested are most of us in hearing or reading how the gulf was spanned between the lawyer's first brief and the woolsack, or the doctor's first fee and the baronetcy, or, in the case of the American President, between the log cabin and the White House.—*Quiver.*

ENERGY REWARDED.

How Some Enterprising Men Have Made Fortunes on Trifles.

Colonel H. W. Pinckney, in a newspaper published at Atlanta, Ga., relates the following incidents, which came under the writer's own observation, where success trod closely on the heel of perseverance and industry: A man can make a living, and also money, in hundreds of different ways in this country, and it is a mighty good thing that this is so, else over-production would be the rule, not the exception. I know a man who is getting rich out of baby swings. It's a simple, cheap thing to make, and he started in a simple and cheap way to make them, his entire outfit of tools comprising two saws, two saw-benches, a draw shave, two hand-planes, a brace and some bits, a rough work-bench. He didn't stand around with hands in his pockets waiting for somebody with capital to come along and boost him. Not much. He thought these swings would sell so he made one and peddled it round until he found a purchaser. Then he made another and sold that, and thus he kept on until finally people began to think his swings were a good thing to have in the family and they began to inquire for them. He started eight years ago, and alone did all the work of making and selling them. Things with him are very different to-day. He has a shop two stories in height, and machinery for sawing, planing, boring, mortising, turning and sandpapering the material entering into the construction of these swings. In that shop forty men find constant employment, and, as I said before, the owner is getting rich out of it. Counting the wives and children of the workmen in that shop, there is a population of nearly or quite one hundred and fifty making a living out of one man's idea that a baby swing would sell. A baby swing is not a very big thing, but it in to this case big enough to keep quite a little village busy and comfortable. A step-ladder is a mighty handy thing to have around the house. Five years ago three men, by the closest kind of scraping, twisting and borrowing, managed to get together five hundred dollars. They bought some lumber, rigged up a circular, or buzz saw and started in to make step-ladders. For two years it was a struggle of the hardest kind. There came a change. A prominent house-furnishing goods firm one day wrote them for prices on five thousand ladders. The size of this possible order nearly took them off their feet. This was the turning point in their business career. Within a month from the delivery of these five thousand ladders they had contracted with the same house for a monthly supply of two thousand five hundred. They were on their feet now, and began to push things. About fifteen years ago, in one of the big planing-mills in Chicago, a strip of board catching, in some unaccountable manner, on a buzz saw, was hurled with violence against the leg of one of the workmen, breaking it and badly mangling the flesh. The injury resulted in incapacitating the man for performing the labor required of him in the mill, and he was compelled to seek other means of livelihood. He built, after his own ideas, a scroll or fret saw, foot power, and rigged up a seat on it, as he was unable to stand for any length of time, and began sawing out and putting together articles for household ornament and utility. After a time he added to his scroll saw a light boring attachment and then a little turning lathe. Then he bought a cheap set of carver's tools. Now, the point I wish to make is this: Capital, in large amounts, is not necessary in the founding of industrial enterprises. A good deal of pluck and energy, and unconquerable perseverance are better than money, because, having these, money becomes the result, not the means, of success. Don't wait for the establishment of big enterprises with heavy capital, but start little ones in a modest way, and then let them grow, as the majority of them surely will.—*Scientific American.*

—A young couple in Hardin County, Ky., wanted so much to get married, in spite of parental opposition, that they started from home on a recent Sunday afternoon, walked in the broiling hot sun twenty miles across the country to Upton station, where they caught a train late at night for Louisville. When they arrived in Jeffersonville they were so thickly covered with dust and coal soot that they were thought to be negroes, but they washed up and were married.

—While Mrs. Milton Yohn, of Carnarvon, Pa., was cooking beefsteak for dinner she heard a peculiar snapping and cracking sound proceeding from the stove. She turned and stood spellbound at what she saw. A snake was turning and twisting and frying in the pan with the beefsteak. It writhed and contorted itself for a moment and then sunk into the skillet dead. It is thought to be a warning to housewives not to fry steak.

—A party of Japanese have bought four hundred acres of land in the foothills near Campo Seco, Calaveras County, Cal., and they propose to irrigate through a mining ditch from the Mokelumne river and convert it into a tea farm. It is said that Japanese have experimented with tea in the vicinity and proved a success.

—A young man in Leominster caught a rat in a trap and then invited his friends in to see his dog kill it. The rat sought safety by running up the young man's trousers leg as soon as liberated and is still alive.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 5 1887

The *Alta* is making a strong effort to have the next National Democratic Convention held in San Francisco. Since the Knights Templar Conclave was held in San Francisco four years ago it is the most popular city in the Union for large gatherings of strangers. Every such gathering serves to make better known the wonderful resources of our State and its incomparable climate. Doubtless there would be many men in the Convention intelligent enough to note and appreciate the great inducements California offers to settlers, and on their return to the East would make known to others what they had learned while here. The *Alta* deserves from all parties and all citizens a hearty support in its effort to have the Convention held in San Francisco.

An Old Hand.

Robert F. Morrow, the San Francisco jury briber; is no novice at that kind of work. Twenty four years ago he was exposed in open court in Virginia City as guilty of bribery. The Carson *Index-Union* says: In 1863 a case, wherein the Savage Mining Company were defendants, was tried in Nevada. R. F. Morrow was Superintendant of the Company.

While the trial was in progress a witness came upon the stand to testify, and, after being sworn turned to the Court and said: "Your Honor, before commencing my testimony, I would like to hand over $500 in gold that has been paid me by Mr. Morrow, the Superintendant of the Savage Company to leave town and not testify in this case."

R. F. Morrow sat in Court in front of the Judge and made no denial.

The Court made very severe comments upon the disgusting corruption that developed itself in this case, but neither the counsel nor Mr. Morrow made the slightest attempt to deny the statement of the witness. The money was counted out upon the Judge's desk, and he ordered the Clerk to take charge of it.

Morrow escaped the penetentiary then by further practice of the crime for which he ought to have been sent there.

A PLEASURE CITY BY THE SEA.

Where a Perpetual Picnic Prevails—Amusements Found at Brighton.

To-day finds me down at Coney Island, this magical city of pleasure by the sea. Here the world seems all holiday time. A perpetual picnic prevails, and it is difficult to conceive of care. In the first place, it is a perfect day. Nature never fluttered a fairer leaf from the folds of her book. The shadows on the sea are as varied as a Florentine mosaic. The purple of a pansy away off there where the sun is clouded, while here at our feet the breakers fringe the golden sands with silver. A gleam of sapphire, like the bluest break in a showery sky, has fallen athwart the main distance, and through it a white-winged boat, full-sailed, goes courtseying down the wind. A haze hangs over all, like the mist that rises from a meadow at dawn, and the shadowy domes and towers of far-off Rockaway breaks through like a city in the air.

It is inconceivable that New York should have been so slow to appropriate and use this beautiful island. For years and years this strip of sea-girt sand might as well have lain in mid ocean as here. A few roughs came down now and then and perpetrated dark deeds that gave a flavor of disrepute to the island. Nobody who thought anything either of reputation or pocket-book ever came here in those days. Now, half-hour boats and numerous lines of cars bring down all New York. Many come by private conveyance over the smooth and beautiful boulevard lead from the city to the very margin of the sea.

Brighton at its loveliest, in the full tide of the season, can not excel this wonderland of pleasure. There is everything of which folly ever dreamed of in the line of amusement here. Are you fond of riding the fleet-footed ostrich, the gentle cow, the domestic rooster, or the roaring lion of the desert, to say nothing of the stately giraffe, and the mettlesome swan? Here you have your chance in the "merry-go-round." Only 5 cents, and you can mount any one of these animals, richly caparisoned, and fly around a ring to the inspiring strains of a brass band.

If you want to spin like a rocket through the air; if you want to hold your hat while your back hair falls off and in your ears the elements of wind and fire make merry, ride down the "switch-back." You take a seat at the top of the inclined plane—you flash down the plane like a paper through a printing press; you skim up another like a swallow on the wing; you dart down again like a falling star and up again like a kerosene-fed flame, and your ride is accomplished. For another 5 cents you mount the elephant's back and indulge in light refreshments in different parts of the body. I believe they serve lemonade in one of his ears, and in the mysterious recesses of his inside you can buy caramels and sweet cakes. Should you care for milk, several stuffed cows stand about under gay canopies. Milk is surreptitiously introduced through a hole in the back, a little behind the ear, and a man draws it fresh from the udders and presents it with a wink of superhuman cunning. Donkeys and horses are on hire, whereon you can canter over the sands and into the sea if you like. Little children are playing all about, thicker than sand-fleas, and the whole scene is one of perfectly unalloyed rapture and content.—"Amber" in Chicago Journal.

The Appearance of a Famous Tree.

The famous cypress tree of Popotla, Mexico, known as the tree of the Noche Triste, has recently presented an appearance of unusual interest. Part of its conformation has assumed the outline, clearly defined, of the Mexican eagle. The proposition has been made to cut away such portion of the tree as represents this symbol for preservation in the National museum. El Partido Liberal protests against such a deed as sacrilegious, and says that the fine old tree should remain intact, hung as it is with memories of the past.—Mexico Letter.

Killed a Robber with Pills.

A western farmer who had run out of shot, loaded his gun with pills, and when a couple of burglars attempted to raid his premises, discharged the contents of his musket with such effect that one robber was killed and the other seriously wounded.—Chicago Times.

For Promotion of Social Purity.

An association of young men has been formed in New York for the promotion and practice of social purity. All ballets except operatic are tabooed.

MALAISE

You say the day is fair;
But my tired eyes, whose strength is lost in tears,
See but the hard bare
Unpitying brightness of the sky that hears,
With no soft shade of care,
Man's moan of dull despair.

You say the spring is here;
But why should I, who ne'er knew of joy of life,
Find in the May good-cheer,
Or heed that still earth's miracle is rife,
A bourgeoned sphere,
In the morning of the year.

You say my soul is blind;
It truly so may be; I only kno
That I for peace have pine
But years go by, and regnant pain and woe
My restless spirit bind;
You yet say Heaven is kind?

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNty of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of John R. Hughes deceased.

Notice for publication of time appointed for probate of will.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 21st Day of November, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court-Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said John R. Hughes, deceased, and for hearing the application of John W. P. Laird and W. L. Hunter for issuance to them of letters testamentary thereon.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for Petitioner

Dated November 2, 1887.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

FOR VOTING BONDS TO THE

Irrigation Dist. No. I.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of Irrigation District No. 1, of Inyo county, State of California, that in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of the State of California, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Organization and Government of Irrigation Districts, and to provide for the Distribution of Water thereby for Irrigating purposes," approved March 7, 1887, as set forth in Section 15 of said Act, an election is hereby ordered and will be held at the several places within said District, as hereinafter set forth, on

TUESDAY, November 29, 1887.

At which time will be presented to the electors of said District the question of issuing the Bonds of said District and selling the same for the purpose of raising money to procure and purchase water and to build and construct an Irrigation Ditch, as provided for in said Act, within the boundaries provided for by the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county in the formation of said District.

The amount of Bonds to be voted for and issued is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. At such election the ballots shall contain the words: Bonds—YES, or Bonds—NO.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of California above referred to.

For the purpose of holding said election, the following voting places are hereby established and officers appointed:

First Division—At the late residence of W. S. Morton. Inspector, Joseph Seely; Judges, M. Bush and David Hukill.

Second Division—At the residence of S. A. Densmore. Inspector, S. A. Densmore; Judges L. Baxter and L. A. Anger.

Third District—At the former residence of H. L. Clark. Inspector, H. L. Clark; Judges, J. W. Symmes and Arthur Tanner.

Fourth Division—At the Halfway House. Inspector, J. E. Shepherd; Judges, John Meyers and Thomas Hamilton.

Fifth Division—At the residence of A. C. Harvey. Inspector, A. C. Harvey; Judges, Timothy Richards and David Wells.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. L. HUNTER, President.

A. R. Conklin, Secretary.

Dated November 1, 1887

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 29 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax Collector.

DELINQUENT NOTICE

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.—LOCATION of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 19th day of Oct., 1887, an assessment (No. 20) of TEN CENTS per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the secretary, at the office of the Company, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of December, 1887, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday the 26th day of December, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN L. HUNT Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

Wheeler & Wilson

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New No. 8.

"THE BEST!"

Sales Made on Installment Plan.

Old Machines Exchanged for.

Farm Produce Taken in Payment.

This is the best opportunity ever offered to get a really

First-Class Machine.

Several have already been sold here, and in every instance have given the greatest satisfaction. Anyone desiring to examine the machine will please call at the INDEPENDENT Building.

I. H. MULHOLLAND,
Agent.

Independence, Cal.

ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said county as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

First Class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First Class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those doing business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 3. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $5 per and for each bowling alley, $10 per quarter for each alley; but no license must be granted for a term of less than three months.

SEC. 4. For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performance, $5. And for each show for pay of musicians, jugglers necromancers, mag cians, wire or rope dancing, and sleight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, school, or other charitable entertainments, by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 7. Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wine in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and make the following payment:

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,000 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $35 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales or less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter

SEC. 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except Agricultural or viticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under license) and all persons who keep hacks or carriages for hire (except such as are used in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector; such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a license of $30 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $4 50 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $3 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding Section must not be in quantities of less than one gallon measure.

No license must be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines.

SEC. 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and productions of this state must pay for a license $5 per month; and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $10 per month.

SEC. 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay therefor as follows:

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $75.

Second. At $50 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $50.

Third. At $20 and less than $50 constitute the third and require a license of $40.

Fourth. At $10 and less than $20 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $25.

Fifth. At $5 and less than $10 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $15.

Sixth. At less than $5 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $10.

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each bull, $10.

A license for propagation obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further license or expense.

SEC. 12. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling for the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250 and unless said fine be paid shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 13. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3.60 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty days from its passage.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said county, at least two weeks.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county at a regular meeting of said Board October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes: Harper, Robinson and Edson.
Noes: None.
Absent: None.

J. D. HARPER, Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

THOS CROUCH. W. T. GRANT

GRANT & CROUCH.

Real Estate & Mining Agency.

INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUCH.

J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESpectfully invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 1

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This **purely vegetable** preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in **1828.** It acts **gently** on the **Bowels** and **Kidneys** and **corrects** the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the **best preparatory medicine,** whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, **unassisted** by any other medicine, **effect a speedy cure.**

The **Regulator** is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and **under no circumstances can it do harm.** It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will **promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system.** The dose is small, **not unpleasant,** and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of **Colic, Headache,** or **Sick Stomach,** a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for **twenty years,** and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY

J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.,

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
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BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England,

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, (German)

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

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Wells Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL

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OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL

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Insurance Company

Capital - - - $10,000,000

NATAGENCE.

161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of

C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.
P. W. FORBES, Independence.

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For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points on the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.

Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer

Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK ..... PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing ..... $2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the State of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

WELLES BARNES, N. G.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S

Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

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NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House.

New Furniture.

Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
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FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATES AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1. Leave—		To Mound House. No. 2. Arrives—
Mound House		9:15 a. m.	5 50 p. m.
Dayton		9 45 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Waboska		11 56 a m	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne		3 40 p. m.	11 40 a. m.
Luning		5 10 p. m.	9 50 a. m.
Sodа Springs		6 10 p. m.	9 10 a. m.
Belleville		7 45 p. m.	7 55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar.	8 30 p. m	Lv. 7 05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville		7 45 a. m	5 00 p. m.
Benton		11 25 a m	1 15 p. m.
Bishop Creek		1 40 p. m.	11 20 p. m.
Afford		2 30 p. m	10 10 a. m.
Independence		4 10 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine		5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler		5 40 p. m.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west bound trains of central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

At HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

At LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

At CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal. March 29, 1884.
n4'86tf

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n6'86tf

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 256 pages, 8½x11½ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

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227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 174 page pamphlet, Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S, NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5 1887

DIED.

PARISH—At Georges Creek, October 31, 1887 George W. Parish, Native of Tennessee, aged 52 years.
San Miguel and Bakersfield papers please copy

KEPPLER—At Independence, November 1, 1887, Charles Keppler, a native of Germany, aged 88 years and 5 months.

MALONE—At Reno, Nevada, October 31, 1887 Mary E. Malone, aged nearly 19 years.

Mr. W. K. Miller was up from Lone Pine last Monday.

Mr. E. Crocker, of Big Pine, has been in town all the week.

Mr. R. Hessian of Big Pine was in town at the beginning of the week.

Mr. Thomas Williams of Round valley was in town during the week.

Mr. R. E. Barnes of Cottonwood was in town at the beginning of the week.

Mr. George White, of Hawthorne, was at Independence at the end of last week.

The sheep men in Mono county are paying the license tax without any trouble.

Col. A. C. Ellis has left Nevada and is gone with his family to live in San Francisco:

Doctor George and J. H. Stoutenborough of Bishop Creek were in town early in the week.

Mr. Charles Dale came in from Darwin at the beginning of the week and stayed in town till Friday.

E. Robinson was taken very ill at the end of last week: he has so far recovered as to be able to be around again.

Mr. W. Uhelemeyer and his sister Miss Minnie Uhelemeyer came down from Big Pine at the beginning of the week.

The members of California Post G. A. R. have issued invitations to an entertainment at Mair's hotel next Tuesday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. McMurry and Miss Emma McMurry of Big Pine have been in town all the week. Mr. McMurry is in very poor health.

Mr. A. O. Collins and Miss Minnie Collins and Mr. and Mrs. C. Collins, of Warm Spring, were at Independence at the end of last week.

From the Lucky Jim the usual amount of ore is shipped every week. The output from the Jim has been uniform for a long time past.

R. S. Miner Esq. arrived in town from Bodie last Monday. He has suits in the the Superior Court and will be here a week or two yet.

Charles Leman, sentenced to be hanged for a murder done at Genoa, Nevada, has had the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life.

Billy Brown and Felix Lecruits, two Comstock miners, have made a rich strike at Devil's Gate, The *Enterprise* says they have a fortune.

At present there are not teams enough to haul ore from Darwin to Keeler. At the New Coso and other mines ore is piled up waiting for transportation.

A new strike of rich ore is reported from the Georgene mine at Candelaria. The developments occurred in the east drift of the tunnel level and assays on an average $95 per ton.

Pat Keyes, Dick Whittaker and C. Walter made a shipment of ore from the White Hill last Thursday. The ore from White Hill usually averages about one hundred dollars per ton.

Mr. J. Crocker, Mrs. Crocker and their child arrived at Independence last Thursday evening from Kern county. The family stayed in town a few days before going to their new home at Big Pine.

Mr. E. Crocker says he intends making considerable improvements at the hotel at Big Pine. The house and surroundings will be put in such order as will make it second to no other in the county.

The Virginia *Enterprise* says there is a perfect epidemic of scarlet fever in the City. When the cold weather sets in there will be as perfect an epidemic of diptheria. Bad sewers are the cause of the sickness.

Another team has been put on the road hauling ore from the Defiance mine at Darwin. The ore body in the mine continues to develop well; the Defiance never was in better condition than at present.

William F. Roselle, husband of the woman who threw vitroil upon Charles F. Petrie at Los Angeles, has been sentenced to nine years in the penitentiary s aan accessory before the fact. The women is to have a second trial.

Last Monday Mr. George W. Parish, of George's Creek, died at his home after a brief illness. Mr. Parish was a good man in every relation of life; as a husband and father, neighbor and a citizen. The body was buried on Wednesday at the Odd Fellows cemetry at Independence. A large number of people attended the funeral.

Arrangements have been made for two daily railroad trains on the Central Pacific and Union Pacific railroads. At present the trip from Omaha to San Francisco is made in eighty five hours; by the new arrangements the time will be reduced to seventy one and a half hours, a saving in time of thirteen and a half hours. The new time table will go into effect on the thirteenth,

A number of Big Pine people were in town last Monday as witnesses in a lawsuit that did not come off. Doctor George sued J. H. Muller for services rendered. The case was first tried in Bishop Creek, and the Doctor was beaten because he did not have at hand proof that he had filed with the County Clerk his license to practice. An appeal was taken, and the Doctor was fully prepared next time, but Mr. Muller settled without going to trial.

A social dance and house-warming was given in Mr. Hall's new residence at Alvord last Friday evening. The entire surrounding country was represented and dancing was in order until 12 o'clock when the guests were invited to an elegant supper prepared by the hospitable hostess. After supper dancing was resumed and continued until the mountain tops were crowned with the dawn's pale halo when the company dispersed with many wishes of good will to host and hostess.

Food For Reflection.

San Francisco is kept in a whirl of excitement by a succession of mysterious crimes. The most skillful detectives; lawyers the most experienced in unraveling the plans of criminals, are as much perplexed as those who know least about such things. It is thought possible that a criminal who is confined in a cell, awaiting the day when he should leave it only to be hanged, has been able to plan another murder and get assassins to carry out his plans. On the oth r hand it is thought possible that the victim may have committed suicide under the terrors of a guilty conscience; he having murdered his own sister. The worst that history relates of ancient or modern times is paralleled by these tales of crime that are now told almost daily. Juries are bribed to acquit criminals, Judges and Sheriffs are selected by political leaders, who are leaders only because they are supported by organized bands of cut throats, robbers, perjurers, professional criminals. Even women are rivaling men in atrocity and cruel murder. The brutality of Bill Sykes in murdering Nancy is outdone by the girl Hattie Woolsteen in Los Angeles. What a monster of cruelty a young woman must be who could deliberately blow out the brains of a man, with a pistol; drive some distance with the bleeding body beside her; throw the dead carcass upon the ground and then drag it inside a barn; set the building on fire, then cooly drive several miles home and go to bed and sleep. The man was a thief, a liar, a seducer an adulterer; but all this does not prevent the horror which the deed of the woman inspires. We should pause long enough to inquire if our civilization civilizes, and if our methods of training the young and forming the characters of men and women are not susceptible of some improvement.

Property Created by Common Sense.

Last Christmas day Mr. R. E. Barnes, formerly of San Francisco, made a location at Cottonwood on the west side of Owens Lake. He gathered a crop of grain from part of the land this season. At present volunteer barley and wheat have made a growth of a foot high or more; a little fresh seed of both kinds has been scattered among the volunteer and there is a prospect of a good crop. Wire enough to stretch thirty miles is now on the way for fencing. A foundation is laid for a good residence and part of the lumber is on the ground. Three reservoirs are partly constructed that will together will hold a large body of water. At least two thousand acres will be brought under cultivation. A large part of this will be planted with raisin grapes; vine yards and orchards will also be planted. The whole tract is well suited to fruit growing and the production of wine and raisin grapes. It is also well suited to market gardening, and there is a good market for that kind of produce by sending the stuff across the lake to Keeler and supplying Cerro Gordo and Darwin. Judge La Mar of Los Angeles is interested with Mr. Barnes in the land and improvements. In three or four years a very valuable property will be created at Cottonwood. Up to the time these parties made their location no one in Owens valley could be induced to settle upon the Cottonwood tract. None so highly appreciate the lands, climate, markets and general resources and attraction of Owens valley as those who are most familiar with the best parts of the state at large.

Epidemics.

There are epidemics of crime, just as there are epidemics of cholera or yellow fever. At such times religious teachers improve the opportunity to urge that the only hope of humanity, in this world as well as in the next, is in joining the church and professing religion. Beecher once said that when he saw any of his congregation asleep he thought some one should come and wake him up. If religion be the only, or the best, cure for the sins of humanity, and we believe it is, then epidemics of crime are proof positive that religious teachers are incompetent for their high and holy office, through want of common sense, want of learning or want of piety; or want of all three. Secular education alone will never make men and women pure and noble in character. Some of the very worst men and women of our own and other times have been well educated, so far as schools and colleges are concerned. But while the intellect was trained the conscience was utterly neglected; and the education received only made them more dangerous to society; only enabled them to indulge their passions and their love of wickedness with more impunity and more excess. Training the conscience is the peculiar work of the church, and the ministry should not drowse and drawl over their great work.

Death of a Pioneer.

At midnight of last Tuesday, Carl Kepler, a pioneer of Owens valley, died at Independence. The deceased was a native of Germany and claimed to be a direct descendant of a brother of the illustrious astronomer Kepler, who died in 1630. In early life Mr. Kepler was in the naval service of Prussia, and his widow says he served twenty-five years. In 1862 he came with his wife to Owens valley and remained here till his death. He was aged 88 years last June. A son by a former wife lives in Germany, but his address is not known to Mrs. Kepler. The deceased had suffered from cancer in the mouth, and that terrible disease was the immediate cause of death. The body was buried in the Odd Fellows cemetry on Thursday. Mrs. Kepler, who is left a childless widow in her old age is a native of England.

Sudden Death Of an Amiable Girl.

For some weeks past Miss Mary Malone of Independence had been on a visit with her sister, Mrs. Nelligan, at Reno. Last Monday a letter came from Miss Malone, evidently written in a very cheerful mood; it told how much she was enjoying her visit, and that she was in perfect health, except a slight cold. About the same time that her parents got the letter a telegram came that she was dead. This awfully sudden death of their daughter has completely prostrated with grief the aged father and mother. Miss Malone was about nineteen years old; she was a very modest and unassuming girl, respected and much liked by all who knew her. The body was brought to Independence and buried here. It is believed that Miss Malone fell a victim to the bad drainage of Reno, that produces fevers, diptheria, and other malignant diseases.

The Monte Christo Mine.

For some time past work on the Monte Cristo mine in Mono county has been prevented by law suits. The suits are all settled; the *Chronicle-Union* says:—We are pleased at being able to state that Superintendant Revan this week paid all the Monte Cristo debts, and resumed work in the mine. At present the mill will be run only during the day. We congratulate our people upon the settlement of the financial troubles of the Company, and trust there will be no more drawbacks to the developments of the Monte Cristo property.

Irrigation in Colusa County.

An irrigation district has been formed in Colusa county and land owners make bitter complaint that many will be allowed to vote on the issuing of bonds who do not own any land in the district, and will not therefore be affected by taxation. A correspondent of the Colusa *Sun* says: "We believe we are only expressing the opinion of the majority of the most prominent farmers in Colusa county, when we say that no one should be allowed to vote at an election in an irrigation district whose name cannot be found upon the Assessment Roll of the county in which the district is situated. Poll tax receipt and ninety days residence in the district are not enough to place a man on a level with the man who owns and pays taxes on land. A man may labor faithfully ninety days for a farmer and at the expiration of that time go to the polls and cast his vote in direct opposition to his employers interest and welfare."

Death Of Mary Malone.

The following facts in connection with the death of Miss Mary E. Malone will be of interest. From childhood she had been subject to attacks of bleeding at the nose. Last Sunday she had been out walking with her sister, Mrs. Nelligan, and soon after returning home was taken with a severe fit of sneezing. A blood vessel was ruptured in the paroxysm and much blood was swallowed. Severe vomiting followed and it was midnight before the patient had any relief. After that time she rested quietly till morning; then vomiting set in again and continued till she was exhausted. About ten o'clock she passed away quietly, being in an unconscious condition and free from pain. These are all the facts in the case: there is nothing more to tell. It is some consolation to the aged father and mother that their daughter died respected and esteemed by all who knew her.

Irrigat on Meeting.

The Directors of the Irrigation District met last Tuesday. It was decided to submit a proposition to the people of the district to issue bonds to the amount of two hundred thousand dollars. The notice of election on the proposition will be found in another column. These bonds if issued and sold will be a mortgage on every acre of patented land in the district. Every one interested should give the matter careful study. The Directors ordered that a contract be entered into with J. Gilchrist to make a working survey of the ditch at a cost of three thousand five hundred dollars; to be paid in bonds of the district at par; Gilchrist to give a bond to the Directors in double the amount of the cost of the survey for the faithful performance of the work.

Generosity.

General Oglethorpe, the founder of the State of Georgia, was very fond ot tinkering. A poor man who lived near the General once went to him with a leaky teakettle, and asked him to mend it. The soldering tools and fire pot were promptly got and all unnecessry holes in the kettle were soon stopped. When the job was finished the man asked how much was to pay, and the General replied "nothing but the pleasure of mending your pot when it leaks again." Levy is more generous than General Oglethorpe; he is not only willing to put eyes in mourning free of cost, but he also cheerfully pays for the privilege.

"Handsome Dick" a Hero.

Dick Rule—our old time "Handsome Dick"—has now a man to his credit. During a revolt at the Arizona Penitentiary in Yuma on the 27th inst., Dick knocked one prisoner down with his pistol, killed another, and unfortunately missed a third. During the melee, which is reported as being very exciting and sanguinary, several attemps were made to "down" Richard, but each time his bravery and courage saved him, and he is now Arizona's popular hero. —*Reno Gazette.*

Real Estate Agents.

Grant & Crough, real estate agents, are a good, reliable firm. Mr. Crough has been County Recorder and is thoroughly familiar with land titles and records. Parties who may want to find homes in Owens valley or to invest in real estate will find satisfaction in corresponding with the firm. The Attorney for the firm is also Register of the U. S. Land Office at Independence, therefore reliable information can be had from the firm concerning government lands.

Will Be Appealed.

In the case of Broder and others against Conklin and others, Mr. Miner, attorney for the plaintiffs, has obtained a stay of proceedings on the judgment granted in favor of the defendants, and will appeal the case to the Supreme Court.

A good many members of the Masonic Lodge at Independence will attend the inauguration of the new Lodge at Bishop Creek this evening. Mr. A. R. Conklin, will be the representative of the Grand Master to install the offiers.

A few evenings ago a citizen of the town heard a noise at his hen roost. He went with a friend to investigate the cause of the commotion, and found a man near the roost with a chicken in his possession. The citizen claimed the chicken as his and took it from the man. Out of this has grown several criminal complaints and arrests. A nice pair of black eyes is also one of the results. What a great fire a little spark kindleth.

John L. Foster died at the mines of M. G. Gillette in the State of Chihuahua, Mexico on the 22nd of October. Up to about one year ago he was Secretary of the Northern Belle and Homles mines and the Belleville mill at Candelaria. The *Enterprise* says: "Five or six months ago he left for Chihuahua under engagement with M. G. Gillette to take a position in connection with that gentleman's mining operations in that State, where he remained until stricken down by the deadly fever."

History is repeating itself in London. Thousands of men assemble almost daily in the streets and demand bread. In such a vast city there are multitudes sunk in abject poverty, and before their eyes are others reveling in luxury the most profuse. Hunger drives men to madness, then the starving poor rush like wild beasts upon the haughty rich and destroy them and their splendor. It was so in ancient times in Rome and in modern days in Paris. There are strong indications that London will have a repetition of the terrible experience

By want of care in making inquiry into the merits of complaints before issuing warrants of arrests, Justices of the Peace may put a whole community to great trouble, cause expense and much ill feeling. Too much care cannot be taken to get at the real facts of the case before a warrant shall be issued for the arrest of any person. If frivolous and absurd complaints are taken as sufficient grounds for the issuing of warrants of arrests, a whole neighborhood might be kept in a continual broil. A Justice of the Peace has a good deal of ill defined authority, and he should use it for the promotion of harmony and good feeling among his neighbors; not to cause dissention and quarreling.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

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Ordering by mail has many advantages when you are able to find a firm in a position to give you goods as cheap as any house in America, together with a large and varied assortment, and who rest on a foundation as firm as the "Rock of Gibraltar;" justice and everyone treated alike; all goods marked in plain figures and no deviation; in fact, conducting a business so that the most inexperienced are treated with the same courtesy and consideration as are the best judges.

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PROPOSALS FOR COUNTY PRINTING.

Notice is hereby given that sealed proposals will be received by the Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo State of California at the office of the County Clerk, until Monday, November 7, 1887, at 11 o'clock a. m. for the purpose of letting a contract for county printing for the year beginning January 1, 1888 and ending January 1, 1889, as follows:

1st. Printing and publishing delinquent tax list.
2d. Reports of Auditor and Treasurer.
3d. Notices of contracts to let by Inyo county.
4th. Notices of special meetings of Board of Supervisors.
5th. Proceedings of Board of Supervisors.
6th. Notices of meetings of Board of Education.

And other legal notices required to be published by the county officers.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for County Printing," and must be accompanied with a good and sufficient bond in the sum of $500. Said bids will be opened between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock p m of said 1st Monday of Novembea, and the Board reserves the right to reject any and all bids submitted.

By order of Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, October 4, 1887.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 216.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. October 18, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that Josiah G. Dodge of Lone Pine, Inyo county, State of California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 216, for the S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 22 Tp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, the 3rd day of December, 1887.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward J. Reynolds, Charles Mates, Manuel Silva and Joseph Blaney, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A D 1887, and that the taxes therein are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States; that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1887 at 6 o'clock p m, and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to amount thereof; that for the purpose of receiving such taxes I will be and and attend at the following named places on the dates named, to wit:

Bishop Creek, November 9th.

Big Pine, November 10th.

Darwin, November 14th.

Keeler, November 15th.

Lone Pine, November 16th.

Independence, on and after November 17th.

S. G. GREGG, Tax Collector.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, Stoutsann, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house. If they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Nonsuch, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Ist. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $100."

I will ship a sample to thos. desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

Who Spends Money

For advertising in newspapers in these hard times, without first obtaining an estimate of the cost from GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau, No. 10 Spruce Street, New York, is likely to pay $10 for what might be obtained for $5. Such estimates are furnished to all applicants gratis. Send 10 cents for 176 page pamphlet with list of newspaper rates and references.

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows

Sec. 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax Collector, and make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 5,000 sheep or more shall constitute the first class and must pay $250 per annum for the first 5,000 sheep and for every additional 1,000 the sum of $50.

2. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 4,000 sheep and less than 5,000 constitute the second class and must pay $200 per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 3,000 sheep and less than 4,000 constitute the third class and must pay $150 per annum.

. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 2,000 sheep and less than 3,000 constitute the fourth class and must pay $100 per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under the control 1,500 sheep and less than 2,000 constitute the fifth class and must pay $75 per annum.

6. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control 1,000 sheep and less than 1,500 constitute the sixth class and must pay $50 per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control less than 1,000 sheep constitute the seventh class and must pay $25 per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control less than 500 sheep constitute the eighth class and must pay $5 per annum.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall engage in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep, or who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo, State of California, any business, trade, profession, or calling, for the transaction of which a license is required by any Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county, without taking out or procuring the license prescribed by such Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250, and unless said fine be paid shall be imprisoned in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

Sec. 3. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the license provided for in this Ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and he may enforce the collection as provided by Sction 3330 of the Political Code of the State of California.

Sec. 4. The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed suitable bank licenses for the Tax Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance with blank receipts for the Tax Collector when sold.

Sec. 5. The Tax Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the county.

Sec. 6. All money collected for licenses under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of the county.

Sec. 7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after 20 days from its passage, and all Ordinances, or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This Ordinance shall be published in the Inyo INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo County, at least four weeks, said publication to be made for a period of twenty days after the adoption thereof, and said Ordinance to take effect in twenty days from its adoption.

The above Ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes—Harger, Eldred and Robinson.
Noes—None.

J. D. HARGER, Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

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H. LEVY, Proprietor.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY ORGANIC WEAKNESS Decay, and numerous obscured diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease a specific influence is given without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The enlivening elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

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UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. GIVE FREE TRIAL.

HONEY

I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

W. M. MUTH-BAUMGARDNER, Bee Keeper.

QUININE AND HEALTH.

A Valuable Medicine Which Should, However, Not Be Used at Random.

An urgent correspondent is anxious to know what we think of the bearing of quinine upon human health and longevity. We do not wonder that such a question is asked in many localities. Although we have never been able to verify the statement that in certain portions of the Western country it is the chief medium of exchange in place of silver, we fear that the idea has some foundation. It is certain that no other drug has such a large consumption, and that it has come to be regarded as a necessity of civilization. We almost wonder how our forefathers could have lived without it. To those going into new regions of country, it is a companion if they are wise. Scarcely any one now doubts its efficiency, not only in malarial seizures, but in warding off that most insidious miasm. It certainly fortifies the system, and acts as a prophylactic. So true is it, that those passing for the first time into a malarious region are the most liable to attack, that it almost seems rash to neglect it as a precaution. Not less indispensable is it in the treatment of intermittent and remittent fever.

It seems to have been provided as the great specific of Nature. Even to the physician who over and over again has witnessed its mastery, it is little less than miraculous how the shaking ague will yield to its control unless there are special complications, or unless a habit of malarial subjection has been established. It has even extended its domain far beyond this. In other forms of fever, and in certain conditions of innervation or want of general tonicity, it is largely available, although needing to be used with great discernment. There probably never was a time in which the use of some form of Peruvian bark, under the name of china, cinchona, quinidia, etc., has been so extensive as at present. It may be said in general that the use of bitters did not begin with this, and that it has substituted many of them only because of its greater convenience and its more concentrated and effective forms. It is well known that the most of the bitter herbs have allied powers. They will diminish the amount of mucus in the stomach, fortify the nervous system, and aid in giving tonicity to the tired and to the exhausted vitality.

There are some reasons why such bitters as dogwood, wormwood, hops, rue and some others should not be set aside. They have certain additional or modified effects which are recognized by those familiar with their use, and should be valued for their tonic effects. In the use of medication as well as in foods even a good medicine needs a change, and there is benefit in some other form, just as we change, with advantage, from one form of flesh to another. We believe that in this age of strain and stress there is no class of materials that are so often needed as some of the multiplied forms of bitter trees, vegetables or herbs. Indeed, they belong so closely to the vegetable world, and contain so much that is allied to foods, or convertible thereinto, that they should hardly be regarded as medicines. The depressions from exposure to long winters and to excessive heat undoubtedly respond to and are relieved by this kind of nurture. Enfeebled stomach digestion is often relieved thereby.

But may there not be over-use, and especially of the cinchona preparations? Undoubtedly, and for this reason skilled medical and dietetic advice is often needed. There are cases where the liver has become so engorged, or where by reason of some organic change either the power of quinine is suspended or made harmful. When the spleen has become enlarged by reason of severe or frequent attacks of malaria the absorbent or lymphatic system is so involved that the quinine when used has no effect, or may even irritate. It is admitted that its continuous or uninterrupted use tends to produce congestion of the minute vessels of organs. So what in many cases is a stimulus in the direction of cure may become, in an overtaxed organ, a congestant. The same might be true of a food. The effect on the nervous system and the circulation is shown by the sense of fulness in the head produced by large doses. We think that it can be asserted that it is one of the most valuable of medicines, and has more claim to be called an accessory food than alcohol. Surely it should not be used at random, and the medical adviser may need often to be consulted as to indications and contra-indications for its use. But it can safely be said that it is less abused than most medicines, and that we may easily rank it as among the most valuable of American discoveries. While there is no such danger of acquiring a quinine habit as a morphine habit, the abuse of the drug is not uncommon.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—James Preston, an active miner at Shenandoah, Pa., is ninety-two years old. His present wife is his third. He is the father of thirty-six children—eighteen by his second wife, eleven by his first, and seven by his last. Thirty-three of them are boys, each wife giving birth to one daughter only. Preston came to this country when he was twenty years old, and went to work as a miner, in which occupation he has been engaged ever since. He enjoys good health, and his senses are unimpaired.

—Little Sally came home from school full of indignation. She is only five years old, but she was full of "mad" as her little body would hold. "Mamma," she said, "I think that teacher was real rude to me." "Why, what has she done?" "She laughed at me—laughed right out loud." "I guess you did something to make her laugh." "No, I didn't do any thing." "Well, how did it happen?" "It was in the geography class, and she asked me what was the principal production of the Sandwich Islands, and I just said 'Sandwiches,' and she laughed."—*Golden Days.*

WHAT IS THE TROUBLE?

A Great Deal of It in the World, a Humorist Says.

THE trouble with a great many women is that they can't find some particular selected man who will appreciate them as they feel in their palpitating hearts that every woman should be appreciated.

The trouble with a good many girls is that they don't find out what they want until some time after they have had the sad conclusion forced upon them that what they want doesn't want them.

The trouble with a good many boys is that they think the red grapes that grow on a neighbor's vine, and that have to be picked after dark, are a good deal sweeter and better than the ripe black grapes that grow on their own vines, and can be gathered in the bright sunlight of publicity.

The trouble with a great many editors is that they don't think one-half as much as they write.

The trouble with a great many readers is that they don't understand how much easier it is to point out a tree in a magnificent landscape that is a hair's breadth out of perspective than it is to paint the magnificent landscape itself.

The trouble with a good many Vassar graduates is that they know more about expeditious ways of getting from the second story down to the lower hall than they do about making Christian bread.

The trouble with almost all the ministers is that they don't hear other ministers preach often enough to know what a really first class, bang up sermon is.—Somerville Journal.

One of the Crowd.

He returned to Detroit from a trip to Europe Saturday night. When he crossed the river and felt that he was home once more he stepped high. He expected a little crowd to meet him at the depot, and he was not disappointed. A score of people took him by the hand and welcomed him home. One of the score did more than that. He drew the retur aside and said:

"So you have been to Europe?" "Yes."

"Gone ninety days, eh?" "Yes, about ninety."

"Have a good time?" "Splendid!"

"Well, I am awful glad to see you back. So you had a good time?" "Indeed, sir, I did."

"Glad to get home, I s'pose?" "Yes."

"Did they treat you well over there?" "Oh, certainly. Let's see! You have the advantage of me. What is your name, please?"

"My name? Oh, I'm Green." "Green? Green?"

"Yes—used to run a feed store on Michigan avenue, you know? You went off owing me $1.65 for oats, but I haven't worried over it a bit. Just thought I'd drop down and welcome you, and if you had the change handy I'd receipt the bill!"—Detroit Free Press.

A Newspaper and a Book.

A newspaper and a book jostled each other on Broadway. Turning around angrily, the book was about to make a disagreeable remark, when, observing who the other was, its manner changed.

"We are both children of the press," said the book, "and there should be no animosity between us."

"On your side, at least," rejoined the newspaper, "there should be none, for I have as many readers in one day as you have in your life, and it is only through me that the breath of life can be puffed into your body. When you get a little reputation you snub your old friends and benefactors."

"You need not quarrel," said the book, "for when you have long been consigned to the oblivion of the ash barrel a chance allusion to you in my pages may be all that keeps your name alive."

So they went and took a bottle of ink together.

Moral—Don't ride your own hobby too hard. The universe won't stop its revolutions because your particular theory of existence is proved false or pernicious.—Judge.

Not a Stranger.

"Tommie," said a New Mexico lady, addressing her son, "you shouldn't make so free with the gentleman. You never saw him before."

"Yessum, I have. He's the man that shot pap."

"Oh, is he? I thought he was a stranger. Go back and talk to him if you want to."—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Bonanza.

Omaha Dame—What do you think? I have a girl who gets up in the morning without being called.

Chorus of Voices—Impossible!

"But it is true; she's in love with the milkman."—Omaha World.

Able to Bear Her Bereavement.

Delia—How is Mrs. Grenadine lately? Is she perfectly reconciled to the loss of her husband?

Belle—Yes, I think so. Her mourning fits beautifully.—Lowell Citizen.

The Hotel Clerk's Position.

First Guest—How many miles is it to Smith's farm?

Second Guest—Does the 9 o'clock train stop for water now at Jones' crossing?

Third Guest—What street car shall I take to get to Billy the Bootblack's peanut stand? I am a lawyer in search of heirs to some property.

Fourth Guest—Do you believe the spots on the sun have any effect on the weather?

Fifth Guest—What sort of building stone is that they are using on that new structure off there somewhere, don't know the street, but it's about half an hour's walk?

Sixth Guest—Say, my friend, if you were away from home, among strangers, without money, and wanted to commit suicide, what sort of a death would you choose?—Omaha World.

—"That is a rather shabby pair of trousers you have on for a man of your position." "Yes, sir; but clothes do not make the man. What if my trousers are shabby and worn? They cover a warm heart, sir."—*St. Louis Sunday Critic.*

—Clergyman—"How is your health this summer? I trust you have been well during the sultry weather." Undertaker—"Pretty well, thank you." Clergyman—"And how is business?" Undertaker—"Poor, poor. I haven't buried a living soul for weeks."—

AN ANSWER DEMANDED.

Is There a Hidden Cause for Most Suffering? A Careful Investigation.

The inhabitants of Boston and New England have been considerably awakened the past week over some important facts which have come out in articles in the papers as to the real cause of most modern diseases. Every one has known that there has been some mysterious cause for unexplained suffering that even the doctors could not account for. A hidden disease has been shown to be the real cause of most so called pneumonia, convulsions, apoplexy, etc. If this is true, it is of greatest importance that we understand it thoroughly. With this end in view, a representative of this paper has collected facts from various sources which are given herewith.

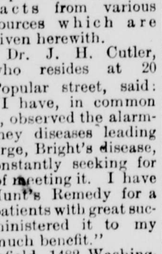
REPORTER AND DOCTOR.

Dr. J. H. Cutler, who resides at 20 Popular street, said: "I have, in common with all physicians, observed the alarming increase of kidney diseases leading to that fearful scourge, Bright's disease, and have been constantly seeking for the proper means of meeting it. I have been prescribing Hunt's Remedy for a great many of my patients with great success. I also administered it to my mother, and with much benefit."

Mr. Samuel Littlefield, 1482 Washington street, said: "I was troubled with kidney disease for years, which finally turned to gravel. I would be free from suffering for a long while, and then have the most terrible pains in my back. I also had inflammation of the worst kind in my bladder, and I was altogether in a fearful condition. I went to several physicians, but all to no purpose, and I found I was growing very feeble. A friend in Malden urged me to use Hunt's Remedy. He had been cured of gravel and liver complaint by its use, and believed it would help me. Well, its effect was wonderful, and I cannot too highly thank my friend for the timely recommendation he made. I wish I could make every one know and understand what a valuable medicine it is."

Mrs. Wm. Gray, 1416 Tremont street, said: "I was troubled with kidney disease for a number of years, at times being so bad from swollen limbs and pains in the back that I was completely under the doctor's care. I received only temporary benefit until I began using Hunt's Remedy, which cured me entirely, and I cannot say too much in its favor."

Captain Joseph L. Hayden, connected with the Walworth Manufacturing Company, residing at 924 East Fourth street, South Boston, spoke in the highest terms of Hunt's Remedy. "Many of my friends in Enfield, Mass., have used it with unusual results, and would not be without it, I employed it in my family when other remedies had proved wholly useless, and it was remarkable in its results. It completely cured my wife of pain in the back."



WELL WITHOUT; DYING WITHIN.

Mr. H. Burney, baggagemaster of the Eastern Railroad, declared that he had used Hunt's Remedy in his family for a long time, and would not be without it. He had not only found it good for kidney complaints (a trouble with which all railroad men are more or less afflicted) but his wife had used it successfully in a severe case of what was, apparently, dyspepsia.

The uniform testimony which was given to the worth of this Remedy in Boston was born out by equally strong statements from residents in the suburbs.

Mr. Joseph G. Bicknell of Cambridgeport asserted that he had been a great sufferer. The fluids he passed were thick with brick dust sediment, and were voided with the greatest pain. Within four days from the time he began using Hunt's Remedy he passed a gravel stone larger than a pea, followed by other smaller ones. A speedy cure was the result, and he cannot recommend the remedy too highly.

Mr. George P. Cox, proprietor of the last factory at Malden, had seen such wonderful effects of Hunt's Remedy among so many of his relatives and friends that he was enthusiastic in its favor. He had not only used it himself with the greatest benefit, but two cousins, William W. and John F. Cox, had experienced untold relief. He would not be without it if it cost $5 a bottle.

Such statements lead us to the inevitable conclusion that, while Bright's disease of the kidneys is the concealed and actual cause of many complaints which bear other names, it can be both met and cured. Let all readers look to their condition at once, and thoroughly convince themselves whether they are or are not in perfect health, and then use that means which has been proven, and is known to be both pure, efficient, and good

LITTLE LAUGHS.

The plumber is out of season, and everybody is glad of it.—Merchant Traveler.

The punsters have forgotten to say that the oldest woman on record is Aunty Diluvian.—Merchant Traveler.

It is whispered in a New York paper that certain ladies of that city are very fond of playing poker. It's an iron poker, of course, and their husbands are the ones who get beaten in the game.—Charleston Enterprise.

Smith—I hear Mrs. B. has returned from the country. Brown—Yes, "the melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year."—Boston Budget.

It is a singular thing that a man never begins to show his temper until he loses it.—Boston Courier.

"Yes, I'm tired of life. I've about made up my mind to commit suicide." "Good scheme, old fellow; have another cigarette."—Washington Critic.

Only the Children.

Applicant—I have had considerable experience with children, ma'am, and never have any trouble in making them like me.

Mistress—That is very important.

Applicant—And I am sure I would get on nicely with your little dog, ma'am.

Mistress (stroking the animal)—You would have nothing to do with Fido, dear little fellow! He is my especial charge.—*Puck.*

—Servant, to the parson, who is very ill indeed: "If you please, sir, the chorister is down stairs and, wants to know if you won't give him the hymns for next Sunday's service?" Parson, feebly: "Tell him there will be no service; I expect to be dead before next Sunday." Servant, exit and re-enter: "If you please, he says then will you be kind enough to send down the hymns you'd like sung at the funeral?" (Parson recovers much more rapidly than chorister.)—*Burdette.*

An Old Bachelor's Love.

Now, because you are young and romantic,
You wonder I have not a wife,
And you hint at an episode frantic,
A chapter of love in my life.

I have floated far down on time's river,
And yet I confess not a dart
Little Cupid let fly from his quiver
Has hit my phlegmatic old heart.

You incredulous being to doubt it!
Well, have it your way if you will.
You are right. Ask me no more about it.
Enough, that I loved—love her still.

No, she is not a beautiful creature,
But she has a beautiful soul,
And its grace, shining out in each feature,
Transforms and illumines the whole.

"Why not marry her then? It is clearly
Sheer folly such feeling to smother."
I shall love her forever sincerely,
But, man, can I marry—my mother?

—Judge.

Simple Enough.

Omaha Groom—Well, my dear, the wedding tour is finished and here we are in our new home.

Bride—But, George, the servant girl who was to be here has not arrived.

"I see. It's too late to hunt up another today. I suppose you can get supper, can't you?"

"Of course. Go out and buy some steak, not too rare, with mushrooms and French potatoes and iced cake and hot waffles, and I'll set the table while you're gone."—Omaha World.

Down on Maw.

A boy was shouting "Fire!" in a lusty manner in front of a house on Fourth avenue the other day when a pedestrian hurried up and asked where the fire was.

"Hain't any." "Then what are you yelling for?"

"To git maw to the door. She's just got her hair done up in curl papers, and when she sticks her head out and shows it to the neighbors she'll be mad 'nuff to cry."—Detroit Free Press.

The Example of Washington.

"Remember the example of George Washington, my boy," said the careful father.

"Who was George Washington, papa?" queried the hopeful.

"Why, he was the man who couldn't tell a lie, of course."

"What was the matter with him—couldn't he talk?"

There was much anxiety in the parental mind as to the youngster's future.—New York Mercury.

Words That Change Meaning.

Bagley—It is passing strange how so many words get twisted from their original meaning. For instance "let" used to mean "hinder."

Mrs. Bagley—I have a better example. "Collect" used to mean "to gather."

Bagley (surprised)—That's what it means now.

Mrs. Bagley (positively)—No, it doesn't. Ask the garbage collectors.—Philadelphia Call.

Lessons of Experience.

Omaha Editor—Anything startling today?

News Editor—No, not a single railroad catastrophe since yesterday.

"Humph!"

"Yes, things are dull now. You see it's between seasons."

"Between seasons?"

"Yes, the summer excursion season is about over and the car stove season hasn't opened yet."—Omaha World.

The Only Way Now.

Omaha Man—Of all persons! When did you cross the Atlantic, George?

English Lord—Hush! Harry, don't speak so loud. Call me Blinks.

"Blinks, eh? Say, George, what means this masquerading?"

"The fact is, Harry, I'm in love with an American girl and am trying to pass myself off for a respectable citizen."—Omaha World.

TWO OF FORTUNE'S FAVORITES.

Henry Helfrich and William Dowling Made Happy.

A *Call* reporter paid a visit yesterday to Mrs. Henry Helfrich, at 64 Shipley street, to ascertain whether it was true that her husband had won $2,000 in the Louisiana State Lottery in the drawing of the 9th ult.

"Yes, indeed it is true," said Mrs. Helfrich, "and we are both very glad of it. My husband has bought a nice little property on Turk street, where we intend to live in a short time."

Mr. Helfrich is foreman confectioner of Messrs. Schroth & Westerfeld, and is said to be one who will be likely to make a good use of his happy windfall. He confirmed his wife's statement, and also informed the reporter that about three years ago he had won $50 in the same lottery, but had never expected such a stroke of luck as this one.

The reporter also crossed the bay, and after considerable difficulty succeeded in finding William Dowling, a workman in the employ of the Oakland Gas Company. "Yes," said Mr. Dowling: "when the list was published I looked for my ticket and found it crumpled up into a ball in one corner of my vest pocket. I unrolled it and compared it with the list, when, for a moment, I thought I must be drunk or crazy, but when I looked again I found that I was right and my number had got me $2,000. I have bought twenty coupons this month, but I intend to invest my prize in real estate." Mr. Dowling is said by his employers and fellow-workmen to be an honest, hard-working man, and all seem to rejoice at his good fortune.—*San Francisco* (Cal.) *Call*, Sept. 9.

USING THEM FOR EVERYTHING.

Peter Magerus, residing at 251 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., N. Y., says:

During the last eighteen years I have been using over fifty ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS a year in my family. I have found them a most perfect external remedy. They have repeatedly cured me of rheumatism, to which I am subject every winter. They have cured me of pains in the sides and back three times. My wife, children and mother-in-law tell me ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS are the best remedy ever made, so agreeable, so certain. I know they have cured my wife of pains in the back and of a severe cough. My mother-in-law has been cured of a most severe cold, which threatened to turn into pneumonia, by ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS. PETER MAGERUS.

"CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED."

Dr. J. S. Combs, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and Emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine."

People who are not acquainted with grief never saw a superior man show a woman how to sharpen a lead pencil.

Walking advertisements for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are the thousands it has cured.

One of the last week's lessons for railroads was that the air-brake should not be made for air alone.

Coughs and Hoarseness.—The irritation which induces coughing, immediately relieved by use of "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" Sold only in boxes."

A man may hide his sins and dye his mustache, but when he gets a cold in his head concealment is impossible.

DO NOT BE ALARMED

at the raising of blood from the lungs. It is one of the very earliest symptoms of consumption, and only shows the healthy efforts of the system to throw off the scrofulous impurities of the blood which have resulted in ulceration of the lungs. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a positive remedy for consumption at this stage. If taken faithfully, it will cleanse the blood, heal the ulcers in the lungs, and build up and renovate the whole system.

The New York version, "The earth is the Lord's," but the down-town sidewalks belong to the wholesale trade.

WRETCHED, INDEED,

Are those whom a confirmed tendency to biliousness, subject to the various and changeful symptoms indicative of liver complaint. Nausea, sick headache, constipation, furred tongue, an unpleasant breath, a dull or sharp pain in the neighborhood of the affected organ, impurity of the blood and loss of appetite, signalize it as one of the most distressing, as it is one of the most common, of maladies. There is, however, a benign specific for the disease and all its unpleasant manifestations. It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily felt, thorough and benign. Besides rectifying liver disorder, it invigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseases. Moreover, it is the grand specific for fever and ague.

"Bright things fall from Bessie's lips" in Mrs. Holmes' last novel probably means that Bessie dropped the gold filling out of her teeth.

It was an old oriental doctrine that women have no souls. More enlightened philosophy concedes that they have purer, finer, more exalted souls than men. But they are too often contained in feeble, suffering bodies, which hamper and retard their full development. For all these painful ailments incident to the sex, Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the best specific in the world, and is sold under a positive guarantee that it will do all that is claimed for it. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

The man who runs a faro-bank never finds any difficulty in associating with his betters.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE, AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, internally, are a positive cure for every form of skin and blood disease, from pimples to scrofula. CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price: CUTICURA, 50c.; RESOLVENT, $1; SOAP, 25c. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

HANDS Soft as dove's down, and as white, by using CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

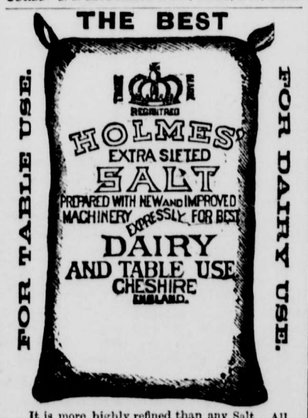
J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors
417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

MAKE MONEY!

By buying family supplies on a cash basis from a cash house; you then have no losses to make up. We now sell our best Family Flour, in any quantity, at $4.50 per barrel, and some good grades of Family Flour, $4.25 per Barrel. Have it even lower—$3.50—but do not recommend it. Butter, Dried Fruit and Sugar are higher, and likely to still further advance. We have the finest brands of Ham from the East at 15½ to 16c; good Sugar-Cured, 14c; California-Cured, 14½c. Shoulder Bacon, 7c to 8c; Side or Rib Bacon, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12½c, 14c, as to weight and quality. Special pains taken to fill orders carefully, pack and ship in good order. Send for full list before ordering winter supplies. SMITH'S CASH STORE, 115 and 117 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal.

PENNYROYAL PILLS
"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars IN LETTER by return mail. NAME PAPER.
Chichester Chemical Co.,
2313 Madison Square, Philada., Pa
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other

SURE CURE DISCOVERED FOR CATARRH
Lauderbach's German Catarrh Remedy.
Price $1. Samples free at Druggists. Mailed for 10c. in stamps. THOUSANDS CURED since the discovery of this method of treatment. Every mail brings letters from grateful persons CURED. B. S. LAUDERBACH & CO., Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

THE BEST
FOR TABLE USE. FOR DAIRY USE.


It is more highly refined than any Salt. All harmful ingredients found in most Salt are removed: therefore it is the safest to use.

It is free from lime and pan scales, requires no sifting. It is the strongest and altogether the most economical.

It dissolves very easily, therefore does not spoil butter by the gritty particles, as often happens with other Salt.

Common Salt is too risky for anybody to use in making Butter. The poorest families use so little Salt on their table that they can afford to get that which is the most healthy and the best.

HOLMES' EXTRA SIFTED SALT is used by the best dairymen in California, and has never failed to please better than any other brand whenever tried.

Packed in 250, 100 and 50 pound Pure Linen Bags; also in 5 pound Cotton Bags and Cartons.

Insist on having this brand from your grocer.

C. E. WHITNEY & CO.,
Pacific Coast Agents, 101 and 103 California St., San Francisco.

ROYAL

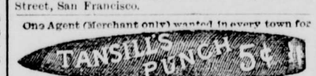
BAKING POWDER
Absolutely Pure.

The Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low-test, short-weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street, N. Y.

$5 To $8 a Day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

FREE By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O

STEINWAY, KRANICH, PEASE & BACH, Gabler, Romish Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for


I have retailed cigars for sixteen years, and I consider your "Tansill's Punch" the best 5c cigar I ever saw.
JOHN W. AITKEN, Druggist, Carbondale, Pa.
Address G. B. CORWIN & CO., Agents for Pacific Coast, 225 Market Street, San Francisco.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

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227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT
NATURE'S REMEDY FOR Disordered Stomach, Impaired Digestion, Constipated Habit.
A Remedy which quickly charms
The infant in the mother's arms,
While dropping age will strive to drain
Each drop the goblet does contain.
This EFFERVESCING SELTZER fine
A blessing proves to me and mine.

FREDERICKSBURG Brewing Company.
OF SAN JOSE,
Again carried off the First Prizes for best
EXPORT AND DRAUGHT
LAGER BEERS
AT LAST EXPOSITION.
General Depot,
539 California St., San Francisco.

SWAYNES
THROAT & LUNG TROUBLES CONQUERED BY SWAYNE'S WILD CHERRY
SWAYNE'S VERMIFUGE THE CHILDREN'S MEDICINE
TO KEEP HEALTHY 1. EXERCISE DAILY 2. EAT GOOD FOOD 3. BE CHEERFUL 4. USE SWAYNE'S PILLS.
SWAYNE'S PANACEA PURIFIES SYPHILITIC BLOOD.
LONDON HAIR RESTORER (ENGLISH) DR. SWAYNE & SON SOLE AGENT.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
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BOLD RAILWAY THIEVES.

How Travelers in Italy Are Robbed of the Contents of Their Trunks.

English travelers in Italy have now and then had occasion to perceive that their luggage was not safe from depredations which could only be charged to the railway employes, but complaints have always been fruitless even to diminish the number of thefts except for a short period, some years since, when a lady of the diplomatic world had her jewels taken neatly out of her trunk, which caused official action and detection of the dishonest officials, when for a time the thefts were less common. The effect of the investigation which then took place, however, passed away, and now we have another Princess robbed and another inquisition, for railway robberies, like collisions, require victims in high positions to secure the attention of the authorities.

In the last ten years I have had my luggage rifled five times before I learned the way to treat it, which is, first, to put nothing in the luggage which can be of value to the thieves; and, secondly, to see that the locks are such as can not be tampered with without showing it when the luggage is delivered. Some cautious people carry leaden seals and pincers with cipher, and seal all the luggage as if it were going from Rome to Florence. This is effective.

The thieves have access to the luggage vans, and work while the train is in motion. They generally drive out the pin of the hasp of the lock or those of the hinges, go carefully through the contents, put them back as carefully, after having taken what they want, and put the pins of lock or hinges back in their place. The thefts are generally limited to luggage going through Italy or that which evidently belongs to foreigners. If a box has luggage tickets on it showing that it goes back and forth continually in Italy the thieves let it alone. The owner of the luggage thus does not discover the theft till too far from the thief to complain. Complaint is, however, of no use. In one personal experience, in which my wife's trunk had been delicately overlooked and £20 extracted from an envelope in a writing-case at the bottom, where it was put at Turin, every thing else having been carefully replaced, I made complaint to the station-master at Venice, as soon as we found that the money was missing, and the magnanimous official laughed at me, saying: "If you fear for your effects take them into the carriage with you," at which the whole staff hawhawed uproariously; it was so good a joke to propose to take a lady's trunk into the passenger carriage. In another case I found a portmanteau forced open, so that I was aware of the robbery before I took my luggage from the station, and at once called the attention of the officials to it, when they replied that as the luggage had passed over several roads it was impossible to say where it was done.—*Rome Cor. London Times.*

CHARACTER IN SHOES.

The Significant Stories Told by Old or Partly-Worn Foot-Gear.

"Do you know how much character there is to be read in a partly worn pair of boots or shoes?" said the cobbler to the reporter, as he hammered a last nail in among a double row of them on the outer border of the heel of a boot. "There might be a collection formed of shoes taken from the feet of a dozen wearers and the dullest comprehension would see some trait exhibited in looking them over. There is the cow-hide variety, coarse, made for work and not for ornament; its sole will be found evenly worn, denoting a phlegmatic, steady character, whose shoes bear him steadily and without nervousness to and from labor, which, not being his own, needs no rush or hurry. Then you may take the better grade of men's shoes; there's one with each heel worn away at the back, which denotes the brisk, energetic business man, and the pair near by, similar, but with the left heel worn at the back while the right one has kept its original shape. Why, if you work for that man and some day he looks up to the sky and says: "There goes a white crow," you say it is very white, or you will look for a new place, because he is a man of emphatic ideas, which he emphasis at every step as he pegs down that left heel.

"Look out for that pair of shoes all run down at the side, and have him for your good-natured, jolly, fun-loving friend, but not to look out for your interests, because he never did it for his own, and consequently will not for another. Then there is one pair with the toes 'stubbed out.' These are owned by a visionary man, whose thoughts and eyes are away up in the clouds, so far above earthly things as to make him an impractical man in all business matters. There are women's boots, too, but about the only difference lies in the radical changes that the last few years have brought about, for where once the woman of fashion wore only the narrow-toed, French-heel boot, and the lower class the sensible shoe, she of the haut ton now wears only the common sense style, and to the servant girl on her afternoon out, and to the lower class, the once favorite French shoe is relegated. What on earth holds more cause for pathos and anguish in inanimate form than the tiny, half-worn shoes of the little one whose footsteps were so few until they started back on their journey to the angels they left a little while ago? Many a broken-hearted mother will part with all her dead child's wardrobe for charity's sake, but the little shoes she will tenderly wrap up and keep through the years that pass between their parting and meeting."—*Providence Journal.*

MR. COLOROW'S GREAT SPEECH.

Bill Nye Reports It and Explains His Indian Policy.

My policy—one which, I regret to say, has never been adopted by the government—is to hire a sufficient number of armed herders to take the entire grand remnant sale of Indian tribes out on the plains and watch them all summer, rounding them up and counting them every morning and evening to see that they are all there. Through the day they might be kept busy pulling up the "pizen weed" which grows all over the grazing grounds of the west, and thus they would get plenty of fresh air and at the same time do good in a modest way. But this scheme for "Utelizing" the Utes is a hundred years ahead of the age, and so I do not expect that it will meet with the indorsement of the administration.

There are, however, two sides to the Indian question—viz., a right and a wrong side. That is why the Indian question wears so well.

One of the great wrongs incident to the matter is the great delay in officially reaching the war department in such a way as to attract the eye of the speaker. By the time a courier can get into a telegraph station and wire the governor of a state, who notifies the adjutant general to write a dictated letter with his trenchant typewriter, apprising the commander of the department, who is at Coney Island or Carlsbad, with no typewriter nearer than fifteen miles, who wires the governor to make active inquiries about the matter, and by the time the governor has sent a committee, who go to within fifty miles of the scene of hostilities, and return at the end of six weeks to report that they do not know whether there has been an outbreak or not, and then when a ranchman is really killed and reputable eyewitnesses who were personally acquainted with deceased, and will swear that they have no interest in the result of the outbreak, come in and make a written and grammatical request for troops, and the war department gets thoroughly rested, the Indians have gone home, washed the gore off their hands and resumed their quiet, humdrum life. Like trying to treat a man in Liverpool for softening of the brain by applying the mind cure per cable from New York, the remedy is too remote from the disease.

Indians are quick and impulsive in the matter of homicide. They are slow to grapple with anything of a humorous nature, and all the humorous lecturers who have been on the Ute lecture course have lost money, but in the holocaust line or general arson, torture and massacre business they act with astonishing rapidity. As a race, they regard this entire land as their own, just as the musquitoes claim New Jersey, simply because they were there first.

The Indians see that the property is improving and so they feel more and more wealthy and arrogant. They claim that they will never give up their rights unless they get hard up, and even then it will not count. They always have a mental reservation in these matters which they prefer to the reservation provided by the government.

Indians naturally dislike to see these lands in the possession of wealthy men whose sons earn a precarious livelihood by playing lawn tennis.

Colorow once made a short speech to his troops, which was taken down at the time by a gentleman who was present and who was collecting material for a new third reader for our common schools.

Colorow claimed that it was incorrect, and the notes were found afterward on the stenographer's body. It is about as ticklish business to report an Indian speech as it is to poultice a boil on the person of the ameer of Cabul.

In closing Colorow said: "Warriors, our sun is set. We are most of us on third base and we have no influence with the umpire.

"Once I could stand on the high ground and one shout would fill the forest with warriors. Now the wailing wind catches up my cry and bears it away like the echo of our former greatness, and I hear a low voice murmur, 'Rats.'

"Whisky and refinement have filled our land with sorrow. The white man crossed the dark waters in his large canoe and filled the forest with churches and railroad accidents.

"The Indian loves not to make money and own aldermen for which he has no use. He loves his wives and his children and intrusts them with the responsibility of doing all his work. The white man comes to us with honeyed words and says if we will divide our lands with him he will give us a present, and when we give him a county and a half he gives us a red collar button and a blue book, in which he has written in his strange and silent language, 'When this you see, remember me.' Our warriors are weak and have the hearts of women. They care not for the warpath or the chase. Most of them want to go on the stage. Once my warriors went with me at a moment's warning to clean out the foe. They slept in the swamps with the rattlesnakes at night and fought like wolves in the daytime. Now my warriors will not go on the warpath without a valise, and some of them want to carry their dinner.

"Some day, like the fall of a mighty oak in the forest, Colorow will fall to the earth and he will rise no more. You will be scattered to the four winds of heaven, and you will go no more to battle. Some of you will starve to death, while others will go to New York and wear a long linen duster, with the price of cut rate tickets down the back. Some of you will die with snakes in your moccasins, and others will go to Jerusalem to help rob the Deadwood coach.

"Warriors, I thank you for your kind attention and appreciation. The regular outbreak will begin to-morrow evening at early candle light. The massacre will open with a song and dance."

Colorow dresses plainly in a coat of paint and a gun.—New York World.

He Would Be a Cannoneer.

Recruit—If the request is not out of order, sir, I wish you would assign me to duty with the Gatling gun squad.

Captain—The squad is already full. Have you any special reason for the request?

Recruit—Only that I think I am qualified to make a good cannoneer, sir. I run the coffee grinder for Shark & Bilford when I'm in the city.—Judge.

Not an American.

Lawyer—Now, Mr. Redford, you say you have doubts as to whether the late Mr. Clark was an American citizen. Please state your reasons for that belief.

Witness—Well, I knew the deceased for three years and he didn't go to a ball game in the whole time.—Tid Bits.

Masquerade.

To the beach when he came
All our hearts grew aflame,
For he was an Apollo in feature;
And the gilding of birth
Brightly crowned all his worth,
And we vowed him an elegant creature.

But, alas! for the spell
From the gilded mark fell,
From our noble guest, handsome and witty,
And we learned with chagrin
We were all taken in
By a vender of fruit from the city.
—Boston Budget.

ALFALFA OR LUCERN.

The Plain Truth About the Much Talked-of Forage Plant.

There is considerable interest just now existing in regard to the forage plant commonly known as alfalfa. This is the Spanish name of lucern, a plant of the leguminous tribe closely resembling clover, and commonly cultivated in Europe for green fodder. It differs from clover, however, in having more woody stalks, slenderer leaves, a purplish flower, and a legume or pod, which is coiled spirally and contains several seeds. It is a native of Spain, and thrives best in hot, somewhat dry climates, and produces enormously when irrigated. In the northern Italian provinces it is commonly grown in this way, and is cut several times in a season, producing in the aggregate sixty to eighty inches of herbage in the growing season. It is perennial, and when kept free from weeds and manured occasionally it continues to yield abundantly for twenty years, never being permitted to seed, however.

It is not a good hay plant unless it is cut quite young and cured with little exposure to the sun, but as a green-fodder plant it is unexcelled. As compared with clover it is sixteen per cent. richer in albuminoids, thirty-three per cent. richer in fat, and eight or nine per cent. poorer in carbo-hydrates, and has twenty per cent. more woody fibre, to which it owes its inferiority as a hay plant. It is an excellent food when cut green for all farm animals, for which use it is extensively cultivated in California, and might be made very valuable in the Southern States.

As it has been made a subject for much discussion recently in the leading agricultural journals, and has been frequently written of with more favor, we think, than it deserves, it is perhaps desirable to mention its disadvantages as compared with the only crop with which it comes into competition, as well as to notice all its valuable characteristics. This we do from personal experience with it, having grown it more than twenty years ago as a forage crop and abandoned its culture as less profitable and convenient than that of red clover for ordinary farm purposes. It has never been extensively grown where clover flourishes, and in such localities has been sown more as an experiment than for use, and when so sown has always fallen into neglect and disuse. It is of no use as a temporary crop grown in rotation, because of its cost and the slowness with which it comes to maturity. It requires a special culture, must be sown alone and upon rich soil in the cleanest condition, for it is quite unable to resist weeds, and when in its first weak, slow growth is quickly smothered and stunted, consequently it is necessary to manure the soil well and to sow the seed in drills twelve or sixteen inches apart and to cultivate crop frequently until it covers the ground. The seed is costly, twenty pounds per acre is required, and the price is twenty-five cents per pound. It can not be grazed as clover may be nor is it more prolific than clover.

These are its disadvantages, and it is easily perceived that as a competitor with clover it can not be profitably substituted for it in ordinary farm culture where clover does its best. And when clover is plowed under after it has served its purpose so well for two or three years it furnishes to the soil a much larger quantity of valuable plant food than is contributed by alfalfa.

Alfalfa flourishes most luxuriantly upon the rich river bottoms of the California valleys, known as tule lands, and upon the rich dry lands of Colorado and other localities of the far West, where the climate is dry and irrigation is practiced. There it is at its best, but the conditions under which it luxuriates being so different from those prevailing elsewhere show plainly that it is not a suitable plan for ordinary farming where clover is at its best. Nevertheless, there are some localities in the eastern part of the continent where it may be found very useful. In Florida and most of the Southern States, for instance, it will find a congenial home and may be used most advantageously for summer feeding as green fodder; but its exacting character in regard to culture should not be lost sight of, for it will refuse to grow under the same conditions in which clover would yield a fair crop and would utterly fail under the common system of culture which prevails in the South.

The manner of preparing the soil for alfalfa is much the same as that for any other spring crop. The land should be deeply plowed, and if not rich enough to bring seventy-five bushels of corn or three tons of timothy and clover per acre it must be made so by liberal manuring. The land must also be cleared of weeds by previous summer fallowing, and this clean culture is indispensable. The soil is brought to a fine tilth by repeated harrowing, and the seed is then drilled in rows twelve to sixteen inches apart some time in May. The ground is repeatedly cultivated during the summer, and if the growth is good a crop of fodder may be mowed in the fall, but it is best to leave it uncut as a protection to the young roots the first winter. Pasturing by pigs is destructive of the crop.—*N. Y. Times.*

—Take care how you let any machine oil or lubricator come in contact with a cut or scratch on your hand or arm, or serious blood poison may result. In the manufacture of some of these machine oils fat from diseased and decomposed animals is used. All physicians know how poisonous such matter is. The only safeguard is not to let any spot where the skin is broken be touched by any machine oil or lubricator.—*The Farmer and Manufacturer.*

TWO VIEWS.

WAS at college first
I met him,
There competing
for a prize;
And he gave his deep
oration,
All his soul within
his eyes.

'Twas a masterpiece,
in Latin,
Full of feeling, fire
and thought,
Rich with wild poetic
fancies
Thro' the phrases
interwrought.

And his proud young face shone on me,
And his clear young voice rang loud,
Leaving in my ear an echo
O'er the plaudits of the crowd.

Thus I listened, thrilled, enraptured,
Hung on every ringing tone,
Till the heart within my bosom
Beat for him, and him alone!

On my breast I wore his colors,
Love's sweet tribute to his fame;
And while thinking of him ever
To my heart I called his name.

And we met again—'twas summer;
I had waited long and well.
I was down beside the seashore,
Stopping at the Grand hotel.

Seated all alone at dinner,
Wrapped in serious thought was I,
When a voice, so deep and tender,
Murmured, "Peach or lemon pie?"

Then I looked up, pale and trembling;
There "he" stood within my sight,
In a waiter's badge all shining,
And a waiter's apron white.

He had hired there for the summer,
And his wild, poetic heart
Now was struggling through the mazes
Of a dinner a la carte.

So I turned me coldly from him,
With a sad and sobbing sigh;
After all my weary waiting
All I said was "Lemon pie!" —Judge.

IN THE MINORITY.

A Tennessee Reformer Who Trusted the People Though They Slew Him.

The query as to what protection the minority of civilized persons can have against the corrupt majority recalls an amusing incident that happened in M—— county, Tenn., several years ago.

An enthusiastic young reformer became a candidate for the legislature. He was full of plans and theories for making the people happier, healthier and wealthier. The people, he said, were in the majority, and all they had to do was to vote for him and inaugurate an earthly Paradise, and everybody would vote for him, of course, for they had told him so.

When the ballots were counted, however, he had received about 250 out of a possible 3,000.

"Well," asked a friend next day, "well, John, what do you think of the people now?"

"I can never," replied the crank, "I can never, sir, cease to trust the people. But durn me if it don't begin to look like the people are in the minority."—Jacksonville News-Herald.

Perfectly.

He—Ain't that scenery over there pretty? She—Perfectly lovely.

He—That hill is—is—is—grand. She—Perfectly splendid.

He—The water is clear and—and—clear and—putty deep out there, I guess? She—Perfectly charming.

He—See that fish jump up? She—Wasn't it lovely?

He—The sky's red over yonder. She—Perfectly beautiful.

He—See those fellows cutting oats? She—Perfectly exquisite.

He—Look at that old fellow with the jug? She (with unconscious truth)—Perfectly natural.

He—I am going home to-morrow. She—I am so sorry. I have enjoyed your company so much. You are so original, and how few original men we meet in society.

He (thrilled)—I am delighted to hear you say so. I have never met a lady that interested me more than you have. You are so unaffected and original. Look, did you see that lady fall in the mud? She—Perfectly delightful.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Only Waiting.

"Boy!" exclaimed a Michigan avenue grocer, "you've been hanging around here for half an hour!"

"Yes, sir."

"Looking for a chance to steal something!"

"No, sir; waiting for another boy, who has gone home after two cents."

"Oh! And then you will buy something?"

"Yes, sir I agreed to wait for him here, and when he comes we're going in next door and buy candy!"—Detroit Free Press

A Lover's Heart.

Jessie—If that bull should attack us, what could you do?

Tom—I could reach that fence in less than two seconds.

Jessie—Yes, but what could I do?

Tom—You? Why, your parasol would keep his attention until I was safely over!—Life.

Caught in the Act.

"Have you any of Dr. Leed's patent cough syrup?" inquired a gentleman of a drug clerk.

"No, sir; but I have some of my own make, which is as good if not better. Can I give you a bottle?"

"No, I thank you; I am Dr. Leed."—Judge.

THE PROMINENT CITIZEN.

A Queer Character That Flourishes Wherever Man Does Congregate.

It is the ambition of some men to figure in the role of prominent citizen. They have an insatiable craving to see their names in print. They attend all meetings in which "our more prominent citizens" take part, and nothing pleases them more than to have their names appear in the morning papers in the long list of vice presidents.

The prominent citizen signs requests to a theatrical manager or star to accept a complimentary benefit, after scrutinizing the list of names to make sure that there is a preponderance of prominent citizens like himself, though it has been remarked that he rarely buys a ticket.

It is for the accommodation of the prominent citizen that chairs are placed on the stage on public occasions, and we have seen him swell up with the consciousness of his own importance as he marched proudly to his seat, looking as though the whole affair was arranged with the sole view to lifting him up for the admiration of the multitude of ordinary citizens seated below, who had no prominence to speak of.

So long as he maintains a dignified composure and discreetly holds his tongue, he is safe, but sometimes the prominent citizen—the kind we are writing about, of course—is betrayed into the weakness of making a speech, and the shallowness of his claim to any consideration above his fellows becomes painfully evident, leading simple people to inquire how he got to be a prominent citizen, anyhow. It is embarrassing to have a question of that sort put in motion, and no prominent citizen who feels at all insecure in his position should ever do any thing to arouse it.

There is rarely a procession without a carriage at the disposal of the prominent citizen. It would be extremely undignified for him to walk like common mortals; besides that, in a crowd he might be mistaken for one of the most insignificant in the procession, and no suspicion of his greatness. Seated in an open hack, with a flaming badge pinned on his coat, strangers on the sidewalk might be led to inquire: "Who is that man?" and he is in hard luck if there isn't some one at hand to reply: "That is Colonel Blank, one of our most prominent citizens."

No one enjoys being interviewed by the newspaper reporter like the prominent citizen we are describing. He is ready to give his opinion on any and all subjects, from a fracture in the sidewalk to a break in the Cabinet. If a series of interviews should appear in a newsaper headed, "What our prominent citizens think of it," without his name appearing it would make him sick, and he would probably call upon the editor demanding an explanation. Instances have been known of his writing out an interview with himself, unasked, and putting it in the reporter's hands.

It is on an excursion to some other city that the prominent citizen shines in his greatest glory. To have his coming announced in the papers; to be received at the depot by a delegation of prominent citizens, some of them as transparent humbugs as himself; to listen to speeches of welcome, and make a speech himself, if some friend is kind enough to write it for him; to be feasted and treated to free drinks, and taken around in a hack to see the prisons, poor-houses, public libraries and breweries, with a lunch and speeches at each stopping-place; to be stared at by barefoot boys; to have the band play "See the Conquering Hero Comes;" to be introduced to people as the man "who has given so much prominence to his city," the introducer not embarrassing himself or others by entering into any details—all these are what give the prominent citizen such exquisite joy. Then it is that he is in his perfect element.—*Texas Siftings.*

Driving Away Mosquitoes.

Various substances are used to drive mosquitoes away. In some parts people anoint their bodies with fish oil as a protection against them. The Chinese are said to be very clever in the use of such protective unguents. In India, mosquitoes are smoked out of a room by burning chips of wood and incense. A few sprigs of wormwood placed about the pillow sometimes protect the sleeper from their attack. A correspondent asserts that if a piece of raw meat is hung over the sleeper's head the mosquitoes will fasten greedily on to it, leaving the human being in peace. In the morning scores of the gorged creatures can be destroyed by dipping the meat into a bowl of boiling water. Dark, damp or ill-ventilated rooms are the favorite haunts of mosquitoes, which seldom molest you when you sleep in the veranda or on the house roof; or if you have the punkha going all night over you, with the doors and windows wide open, you are pretty safe.—*London Graphic.*

An Ancient Family.

There are more ways than one of calling a person an old goose. Perhaps the neatest is that adopted by Kosciusko Murphy. Miss Esmerelda Longcoffin is very proud of her relations to the Longcoffins of Virginia. Taking offence at some remark made by Kosciusko, he said, in a cold, haughty tone of voice:

"Sir, I wish you to understand that I belong to an ancient family."

"Yes," replied Kosciusko, yawning, "I've read of that family. They saved the Roman capital."—*Texas Siftings.*

—The small boy wishes some of those people who feel so shocked or grieved because he goes in swimming without clothing, would chip in liberally for a bathing suit.—*Boston Globe.*

AMERICAN WATCHES.

Some Valuable Suggestions in Regard to the Export Trade.

The capacity of our watch factories can not be brought into full play, simply because by so doing our market would be overstocked and competition would force prices ruinously low. As the case stands at present, a number of watch-factories have been called into existence, for which there really was no need. The earlier and larger factories were fully able to meet the demand; but the idea that manufacturing watches was one of the most profitable enterprises tempted quite a number of capitalists to take a hand in the business, and in many instances to their sorrow. Already the evil consequences of overdoing the thing shows itself in the effort to make cheap watches and before a great while we may see the manufacturers of watches reduced to the level of making cheap clocks.

Looking at the matter from another standpoint, we will soon come to the conclusion that our watch industry is only in its infancy. At the present moment, Switzerland makes watches in point of numbers far in excess of America, and the watches made in Switzerland are all exported, while the watches made in America are principally for the home market. As there is no question of a doubt that while America can produce better moderate-priced watches than Switzerland, and give more value for the money expended, the question presents itself, why not seek foreign markets more energetically than we have done? Some of our older watch factories are doing an export business, but it seems as though it is not done with that zeal and energy that characterize the Swiss export trade. In one particular the Swiss differ from us in their export trade; they study the wants and purchasing capacity of their foreign customers and make goods to suit them. As far as it is known to the uninitiated, our manufacturers have done these things but to a very limited extent. The writer, coming in contact some time ago with the chairman of the East India Navigation Company, was told that this gentleman would place a very large continuous order, if he could be supplied with watches which were fair time-keepers in metal cases at five dollars each. That such watches can be produced at a very fair profit, there is no shadow of a doubt, and we know whereof we speak. All we would have to do would be to find out the wants and furnish samples. Australia and Asia are now and will be excellent markets, and by expedition and energy we can secure the bulk of the trade of these. The watch wearing and purchasing capacity of the globe is enormous and can be developed in such a manner that we may at some future day wonder that we did not tap the mine sooner.—*Jewelry News.*

HE GOT A MEAL.

How a Tramp Managed an Uncharitably Disposed Woman.

"Madam," said a tramp as he called at the back door of a Sioux Falls residence, "gimme a bite!"

"No, sir, can't do it."

"Why not, madam?"

"You're able to work, sir—I don't believe in encouraging vagrancy. Go on away now, or I shall scream for help!"

"All, right, madam—don't holler. But I called on the woman next door last evening, and she gave me a very different answer, madam."

"She was just fool enough to go and give you something, I suppose?"

"Oh, no, madam, she didn't give me nothin' neither, but she give me a much different reason. Good-by, madam!"

"Hold on just a minute! What did she say?"

"She come to the door all dressed up in a new yaller dress, an' seemed very much excited, madam, an' when she opens the door I looks in an' sees a man in there sittin' in a cheer, madam."

"Mercy, has it come to this with her! I wouldn't hardly believe it. Here, don't go away—take this, my good man."

"Thankee, madam! Baker's bread? Yes, I gene'ally prefers it to ho'-made bread, 'specially where they aint none too good cooks. The butter is jes' a little tainted, madam. Haint got no jell to put on it, I s'pose? Oh, you have; all right, jell improves it powe'fully. No, thankee, I don't keer 'bout any fruit cake—better throw it in the slop-pail where the children won't get it, madam. Any pie? Ah, yes, correct, that cream pie is good, but this apple rather lays over it. I'll put this cold chicken in my pocket. That'll do, madam,—this is 'bout all I can carry!"

"But what was it that woman said to you?"

"Why, she seemed excited like, 'sif she was goin' some place, an' she says: 'Please go 'way, sir, we haint got nothin' in the house to eat!'"

"A pretty excuse to get you away! But that strange man—"

"He proved to be her husband, madam. He came out an' kicked me through the top of a shade tree an' then chased me two blocks! He's pizen on tramps, madam! Good-bye—put jes' a little more cream in yer pie-crust an' it'll improve it!"—*Dakota Bell.*

—The most flagrant case of professional discourtesy on record occurred on a Southern Pacific train the other day. Some highwaymen, after cleaning out the passengers of every dollar, went away without giving the sleeping-car porter a single cent.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

ON THE RIVER VOLGA.

Incidents of a Steamboat Voyage on Russia's Great Water-Way.

I went at once on deck, and there witnessed a spectacle which has remained deeply fixed upon my memory, and which, for weird sublimity, I have never seen equaled. The steamer lay in clear water, but ten yards ahead arose the jagged teeth of an immense ice block, stretching from shore to shore, more than half a mile in width, and running backwards for fully two thousand yards. The cause of the obstruction could be seen at a glance. Less than a mile ahead the river bent sharply to the left, and after describing almost a semicircle turned again into its old course. It was in this loop that the ice, at first merely hampered in its descent, had at last been caught as in a gorge, and the advance guard of the mass now lay before us, layer piled on layer, block welded to block, the whole frozen together in rugged shapes, rising out of the water like a fringe of rocks, just as pitiless, just as impenetrable. Far off, beyond the bend, the glimmer of open water could be perceived, but between it and us the ice-field stretched for more than a mile. One by one the passengers appeared above the stairway, and had soon aggregated themselves into groups, from which came the sound of eager, in some cases excited, conversation. By the majority, further advance was not to be thought of; a few were content to await the starting of the ice, which they thought might happen at any moment; one alone suggested the wisdom of a retrograde movement.

The captain evidently had a plan of his own, and as soon as day had fully lighted up the scene he took prompt measures for putting his scheme to the test. We heard him give an order to the engineer, and then, before any of us could anticipate what would follow, we found the Muravieff moving forward at full speed in the direction of the ice-barrier. A few moments later a loud crash was heard, as the steamer, shivering from stem to stern, buried herself in the obstruction. The engines were at once reversed, and the Muravieff retreated slowly from the cavity which her hull had left in the ice-field; but on reaching her former position she once more advanced to the attack, these movements being again and again repeated. At first it had seemed the captain's purpose to force his way through the barrier—a plan which, had it been entertained, would have abundantly deserved the epithet of foolhardy. Gradually we became aware of the more reasonable elements of the method of action resolved upon. In the first place, be it said, the Muravieff was in no danger; iron-sided, otherwise strongly built, she had nothing to fear from rough usage. Her battery of the ice-barrier, moreover, contemplated something much more easy of accomplishment than a downright destruction of the obstacle by dint of repeated blows. It was at least probable that, with fresh masses pressing against the upper side of the field, the ice might start, leaving the bend once again clear; and what would be more likely to aid such a movement than a series of persistent taps from the prow of the Muravieff.

The day grew slowly to noon, the afternoon succeeded; at sundown we were still struggling with our foe in front. Slice after slice had been cut from the ice mass, now to right and now to left; slice after slice, separated from the bank by the broad hull of the steamer, had first lingered near us, and then gone down with the lazy current southward; but after a day's work the block was as immovable as ever, while the Muravieff, judging by marks on shore, had not advanced sensibly from her first position. A night of rest followed, and then the Muravieff resumed her attack upon the barrier. Before noon a companion steamer, also laden heavily with merchandise, reached the scene of the block, and was for some time enabled to aid us, though but feebly, in our efforts to push forward. In the afternoon we had succeeded in reaching a patch of extremely thin ice, near the right bank of the river, and there found comparatively easy progress for a quarter of a mile. Then came the barrier again, more formidable than ever. Night at last fell redly, threatening new troubles, above all prophesying the direst enemy that we had encountered yet.

On the morning of the third day I rose just before sunrise, and found the scene transformed. The thermometer had fallen ten degrees; the Muravieff lay motionless, frozen to the barrier, of which she had now become almost part and parcel; all around, every thing not living, was stiff and stark. The natural desolateness of the spectacle had taken a new and forbidding aspect in the wan light and frosty air; right and left long stretches of steppe joined their deserts of brown with the sullen hues of the ice field, making a scape of land and river that looked bare as if swept by a hurricane. One seemed, in fine, to be gazing on a petrified world, timeless as well as motionless, when all of a sudden a bright ray shot across the scene from the southeastern horizon. A few minutes later a round red ball had climbed into sight, and was tipping with fire some of the landmarks now so familiar to us: the long, low building with a tower, to our right, not unlike a church; the river cliff above the bend in front; the bluff flanking the steppe-like plains on our left.—*Edmund Noble, in Atlantic.*

—From statistics in the hands of the Commissioner of Immigration, he reports the estimated population of Dakota, 600,000, not an exaggeration.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 12 1887

The New Era Ditcher.

The ditching machine brought from Chicago for the east side canal was put in operation at the beginning of the week. It is all the makers promised or the buyers expected. The machine is simple in construction and easy of operation; it can be turned as easy as an ordinary hay wagon. Three men and sixteen horses work it; twelve horses are hitched in front and four behind; these are yoked to a pole that projects backward. Two of the three men drive; the third man stands on a platform on top of the machine and operates levers that control the plow and elevator. The plow is attached to a beam that is easily raised or lowered by the man on the platform above; it can be lifted entirely out of the ground in an instant, or lowered so as to make a furrow a foot or more in depth. Almost touching the mould-board of the plow is a rubber belt three feet wide; this belt is the elevator and projects at a right angle from the machine. The earth turned up by the plow falls upon this belt and is carried away and dropped upon the bank of the canal. Twenty-two feet is the greatest distance from the plow that the earth can be conveyed at one operation; six feet is the least distance. A canal forty-four feet wide can be made by one removal of the earth. Stones weighing fifteen pounds or less are ploughed up and carried away easily. The working parts of the machine are few, strong and simple. Any man accustomed to a mowing machine can readily operate one of these ditching machines. The manufacturers of the machine will sign contracts that their machine will excavate and place upon the bank of the canal one thousand cubic yards of earth in ten hours work. This to be done to the entire satisfaction of the buyer before the machine is paid for; the buyer to furnish the men and horses necessary to work the machine while the trial is being made. Estimate the daily wages of three men at seven and a half dolldrs; cost of feeding sixteen head of horses, sixteen dollars per day; total daily cost of operating the machine, twenty-three and a half dollars; quantity of earth moved one thousand yards; average cost per cubic yard, two and one third cents, nearly. By the usual appliances of plows and scrapers the average cost per cubic yard for moving earth is about ten cents; or *nearly four times* the cost of doing the work by this machine. This is an immense saving. Every one interested in irrigating and canal making, and this means every one in Owens valley, should go to Independence Station and see the machine at work. The operation of this machine has made it as certain as anything human can be, that the east side canal will be conveying water on to the lands in time for settlers to go to work next spring.

Railroad Extension.

A correspondent of the San Bernardino *Index* writing of the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad says:—With this road constructed from Salt Lake to Los Angeles it would open up timber belts unequaled by any other in the state except the redwood districts. The coal fields traversed by this line are over three hundred miles in length by 200 miles in width, so far explored. The mineral region consists of those famous mining districts that have made many men millionaires on this coast. We refer particularly to Pioche, Panamint, Darwin and Cerro Gordo; the great Death valley borax and soda deposit, owned and operated by W. T. Coleman & Co.; the great Resting Springs lead and silver district in which a number of our own citizens are interested; the Bullion district which Senator Jones of Nevada is now developing and which is proving a wonderful bonanza; the Oasis mines just north of the Bullion district, where gold and silver lies in abundance; the great Pahrump valley with its many thousands of acres excellient fruit lands. Not only the above developed properties will it traverse, but a country 700 miles in length sprinkled with valuable mineral indications on every hand. This country remains in a comparatively unexplored state owing to the great scarcity of fuel and the heavy cost of transportation. With such a line of railroad, which the Los Angeles & Salt Lake proposes to be, it stands to reason that this vast mineral belt and the many thousands of acres of coking coals will be brought together, and transportation brought to the minimum, thereby greatly augmenting the valuable mineral output.

Pioche alone produced $13,000,000 without cheap transportation or cheap fuel. Speculate for a moment on the amount this district could have given the world if it had a transcontinental road running through it.

The construction of the Los Angeles & Salt Lake railway means a great demand for farm produce, in fact it creates a demand for every conceivable thing our fair valley produces.

It means a demand for thousands of miners and laborers to carry on this great development, which will always be a source of revenue to us.

Most of the great mineral regions described above are in Inyo county.

Millions Of Acres Open To Settlement

The land department at Washington has given notice that millions of acres of railroad indemnity lands willbe open to settlement by homesteaders and preemptors within a few months. These lands are among the best lands ever offered west of the Mississippi river and in the Gulf States. Such an opportunity for the young people of this nation to acquire real estate for the mere taking will never occur again, as the public lands will by another year be practically exausted. Thereafter the struggle for homes and land will resemble Europe. All who are about to start for the West or locate on Southern railroad lands will find Copp's Settler's Guide of special service—published by Henry N. Copp, Washington D. C.; price, 25 cents.

It tells all about the homestead, preemption, timber culture and other land laws; how to decipher surveyed township, section, and quarte-section corners; how long residence must be continued; what settlement and improvements must be shown; how and on what grounds contests against abandoned and illegal entries can be commenced; location of government land offices and names of land officers, and it will doubless save many settlers from the loss of their land and improvements, as designing people often mislead uninformed settlers as to the requirements of the settlement laws.

ORDINANCE NO. 21.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, must and shall be held at the town of Independence in the county and State aforesaid, being the County Seat of said Board, on the first Mondays in February, May, August and November of each year, and must continue from time to time until all the business before the said Board is disposed of. Such other meetings must be held as are otherwise provided for by law.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen (15) days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 2 of said Board of Supervisors, together with all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall be published in the "INYO INDEPENDENT" a newspaper published in said Inyo county, at least two weeks said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

This Ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo County State aforesaid, at a regular meeting of said Board held on November 11th, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes: J D Harger, J R Eldred, T C Boland, E Robinson, J C Eddy.
Noes:—
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
[SEAL]

[ENDORSED]
ORDINANCE NO. 21.

Filed and recorded November 11, 1887, in Ordinance Book B, on page 43.
P. H. MACK.
Clerk.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 216.
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
October 18, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that Josiah G. Dodge of Lone Pine, Inyo county, State of California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 216, for the S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 22, Tp 15 S, R 36 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, the 3rd day of December, 1887.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward J. Reynolds, Charles Mates, Manuel Silva and Joseph Blaney, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A D 1887, and that the taxes therein are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States; that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1887 at 6 o'clock p m, and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to amount thereof; that for the purpose of receiving such taxes I will be and and attend at the following named places on the dates named, to wit:

Bishop Creek, November 9th.

Big Pine, November 10th.

Darwin, November 14th.

Keeler, November 15th.

Lone Pine, November 16th.

Independence, on and after November 17th.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax Collector.

PROBATE NOTICE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of John R. Hughes deceased.

Notice for publication of time appointed for probate of will.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 21st Day of November, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court-Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said John R. Hughes, deceased, and for hearing the application of John W. P. Laird and W. L. Hunter for issuance to them of letters testamentary thereon.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.
JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for Petitioner
Dated November 2, 1887.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

FOR VOTING BONDS TO THE

Irrigation Dist. No. I.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of Irrigation District No. 1, of Inyo county, State of California, that in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of the State of California, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Organization and Government of Irrigation Districts, and to provide for the Distribution of Water thereby for Irrigating purposes," approved March 7, 1887, as set forth in Section 15 of said Act, an election is hereby ordered and will be held at the several places within said District, as hereinafter set forth, on

TUESDAY, November 29, 1887.

At which time will be presented to the electors of said District the question of issuing the Bonds of said District and selling the same for the purpose of raising money to procure and purchase water and to build and construct an Irrigation Ditch, as provided for in said Act, within the boundaries provided for by the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county in the formation of said District.

The amount of Bonds to be voted for and issued is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. At such election the ballots shall contain the words: Bonds—YES, or Bonds—NO.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of California above referred to.

For the purpose of holding said election, the following voting places are hereby established and officers appointed:

First Division—At the late residence of W S. Morton. Inspector, Joseph Seely; Judges, M. Bush and David Hukill.

Second Division—At the residence of S. A. Densmore. Inspector, S. A. Densmore; Judges L. Baxter and L. A. Anger.

Third District—At the former residence of H. L. Clark. Inspecter, H. L. Clark; Judges, J. W. Symmes and Arthur Tanner.

Fourth Division—At the Halfway House. Inspector, J. E. Shepherd; Judges, John Meyers and Thomas Hamilton.

Fifth Division—At the residence of A. C. Harvey. Inspector, A. C. Harvey; Judges, Timothy Richards and David Wells.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. L. HUNTER, President.
A. R. Conklin, Secretary.
Dated November 1, 1887

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 29 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax Collector.

DELINQUENT NOTICE

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.—LOCATION of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 19th day of Oct., 1887, an assessment (No. 21) of TEN CENTS per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of December, 1887, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday the 26th day of December, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JOHN L HUNT Secretary.
Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said county as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows

First class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those doing business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 3. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for sale, use, for each table, $5 per and for each bowling alley, $15 per quarter for each alley; but no license must be granted for a term of less than three months.

SEC. 4 For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, from or other acrobatic performance, $7. And for each show for pay of any figures, jugglers necromancers, magicians, wire or rope dancing, and sleight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, school, or other charitable esteemed objects, by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 7. Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wine in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and make the following payment:

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,500 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales of less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter.

SEC. 8 Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except Agricultural or mechanical productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under license) and all persons who keep houses or carriages for hire (except such as are used in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and pay for each distinct and separate business, occupation, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding Section must not be in quantities of less than one gallon measure.

No license must be granted to physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines.

SEC. 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and productions of this State must pay for a license $50 per month; and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $75 per month.

SEC. 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay therefor as follows:

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $75.

Second. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $50.

Third. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the third and require a license of $40.

Fourth. At $25 and less than $50 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $25.

Fifth. At $15 and less than $25 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $15.

Sixth. At less than $15 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $10.

Seventh. For each jack, $20.

Eighth. For each bull, $20.

A license for propagation obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further license or expense.

SEC. 12. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling to the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 and in lieu of the fine herein such as are used in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and pay for each distinct and separate business, occupation, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding Section must not be in quantities of less than one gallon measure.

No license must be granted to physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines.

SEC. 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and productions of this State must pay for a license $50 per month; and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $75 per month.

SEC. 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay therefor as follows:

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $75.

Second. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $50.

Third. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the third and require a license of $40.

Fourth. At $25 and less than $50 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $25.

Fifth. At $15 and less than $25 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $15.

Sixth. At less than $15 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $10.

Seventh. For each jack, $20.

Eighth. For each bull, $20.

A license for propagation obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further license or expense.

SEC. 12. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling to the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 and in lieu of fine herein such as are used in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and pay for each distinct and separate business, occupation, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 13. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the license provided for in this ordinance, and it is his duty made his duty to collect the same and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3.80 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty days from its passage.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said county, at least two weeks.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county at a regular meeting of said Board October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes: Harger, Robinson and Eldred.
Noes: None. J. D. HARGER,
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman.

THOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

GRANT & CROUGH.
Real Estate & Mining Agency.
INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.
J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.
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MY STOCK
Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the exclusive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
—
NATHAN RHINE.
n252-6

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
—
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany.
—
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT all kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.
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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
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AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
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ON THE ABOVE
161 acres well improved with good dwelling and out-houses, farming machinery, horses, cattle, etc. Located in the most desirable portion of the valley. Good water title. For further particulars inquire of
C. A. LEVY, Bishop Creek.
P. W. Forbes, Independence.

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Will be sent FREE, on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the ponded or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

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Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and lowed.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
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Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing..... $2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
WELLES BARNES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out a flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quarter for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
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NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
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FRUIT TREES
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All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.
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—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.
Call and Look Over My Stock.
AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.
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Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	9.15 a m	5 50 p. m.
Layton	9 45 a. m.	6 10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a m	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p m	11:40 a. m.
Luning	5:10 p. m.	9 50 a. m.
Sodas Springs.....	6 10 p m.	9:10 a. m.
Belleville.....	7:45 p. m.	7:55 a m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 8.20 p. m	Lv. 7:30 a. m.
	Leave—	Arrive—
Belleville.....	7 45 a m.	5 00 p. m.
Boston	11:25 a m	1:10 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
Averill.....	2:30 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Independence.....	4 10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5 00 p m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler.....	5 40 p. m.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Monday, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO
BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n254m3

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AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA,
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad.
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BLAZANOVICH, Prop.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12 1887

MARRIED.

NICKERSON—BUELNA—At Darwin, November 6, 1887, by J. F. Hawley, J. P. Mr. Ralph Nickerson and Miss Lucy Buelna.

BORN.

LUBKEN—At Lone Pine, October 21, 1887, to Mr. and Mrs John Lubken, a son.

Jenny Lind, the famous singer, died recently in London aged 68 years.

Mr. W. S. Enos left for Yolo county this morning. He expects to be gone about three weeks.

Mr. N. G. Fairman came in from Panamint at the beginning of the week and stayed till Friday.

J. J. Stewart and E. H. Edwards, of Lone Pine were among the comrades at the G. A. R. party on Tuesday evcing.

A. J. Creaser, of Benton, was at Bishop and attended the inauguration ceremonies of the new Masonic Lodge last Saturday.

Rev. T. E. Sisson will preach at the M. E. Church tomorrow [Sunday] evening at 7.30 o'clock. Sunday school at 11 o'clock a. am.

Mrs. J. R. Eldred came down from Bishop Creek last Monday and has been visiting with friends in town and at Keeler all the week.

There will be preaching in the M. E. Church on Sunday evening. Sunday school at 11 a. m. All are cordially invited to attend.

C. Meysan presented a petition, asking for the repeal of the sheep license ordinance; the petition contained forty-five names.

All the business before the Supervisors being finished they have adjourned till Tuesday of week after next, November 29th.

Henry S. Egerton was found dead in the office of a friend in San Francisco on Friday of last week. He was one of the most eloquent men the State ever had.

Tom. Gormley, a big brute who made a criminal assault upon a little girl near Los Angeles, has been convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary for fifty years.

Pat Clinton, as a groomsman, looked almost as happy as if he was at his own wedding. Having taken the first degree Pat should continue to advance to the grand degree of matrimony.

A load of pipe for the town water works was brought in a few days ago by White Smith. There is now enough pipe on hand to supply nearly the whole town and it will all be laid in a short time.

The Supervisors of Mono county offer a a reward of $300 for the arrest and conviction of some person unknown for the murder of Jean Pratt on or about the 25th day of July last in said county,

R. S. Miner, Esq., has been engaged as special counsel to have charge of all cases that may arise under the Sheep License Ordinance, the Liquor License, or other ordinances passed by the Board.

Messrs Rollins and Fogg arrived at Independence at the end of last week. They are in the employ of the Chicago builders of the ditching machine lately shipped here for use on the east side canal, and came to put the machine in operation.

In the case of the Chicago anarchists, the Supreme Court denied the writ of error asked for; and unless the Governor of Illinois should interpose his authority nothity would prevent the execution of the condemned men yesterday.

The National Republican Committee is called to meet at Washington D. C. December 8th to fix the date and place of holding the National Convention, which must be fixed at least six months before the time of meeting of the Convention.

D. O. Adkinson, who came to Nevada in 1863 and located in Virginia City, died in San Francisco yesterday morning. His remains are exbected to pass through Reno to-morrow morning for Virginia City, where they will be interred.—*Reno Gazette.*

Mr. F. J. Wall and Mr. J. Wall, of New York, are at Panamint. The former is Secretary and Treasurer for the Surprise Mining and Milling Company, and is looking after the Company's interests at Panamint. The gentlemen are likely to stay a week or two yet.

W. P. George, Esq., appeared before the Supervisors on Thursday and made an elaborate argument in support of a petition for the repeal of the sheep license ordinance. A. R. Conklin, Esq., appeared and argued in favor of maintaining the ordinance as passsed.

A good many men are like Tom. Sawyer's cat, that cried for the pain killer, but cried worse after she got it. The Supervisors were urged and importuned to pass the sheep license ordinance; they did pass it; and now there is nearly, if not quite as strong a demand for its repeal.

Bishop Creek is to have another hotel. The Bodie *Miner* says: "O. H. Hill, of the Bodie House, had this week a force of carpenters tearning down the large building adjoining Miners Union Hall on the south. It was shipped to Bishop Creek, where it will it be put up and run as a hotel."

A correspondent at Los Angeles says: "The boom does not appear to be over yet; a great deal of building is going on in the City and for miles outside the limits. Large towns are being built all over the county, but nobody can tell what they are for. Town after town goes up and so far all seem to be prosperous."

Five car loads of rails were shipped to Keeler recently. This is taken to be an indication that work will soon be begun on the extension of the C. & C. railroad. The managers of the road have not yet said anything in public in reference to the matter, and whether the road will soon be begun or not is known only to themselves.

Mr. C. Anthony is accumulating a large amount of ore and supplies at the Riley mill. Three teams are hauling; two of ten horses each and one team of twelve horses. In addition to these one team of four horses is kept busy at the Haggin mine hauling ore a short distance to where the other teams can reach it. From the mine to the mill the distance is about 24 miles.

Supervesors Proceedings.

MONDAY, Nov. 7th, 1887.

On this day the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California met in regular session pursuant to law at 6 o'clock P. M.

Present, Supervisors Harger, Robinson and Eldred, chairman Hargar presiding.

The Board adjourned till Tuesday Nov. 8th. 1887 at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

TUESDAY Nov. 8, 1887.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, State of California met in regular session at 10 o'clock a. m.

Present, Supervisors Harger, Eldred, Robinson and Boland.

Absent, Supervisor Eddy; Chairman Harger, presiding.

The minutes of the preceeding day were read and approved.

The following bills were allowed for which warrants were ordered to be issued.

Doctors I. J. and L. L. Woodin, examining insane person	10,00
P. A. Chalfant, Postage	1,00
J. H. Shannon, Board of Education	44,50
A. W. Ebbeshutz, insurance and merchandise	102,12
Division No 2 Election Board	15,00
M. H. Bush, digging grave	5,00
R. L. Peeler, Board of Education	25,05
H. S. Crocker & Co. printing bonds	20,00
S. G. Greeg, blanks, postage etc.	13,75
J. F. Sharp, labor in Court House	1,50
C. Meysan, merchandise	3,75
I. P. Yaney, holding inquest	10.00
O. I. Mairs, boarding jurors and insane person	45,00
H. G. Plumley, constables fees	8,80
P. H. Mack, postage, telegrams and expressage	8,60
H. Levy, boarding prisoners	54,00

The Board adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m. of this day, at which hour it reconvened. the following named members being present.

Messrs Harger, Eldred, Robinson, Boland and Eddy, chairman Harger presiding.

The Board proceeded to open and examine the only bid for county printing that was filed with the Clerk of this Board.

The bid of C. Mulholland was opened and examined, and said bid, with bond accompanying the same, accepted and approved and contract for Inyo county printing and publishing for the year beginning January 1st 1888 and ending January 1st 1889 is hereby awarded to said C. Mulholland.

The following bills were allowed, for which warrants were ordered to be issued.

J. J. Moore, expressage and postage	$8,10
A. W. Sheets, watch'g insane person	15,00
P. Myrtengreen, " "	10,00
I. J. Woodin, salary	150,00
A. Stewart, caring for indigent sick	150,00
E. Robinson fencing Court House grounds	20,00
J. W. P. Laird, Board of Education	25,00

Whereupon the Board adjourned till Wednesday Nov. 9th 1887 at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

WEDNESDAY Nov. 9 18887.

On this day the Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock a. m. pursuant to adjournment.

Present, Supervisors Harger, Eidred, Robinson, Boland and Eddy.

Minutes of preceeding day read and approved.

The following bills were allowed for which warrants were ordered to be issued.

Arthur Tanner, justices fees	$6,00
C. Mulholland, county printing	66,25
C. Mulholland, justices fees	6,00
N. Rhine, merchandise	122,60
J Wilson, constable's fees	47,50
S. P. McKnight, surveying	45,00
N. C. Young, viewing road	12,00
L. A. James, " "	13,50
W. F. Matlack, inquest and burial expense	35,50
M. S. McLeod, labor on road	34,50
Walter James, " "	59,50

The report of Walter James and M. S. McLeod road overseers in Districts Nos. 5 and 3 respecively were examined accepted and approved.

The petition of citizens and tax payers of Road District No. 6 asking that George H. Palmer be appointed Road overseer for said district to fill the vacancy caused by the death of G. W. Parish, was granted.

Arthur Tanner was granted permission to withdraw petition he had filed with the Clerk.

The report of the surveyor and viewers appointed to view and lay out the road heretofore petitioned for by freeholders of Road District No. 3, was examined and the same not containing the right of way of the land owners over whose premises the proposed road crosses, the report was laid over till the next regular meeting, and the said surveyor and viewers are hereby ordered to fill a supplemental report containing the right of way of consenting land owners, and the names of those who refuse to give a right of way.

The Board adjourned till 2 o'clock p. m. of this day at which time it reassembled, all the members being present.

The Board constdered the petition for a bridge across Lone Pine creek in the town Lone Pine, but took no action in the matter.

The Board adjourned till Thursday, November 10 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. D. HARGER Chairman.

Attest: P. H. MACK. Clerk.

Meteorological Summary for October, 1887
Keeler, Cal.

Mean actual barometer.....26.370 inches.
Mean temperature .....63°
Highest temperature.....91°
Lowest temperature.....45°
Monthly range of temperature.....46°
Mean relative humidity 38 per cent.
Mean Cloudiness 15 per cent.
Prevailing direction of wind, South.
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 42 miles N. E. 7th.

Precipitation	.84
Number of clear days	26
Number of fair days	3
Number of cloudy days	2
Number of rainy days	2

D. C. GRUNOW,
Observer, U. S. A. Sig. Corps.

Mining In Mexico.

Mr. Charles W. Brittain, an old timer in Owens valley arrived at Independence last Friday. Mr. Brittain had been in Mexico engaged in mining for several years. His buiness here at this time is to look after some mining interests at Cerro Gordo. Mr. Brittain says a poor man has no chance for success in mining in Mexico. Prospecting has been going on for three hundred years and the chances are very remote for finding any new veins or ledges. All that hand labor can do is already accomplished; a vast amount of work has been done that would only be possible where labor can be had for almost nothing. By the investment of capital in expensive machinery and other improvements, many mines may be worked at a good profit; but this is the only chance remaining for strangers to engage in mining in Mexico. The average wages for native miners is seventy-five cts. a day. He says he has traveled many hundred miles in Mexico, mostly on horseback and with only one native attendant, and never met with the least molestation from any one, nor felt the slightest anxiety about his personal safety. He says the recent murders of American miners were done by a band of robbers who infest a wild mountain region where cavalry cannot follow them. The Government is doing every thing possible to destroy the robbers. As fast as any of the gang are caught they are shot without ceremony, and in a short time the band will be extirpated.

Won't Touch Inyo.

There are increased indications that the proposed railroad from Salt Lake to Los Angeles will run too far east and south to touch Inyo county. A recent report says: —It is to be quite independent of the Utah Central, which now runs from Salt Lake City southwest to San Francisco as a connection of the Union Pacific. The road will be 650 miles in length, and will run southwest from Salt Lake City through a pass in the Snake mountains into White Pine county, Nevada, thence through Nye county, along the great Nevada plateau. Thence on, the road runs through several large valleys, touching perhaps at Los Vegas in Southern Nevada, and utilizing some miles of the valley of the Colorado river. The worst portion of the entire route is that in the Mohave desert, through which the line has necessarily to cross to reach the San Fernando mountains. The old stage route has been found to offer the best line through this steep range to San Bernardino, whence a very easy route is obtainable to Pasadena and Los Angeles. Its projectors claim that the widest stretch of desert on their route is only 35 miles in length, and the line will open up the greatest mineral belt on the continent. It will will certainly mean a short route from Los Angeles to Chicago, the survey line showing a saving of several hundred miles over the line of the Santa Fe system.

Wedding Bells.

DARWIN, Cal. Nov. 9, 1887

INYO INDEPENDENT: There was a pretty little wedding in our town last Sunday evening. The contracting parties were Mr. Ralph Nickerson and Miss Lucy Buelna. At 8:30 p. m. the ceremony, which was performed by Judge J. F. Hawley, took place at the residence of the brides mother, Mrs. M. Buelna. The bridesmaids were Miss Trinnie Buelna and Mrs. R. Harry; the groomsmen Mr. P. Clinton and Mr. R. Harry. The bride was very prettily and becomingly attired in a cream colored brocaded silk. Dancing commenced shortly after congratulating the happy pair and was continued until 12 o'clock, when a splendid supper was served. The guests departed about 1:30 o'clock, one and all pleased because of a really pleasant time. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Hawley, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Lee, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gunn, Mr. and Mrs. R. Harry, Mr. and Mrs. F. Fitzgerald, Mrs. M. Reddy, Mrs. M. Buelna, Miss. T. Buelna, Miss Laura Buelna, L. Schalten, J. W. Murphy, J. Schannell, J. A. Hannah, J. A. McKenzie, P. Clinton, E. Buelna and G Pindlay. "Z."

Lodge Inauguration

The new Masonic Lodge at Bishop was duly inaugurated and the officers installed last Saturday evening. The Lodge is called Winnedumа No. 287, and is located in a large and well furnished room in the Academy building. The officers are A. O. Collins, W. M.; J. H. Stoutenborough Sr. S. W.; J. O. Meroney, J. W.; W. H. George, Treas, P. A. Chalfant, Sec.; T. F. A. Connelly, S. D.; John Clark, J. D.; W. McDonald and Robert Ford, Stewards; Robert Lyne, Marshall. A large number of members of the Lodge at Independence attended the ceremonies; among these were A. R. Conklin, S. D. Thurton, Martin Mee, P. H. Mack and G. W. Brady, who represented the Grand officers and conducted the inauguration and installment. At the end of the ceremonies all present were invited to a banquet in the refectory of the Academy. A number of short speeches were made, all expressing strong fraternal feelings, and on the part of the visitors the heartiest wishes for the enduring success of the new Lodge.

Another Good Work Begun.

The project so often mentioned, of daming the Lakes west from Bishop Creek is now in a fair way to be realized. The lakes are about twenty miles west from the town. Men are now at work clearing the ground for the foundation for the dam. The money for the work is provided by parties in San Francisco. Water enough can easily be stored to irrigate at least eight thousand acres of land. One mile below the dam the canal will enter the land to be irrigated. When the project was first proposed it met with a good deal of opposition from settlers along Bishop Creek. More thorough study of the subject has convinced these parties that the work when completed will benefit them in many ways, and all opposition has ceased. The completion of this work will be forlowed by a large increase in population and business and the town of Bishop will be benefitted in proportion.

Pleasant Entertainment.

Last Tuesday evening California Post G. A. R. gave an entertainment to the members and a few invited guests. After the official business of the evening the members of the Post and their guests met at Mairs hotel. A very elegant supper was served; this was followed by addresses, stories of the war on flood and field, and thrilling adventures and hair breadth escapes "i' the imminent deadly breach." About midnight the party broke up, all having enjoyed the occasion heartily.

Chautauque Circle.

After the services next Sabbath evening a circle of the above name will be organized under the auspices of the Church Lyceum. The object and work of this popular movement will be explained fully at that time. All, old and young, are invited to the membership and benefit of the C. L. S. E. T. E. SISSON.

Hattie Woolsteen has been held without bail for the murder of Dr Harlan near Los Angeles.

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A few men are at work in the Ida mine at Panamint, and are getting out good ore. One tunnel is in one hundred feet, in ore all the way. By running this tunnel about thirty feet further it will connect with an incline from above. The depth of backs will be about two hundred feet. The extension of the tunnel will do away with hoisting ore or waste rock.

Miss Florence Macnaghton, of Bushmills County Antrim, Ireland, lately tried to persuad a fisherman to sign the pledge. He said he would do so if she would swim across the bay from Blackrock to Port Ballantree, a distance of about a mile. The young lady accepted the challenge, and accomplished the swim in thirty nine minutes. The fisherman now wears the blue ribbon.

The large number of cases lately appealed from the State courts to the Supreme Court of the United States is considered by some to be an alarming tendency that may necessitate almost a comple revolution in American jurisprudence. It is especially feared that wealthy criminals may avail themselves of this facility to virtually block the wheels of justice, for ordinarily the Supreme Court is three years behind its business.

Doctor Lee, of Carson, Frank McCulloch, Superintendent of the Nevada State Prison; and John M. Dormer, Secretary of State for Nevada, were in town several days this week. All of these gentlemen are interested in the east side canal and came down to see the new ditching machine in operation. All of them professed to be highly pleased with the country, and said they found the soil, climate and water supply better than they had expected to find.

Some time ago the City Council of Pasadena passed an ordinance prohibiting saloons in the town. The Supreme Court has held that the ordinance is constitutional. This is equivalent to a decision that any town or city may prohibit the liquor traffic, if a majority of the people favor it. And it may be added that to let the people of any locality decide whether they will have the liquor traffic or not is the best way of dealing with the traffic.

The school teachers of the County have been holding an institute at Bishop Creek during the week. No report of the proceedings has been furnished by the Superintendent. It is the general experience since these meetings were instituted that tha time given to them by teachers is well spent. The relation of experience by teachers conveys valuable information to other teachers and suggests new and useful ideas to all.

The jail at Chicago in which the anarchists were confined must be very loosely managed. One of the condemned men was furnished with laudanum and came near escaping justice by committing suicide. In the cell of another, dynamite bombs were found that would have destroyed the whole building and all who were in it. The discovery of these facts made a great sensation and deepened the conviction that such desperate men should not escape the penalty of their crimes.

A. R. Conklin, Esq., addressed the Teachers Institute at Bishop Creek last Tuesday. The address urged that teachers in the common schools should aim to train their pupils in such studies as will be of practical use in everyday life. How to estimate the quantity of bricks or lumber necessary to build a house, barn or other structure; the quantity of shingles and nails needed in the structure; how many posts and how much wire needed to fence a tract of land of a given area; this is the kind of knowledge, that is of real value. The address made a good impression on all the teachers present.

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows

SEC. 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax Collector, and make therefor the following payments:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 5,000 sheep or more shall constitute the first class and must pay $250 per annum for the first 5,000 sheep and for every additional 1,000 the sum of $30.

2. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 4,000 sheep and less than 5,000 constitute the second class and must pay $200 per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 3,000 sheep and less than 4,000 constitute the third class and must pay $150 per annum.

. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 2,000 sheep and less than 3,000 constitute the fourth class and must pay $100 per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 1,500 sheep and less than 2,000 constitute the fifth class and must pay $75 per annum.

6. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control 1,000 sheep and less than 1,500 constitute the sixth class and must pay $50 per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control 500 sheep and less than 1,000 sheep constitute the seventh class and must pay $2 per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control less than 500 sheep constitute the eighth class and must pay $5 per annum.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall engage in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep, or who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo, State of California, any business, trade, profession, or calling, for the transaction of which a license is required by any Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county, without taking out or procuring the license prescribed by such Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250, and unless said fine be paid shall be imprisoned in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 3. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the license provided for in this Ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3250 of the Political Code of the State of California.

SEC. 4. The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed suitable bank licenses for the Tax Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance with blank receipts for the Tax Collector when sold.

SEC. 5. The Tax Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the county.

SEC. 6. All money collected for licenses under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of the county.

SEC. 7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after 20 days from its passage, and all Ordinances, or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This Ordinance shall be published in the Inyo INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo County, at least four weeks, said publication to be made for a period of twenty days after the adoption thereof, and said Ordinance to take effect in twenty days from its adoption.

The above Ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes—Harger, Eldred and Robinson.
Noes—None. J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

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Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

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CHICAGO'S PIE TRADE.

PASTRY FOUNDRIES THAT TURN OUT 12,000 PIES A DAY.

Some Statistics on a Popular Article of Food--Pies Falling "Like Leaves from the Frost Kissed Oak"--Delivery and Distribution.

The statistics will show that more pies are made, baked and eaten in Chicago, in proportion to the population, than in any other city in the world. In fact, Chicago consumes a reasonably large quantity of all sorts of eatables, and the fact that the pie is in demand is an evidence of the prevalence of a cultivated taste among the people. There are three establishments in the city where home-made pies are turned out in magnificent quantities to supply the wholesale demand. The extent of this industry has assumed surprising proportions in recent years. A person who has not investigated the matter to some extent would have but a faint conception of the magnitude of the business. It is even claimed that Chicago excels New York in the trade.

As before stated, there are three pie manufactories in the city. They each do about the same extent of business. They are generally crowded to their fullest capacity during the hot season. Taking the establishment on West Lake street as a fair average, some very interesting figures are procured. This house employs about 100 hands, of which one-half are females—generally girls—who earn good salaries. Some of them earn from $8 to $10 per week, the forewoman getting $15. This pie factory turns out pastry during baking hours at the rate of 1,000 pies per hour, or from 10,000 to 12,000 each day on an average.

RUNNING NIGHT AND DAY.

They run night and day. In fact, the ovens are never allowed to cool. The ovens have a revolving bottom, on which the pies are placed, which is kept in motion almost constantly. A pie is baked during one revolution, is removed, and another takes its place. Tin dishes, or plates, are used for baking and delivery, this one firm requiring 50,000 plates. The pies are all made by hand, and are stamped with the name of the firm and variety of the contents. An apple pie is marked "A," on the upper crust, a blackberry pie B. B. and raspberry pie R. B. Those not having an upper crust bear their identity on their face and need no branding. Apple pies are the staple and are in the most general demand. Berry pies are very popular during their season.

It is a sight not without interest to see forty or fifty girls peeling and preparing the fruit, or ranged along either side of a large table, neatly dressed in white aprons and jaunty caps, each one performing her allotted labor in the construction of a pie. This work is done with that rapidity, dexterity and skill only attained by long practice. One set of girls rolls the dough, another puts in the bottom crust, others dip in the contents and still others fit on the top crust. It is then passed to a machine, that runs by power, which trims and joins the edges with lightning rapidity. Pies fall upon the reception tables like leaves from the frost kissed oak, and are borne away to the ovens by the baking detachment.

TONS OF INGREDIENTS.

In the manufacture of from 75,000 to 100,000 pies per week a vast number of ingredients is consumed. It requires on an average a car load of flour, eighty barrels of sugar, and thirty barrels of lard, to say nothing about the number of eggs and the vast quantity of milk used. In manufacturing the crust the general rule is to use two pounds of flour to one of lard. This is more lard, however, than our pie bakers consume, as they have discovered that by the use of the best grades of flour and winter lard a sufficiently crisp consistency can be attained in the crust with less lard, while they contend the pies are more wholesome. It is generally admitted that the Chicago pie bakers use the best grade of materials attainable in their pies, and that their productions are clean and healthy. They have discovered that it takes less of a good grade of flour and lard to make a superior grade of pie.

For the delivery and distribution of this vast quantity of pastry daily, the firm visited runs sixteen wagons. As locomotive power they keep an average of forty horses. The delivery has to be done quickly, and for a city of the magnificent distances of Chicago it takes rapid driving. This necessitates a change of horses each half day. A number of men are employed to take charge of the horses, who live in the stable. Each driver hitches his own team and is held responsible for it while in his charge. The wagons each hold 450 pies, which are slipped in single shelves arranged along either side, tightly closed so as to exclude the dust while on the street. The wagons have a sort of aisle through the middle, and on the outside are painted in gaudy colors, looking something like a circus wagon. The pies are sold at different prices. The general retail price is twelve to fifteen cents. The manufacturer aims to make one-half cent on each pie made, clear of contents and running expenses. Out of this is his profit, after paying his taxes and keeping up a property in which about $100,000 is invested.—Chicago Herald.

Liberal and Penurious.

Not unfrequently a man is encountered who is a moral paradox. The late Marquis of Westminster was such a man. Liberal in large affairs, he was penurious in trifles. He wore shabby clothes, carried a cotton umbrella, saved bits of paper and twine, picked up pins, and gave away thousands of pounds.

He once drew a check of £30,000 for a benevolent object, but the donor's name was never published, and his own son, the present Duke of Westminster, never knew for what purpose the check had been drawn.

A clergyman, who had been to London to consult a doctor, was dining with the marquis.

"What did the doctor advise?" asked the nobleman.

"Too absurd, my lord! Horse exercise."

"Then why don't you take it?"

"Because I have not a horse, and can't afford to buy one."

"Have you a stable and a paddock?"

"Yes, my lord."

"Then I will give you a horse."

The next day a groom rode up to the clergyman's house, leading a fine horse. The grateful parson offered the man a half sovereign, but the groom declined to take more than sixpence, saying that it would be as much as his situation was worth to accept more.

"But, please, sir," he added, "give me twopence for the turnpike gate. His lordship specially told me to be sure and ask for the twopence."—Youth's Companion.

Internal Revenue "Mixed Drinks."

When whisky, rum, gin, or any of the stuff known as "hard liquors" are now received they are all mixed together and poured into barrels. This destroys the distinctive quality of each and makes a compound that the hardest drinker would turn from in disgust, and whose smell alone would make a sober man see snakes. When about ten barrels of this has accumulated the collector of internal revenue is notified, and he sends one of his officers to gauge the liquor and certify to the proof and amount. The officer also sees personally to its delivery to the distillery where it has been sold. For after the stuff has been made unfit for its original purpose, it may be made salable again in the form of alcohol by being distilled. The purchaser pays for it at the highest market price in proportion to the amount of alcohol which it contains as shown by the internal revenue officer's certificate, and which averages ninety-six cents per gallon. Wines are served in the same way.—Boston Advertiser.

MEMPHIS' WAR PAPER IN '62.

Journalistic Experiences of Union Soldiers—"The Weekly Reveille."

Two or three days after reaching Memphis I was detailed at headquarters, and was directed to take possession of the first vacant printing office in order to print such general orders as might be received for distribution to the various commands. The other printer detailed for this work was a companionable fellow, bright and intelligent, but erratic and unreliable, and with no very deep convictions. The idea was mutual that while employed in issuing orders extra time might be utilized in getting out a paper, as there was no publication of any kind in Memphis, unless it might be The Daily Avalanche, which, of course, was of different views from that of the northern soldiery then crowding the city.

The paper was gotten out under the name of The Weekly Reveille, printed on coarse paper, and by no means attractive or newsy, but it had the gossip of the regiments, it had a flavor of Unionism which could not be denied, and it went like hot cakes, so much so that within three days another edition was issued under the name of The Semi-Weekly Reveille, to be followed on the second day thereafter with what blossomed out as The Tri-Weekly Reveille. These several editions gave attention to general orders and to news from the north, clipped from St. Louis papers of several days' antiquity, which were readily retailed at twenty-five cents each, and the tri-weekly was even more a success financially than the weekly and semi-weekly editions.

In the earlier stages of the war The Daily Appeal was apparently the leading organ in the southwest, but when the Union forces hove in sight of Memphis it shook the dust of the doomed city from its folds and followed the fortunes of the Confederate army in its search for safety. But it left a finely appointed office behind, an office complete in every respect, as remembered as this late date, save a press, and one day there came an order from the general to abandon the little, dirty, dingy, one horse stand around the corner and take possession of The Appeal building, with all its contents.

Great things were expected of this energetic advance, and so there was immediately issued probably the only unquestioned Republican Union paper ever before printed in Memphis, under the stately caption of "The Daily Union Appeal." It was a "gally" undertaking, this publishing a daily paper in the enemy's country without money or credit, or any special stock of brains; but an editor from "The Avalanche" was engaged, by the name of Casuran, or something similar, and "The Appeal" was launched.

Printers were plentiful; in fact, they could be found asleep on the office steps at all hours of the day and night, and "cases" were constantly changing hands, for as fast as one was $4 or $5 ahead he made a break for "God's country," as it was termed, meaning the north. In consequence of this intense desire to reach the north there was a great kick every pay day against accepting Tennessee money, and it was a hard pull and frequently an impossible one to get any other kind with which to meet their demands. It is recalled as well that the gang at The Avalanche office, which did the presswork for The Appeal, were also terribly exercised about that Tennessee money, and occasionally they had cause to be fearful that none was coming.

How The Daily Union Memphis Appeal managed to live from day to day is a mystery even at this late date, but it did in some way, and many a printer blessed it for the opportunity given of a chance to secure honest money and a trip to God's country, safe from war's alarms.

The correspondents of the great northern dailies, then waiting for an advance of the army, also occasionally volunteered an "intellectual etching," and The Appeal was not without weight and influence—while it lasted. My connection, however, was limited, for in a few weeks there came marching orders for the regiment, and without giving a thought to the possibility of getting a detail to remain in Memphis—these were my callow days—I turned over my share to a chaplain and joined my command. Whatever was the fate of The Union Appeal is unknown, unless it died from pure inanition.—Indianapolis News.

Equality Among the Gypsies.

In all social matters perfect equality is a living principle. The richest gypsy is of no more account socially than my friend, Bob, the tinker, here, whose big heart is always turning his purse wrong side out; and no one is left out of counsel or frolic on account of poverty or misfortune; while mutual help, one to another, is universal among them.

The greatest affairs among them are weddings and funerals. The courting—always under the severest espionage of parents—is usually done in the summer upon the road. When the winter quarters are reached the weddings follow in rapid succession, and furnish boundless recourse for feast and frolic; while some of the gypsy funerals, and especially where the camp effects of the dead are burned, which ceremony I have twice witnessed, are occasions of the greatest solemnity, though always followed by merry-makings out of consideration for the mourning ones, who must be given new spirit and interest in life.

But in all things the gypsy is temperate. Excess is abhorred. Whether in the city winter frolic, at the gayest wedding, in all singing, dancing and merry making, at rout and reel on the green sward by the flickering fires and under the glowing stars, outcast that he is, there is a geniality, loyalty, cleanliness and goodness of just, right and equable degree and kind in his every day life to those he owns and loves which cannot but be contemplated with gratification and delight, whether it be found in your home or in his.—Edgar L. Wakeman's Mystic Lake Letter.

They Both Took Tips.

Near Central park there lives a woman who occupies a comfortable apartment and seems to possess a competence. She rises late and has her breakfasts sent daily from a neighboring cafe. To the waiter she is liberal, tipping him frequently.

Not long ago this waiter, when passing along Third avenue, was accosted by a beggar woman. She was wretchedly dressed, repulsively ugly and squalid. The waiter gave her a mutilated coin and the beggar thanked him volubly. The next day the waiter received the same mutilated coin from the woman to whom he carried breakfast. He was astounded. He could not believe that the woman who tipped in so regal a manner and the wretched beggar of the avenue were one and the same person.

He concluded to experiment. Marking a coin, he took a position on the avenue. Soon the same woman that had begged from him the night before asked him for alms. He gave her the marked piece of money. Two days afterwards he received it from the woman of the apartment when she paid for her breakfast. He then accused her of mendicancy. She, discovering that she was cleverly caught, laughed and said: "We both take tips, you and I."

The waiter relished the joke. He continues to serve her. She continues to tip him and to prey upon the public.—The Epoch.

Lord Eldon's Murder Case.

I have heard some very extraordinary cases of murder tried. I remember in one where I was counsel for a long time the evidence did not appear to touch the prisoner at all, and he looked about him with the most perfect unconcern, seeming to think himself quite safe. At last the surgeon was called, who swore that the murdered man had been killed by a shot in the head, and he produced the matted hair and stuff cut from and taken out of the wound. It was all hardened with blood. A basin of warm water was brought into court, and as the blood gradually softened a piece of printed paper appeared—the wadding of the gun—which proved to be half of a ballad. The other half had been found in the prisoner's pocket when he was taken. He was hanged.—Detroit Free Press.

RICHER THAN CRŒSUS.

Money Kings Who Flourished Before the Goulds and Vanderbilts.

At the beginning of the nineteenth century the Rothschilds were hardly known outside of Frankfort. There they had a little shop in the Judengasse, wherein they sold old coins. They have risen to a fame that extends throughout the world, and they have attained a power which transcends that of Emperors or Czars.

Has this amazing rise had its source in greed, in oppression, in the heaping up and holding fast to riches? By no means. Such qualities alone would never have enabled men to do what the Rothschilds have done. A well-known New Yorker, long-noted for his success, once said: "The secret of wealth does not lie in knowing when to hold on to money; it consists in knowing when to let it go."

What is more they have not let it go solely to Kings and potentates whose gratitude when prosperous might be trusted to reward the services extended in adversity; they have let it go in open-handed and even lavish benevolence in numberless cases where there was little, if any, chance of their ever being repaid at all. No banking or mercantile house in the world has ever given away so much money in quiet, unostentatious charity as the house of Rothschild, although the splendid gift of the American, George Peabody, to the poor of London can never in this connection be forgotten.

In 1804 Mayer Amschel Rothschild, the head of the house, had become rich and prominent enough to contract with the Danish Government for the issue of a loan of 4,000,000 thalers. He had previously been made court banker to the Landgrave of Hesse. The latter, on the approach of the invading French, subsequently left his entire fortune in Rothschild's care. The French pillaged in every direction and the Landgrave fled for safety. It was years before he again spoke face to face with Rothschild.

He took it for granted his money was gone. "Not so," said Rothschild, "every penny is ready for you, with five per cent. interest." He had contrived to hide the coin in a cellar in wine casks. Afterwards he sent it to his son Nathan in London. Nathan speculated with immense success, and not only possessed the money to return, but had amassed a fortune by its use besides.

Mayer Rothschild died in 1812, aged sixty-seven, leaving five sons—Anselm Mayer, Salomon, Nathan, James and Carl. The first staid in Frankford. The others founded new branches of the parent banking house in Vienna, London, Paris and Naples. It is this famous penta rchy which, carrying out the parental plans, have made the name of Rothschild what it is. Their mother, Gudula, lived to the great age of ninety-six—that is, to the year 1849.

Every body has heard the tales of how the Rothschilds got the first news in London of the result of the battle of Waterloo; of their frequent employment of carrier pigeons on this and other occasions; of their "corners" in mercury, grain and many things besides; of their adroit use of notorious enemies on the Stock Exchange and elsewhere; of their (this is imputable individually to Nathan, however) refusing to operate with men, however clever, if they were unlucky, and so on. Another odd thing about Nathan was his careful omission to state in his will the amount of his wealth and the precautions he took to prevent this from becoming otherwise known when he died. "I am as good as you," he said to the Duc de Montmorenci when his title was granted. "You style yourself the first Christian Baron, and I am the first Jew Baron."

"One secret of Nathan Rothschild's success," says the author of "The Stock Exchange," "was the secrecy with which he shrouded all his transactions, and the tortuous policy with which he misled those who watched him the keenest. If he possessed news calculated to make the funds rise he would commission the broker who acted on his behalf to sell half a million. The shoal of men who usually follow the movements of others sold with him. The news soon passed through Capal court that Rothschild was bearing the market and the funds fell. Men looked doubtingly at one another, a general panic spread, bad news was looked for, and these united agencies sank the price. This was the result expected, and other brokers, not usually employed by Rothschild, bought all they could at the reduced rate. By the time this was accomplished the good news had arrived; the pressure ceased, the funds rose instantly, and Mr. Rothschild reaped his reward."

It is proper to say of Nathan's son Lionel, who subsequently, at the early age of twenty-eight, became the head of the London house, that he never practiced devices like the foregoing ones. He felt that the Rothschilds had outgrown the need for them, if there ever had been any such need, and his transactions, vast as they often were, included no detail that could be called a trick or that was inconsistant with the loftiest standards of commercial honor. He died in 1879, after doing a vast amount of good, and the destinies of the London house fell into the hands of his three sons—Sir Nathaniel (since Lord Rothschild), Leopold and Alfred.

It was in the person of Baron Lionel de Rothschild that the ancient system that excluded Jews from the British Parliament was successfully exploded. Baron Lionel entering the House of Commons in 1858 and representing the city of London there almost interruption up to 1874.—*Cor. Chicago Times.*

—Friedrich Froebel founded the first kindergarten at Blackenburg, Thuringia, in 1837. It became the model for similar institutions in many parts of Germany and other countries. The name means child's garden or child's school. Froebel's system was at first regarded as dangerous, from the great freedom allowed children, and in 1851 a kindergarten established by his nephew was closed by the Prussian Government.—*Philadelphia Press.*

A NARROW ESCAPE.

The Graphic Account of a Most Wonderful Occurrence.

[Kingston Correspondence Boston Globe.]

An event has taken place in this city so remarkable in its nature that I venture to describe it in full. The principal in the affair is Mr. Jere Smith, son of Mr. Cornelius B. Smith, of the State Insurance Department at Albany, who is well known, stands very high and is in every way reliable. I have had a long and most interesting interview with him, which I transcribed and send you in his own words, trusting it may prove valuable to your readers:

"During last year," he said, "I could not understand what was the trouble with me. I had always felt strong and hearty, but I gradually became aware that something was undermining me. I first began to feel drowsy and then in a day or two I would be unnaturally wide awake. Strange pains would come in different parts of my body. My head did not ache much but it usually felt heavy. I was sometimes hungry and sometimes I hated food, while my sleep was very irregular. I could not understand what it meant, but thought it might pass away after a time; but it did not. I don't see how I could have been so blind, but I suppose I was like most people who are troubled in the same way, and thought it nothing dangerous. After a while I noticed a peculiar color and odor about the fluids I was passing; that they were dark at times and very light at others. Finally I began to gain flesh, but I knew it was unnatural and that I was bloating. This frightened me, and I consulted physicians, who were very kind in their attentions, but did not help me in the least. My father than went with me to New York, and we consulted the eminent Dr. Keyes, who treated me for several weeks. At that time my condition was horrible. I was bloated from head to foot, it was almost impossible to breathe, and I could not sleep. In several places on my body the skin burst open, so great was the pressure from within. The agony I endured was indescribable. Then the doctor told me my case was hopeless, that I had Bright's disease in its worst form, and that I had only a few day to live."

PICTURE OF HEALTH.

"Fortunately I had a friend who accompanied me and would not see me die without a struggle. He did not urge, he insisted on my making one more effort, and I did so. I noticed an improvement at once; in four days the swelling greatly decreased and the pain wholly ceased. I continued to improve, and am a well man to-day, and owe my life to the marvelous effects of that wonderful preparation, Hunt's Remedy. I believe this is the greatest medicine that was ever discovered by man, and I only wish the whole world might know what it has done for me."

PICTURE OF MISERY.

"I know there are thousands of people troubled as I was and in just as great danger, but they do not realize it. Bright's disease is the most deceptive, the most horrible malady the world has ever known. It has no settled symptoms, but assumes every imaginable form. I had no idea it was Bright's disease that was undermining me until I began to bloat, and now that I am well and enjoying life, I feel like telling everybody about my miraculous escape. Is it any wonder this town is aroused over my resurrection."

Such is the account of probably as narrow an escape from death as was ever known. The first symptoms which Mr. Smith felt were such as many others feel but do not consider worth noticing. It is plain, however, that the early indications of a dangerous disease cannot be trifled with, but must be met promptly, and by such a remedy as has been proven to be indeed a friend in time of need. WINTHROP.

The earth travels at the rate of 11,000,000 miles a week, but so far it has never left the track. When it does, somebody is going to get hurt.

A STREAK OF LUCK.

A Citizen of Little Rock Draws $5,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery and Buys Out His Employer—A Run of Luck.

Mr. J. P. Schulze, the tailor, at 213 West Markham Street, who, on the 9th inst. drew one-tenth of the second capital prize of $50,000 in The Louisiana State Lottery, is pursuing the even tenor of his way. His good fortune did by no means turn his head or send him on a celebration with the boys. He is a young unmarried man, came from Saxony five years ago, and two years since moved from Atlanta to Little Rock. He obtained employment with E. J. Owens, a leading merchant tailor. After receiving the $5,000 from New Orleans he bought out Mr. Owens, and is now employing him as his cutter. He has a large business, and being both careful and enterprising, will, of course, continue to build it up. In conversing with a *Gazette* reporter he said: "Three drawings back was my first venture. I went in with five other boys, bought twenties and drew $10. At the next drawing we sent in the $10 and drew $35. This gave us $5.75 each. The other boys kept their money. I put the 75 cts. in my pocket, returned the $5 for tickets in the August drawing and drew $5,000." He had a good run of luck and has made the best of it.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette*, Aug. 25.

The chestnut crop is reported to be so abundant that nobody need feel under obligation to ad l anything to it.

Delicate disease of either sex, however induced, promptly, thoroughly and permanently cured. Send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise, suggesting sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

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THE RICHEST MAN IN THE WORLD

would be poor without health. The dying millionaire consumptive would exchange all he is worth for a new lease of life. He could have had it for a song had he used Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" before the disease had reached its last stages. This wonderful preparation is a positive cure for consumption if taken in time. For all diseases of the throat and lungs it is unequaled. All druggists.

"Isn't it dreadful," asked Miss Lilybud, "to run over a man!" "Yes, indeed, mum," replied the stoker of the express, "It jolts the engine up wuss nor a cow."

WRETCHED, INDEED,

Are those whom a confirmed tendency to biliousness, subject to the various and changeful symptoms indicative of liver complaint Nausea, sick headache, constipation, furred tongue, an unpleasant breath, a dull or sharp pain in the neighborhood of the affected organ, impurity of the blood and loss of appetite, signalize it as one of the most distressing, as it is one of the most common, of maladies. There is, however, a benign specific for the disease and all its unpleasant manifestations. It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily felt, thorough and benign. Besides rectifying liver disorder, it invigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseases. Moreover, it is the grand specific for fever and ague.

In its old age every comb loses its teeth and hair.

"A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT."

Catarrh is not simply an inconvenience, unpleasant to the sufferer and disgusting to others—it is an advanced outpost of approaching disease of worse type. Do not neglect its warning; it brings deadly evils in its train. Before it is too late, use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It reaches the seat of the ailment, and is the only thing that will. You may dose yourself with quack medicines 'till it is too late—'till the streamlet becomes a resistless torrent. It is the matured invention of a scientific physician. "A word to the wise is sufficient."

The New Orleans *States* remarks that "the presence of the theatrical agent with the large diamond pin and high silk hat intimates that autumn is with us again."

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Fifth—They stimulate the liver and carry off vitiated bile and other depraved secretions.

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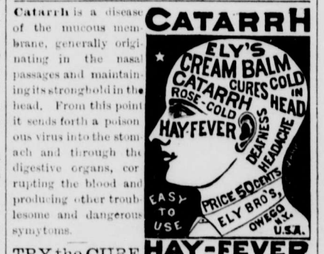

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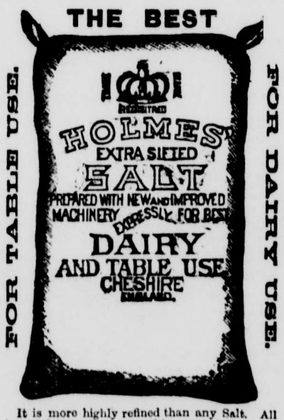

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PROFESSIONAL SPIES.

A Calling That Is Considered Infamous by Thousands of Good People.

Although the changes wrought by time and social progress have elevated into respectability many professions anciently regarded as infamous, and converted into mere baseless prejudices objections once by no means without foundation, some are still honestly and wholesomely detested.

That of a spy, for instance. Involving ideas of deceit, lying and treachery, with which it is but too often associated, it is at best tolerated as a disagreeable necessity. No man or woman likes to be called a spy, and to be regarded as a professional spy is to be infamous all the world over.

The purpose of the spy is not that of the detective only, who is secret and watchful, but not necessarily treacherous. A genuine spy makes it his heartless and cruel business to win confidence only to betray it—to enjoy hospitality as a guest that he may bring down ruin upon his host and misery upon his family. He professes friendship to those he is anxious to disgrace, and affection where his only intentions are those of cold-blooded malignity. What could be more vile or base?

And yet spies of the very worst type have existed in all classes of society and in all times. In Russia to this day there are men and women of the highest rank who are not ashamed to act as spies, secretly engaged by the chiefs of police, and others who do such dirty work as amateurs merely to serve political ends, those of the government or those of the secret assassins, called Nihilists.

While the Bourbons were on the French throne, and all through the reigns of Napoleon the Great and Napoleon the Little, spies abounded. In Austria they were for many years not less abundant, and also in Italy. Nor are these hateful pests to be found only in their own country. They travel to other lands in pursuit of their victims, plotting and scheming to get them within their craftily created toils. Even their employers regard them with suspicion, and those they most benefit are often those who regard them with the greatest contempt and disgust. In the reign of Louis XVIII. the Duc Decazes was once atacked, as head of the Parisian police, by a member of the Chamber of Deputies, who pointed out as disgraceful to his department and their government the vile characters he employed as spies for detecting crimes. The Duc replied, sarcastically: "Show me the honest men who will undertake their duties and I promise to employ them!" The retort was a crusher to which the Deputy had no reply, for spies were then regarded as absolute State necessities.

During the last French Empire you could not venture even in any private assembly and utter safely any political opinion if they chanced to be antagonistic to the Government, and it is said that this policy was but a continuance of that adopted during the latter part of the reign of King Louis Phillippe, when a complete network of espionage surrounded every social circle and had its representative in almost every home. It was said that no reunion, private or public, composed of more than a certain number of people, ever took place in Paris without the cognizance and surveillance of the police. No matter what the rank or position of the giver of a feast might be, he was commanded to forward a certain number of tickets to the Prefecture for guests who were sure to arrive, courteous in manner, fashionable in dress and apparently highly educated and very agreeable men and momen of the highest respectability, but spies every one.—*London Tid-Bits.*

SPOOLS FOR THREAD.

The Wood and Machinery Employed in Their Manufacture.

Birch wood is preferred. The birch is first sawed into sticks four or five feet long and seven-eighths of an inch to three inches square, according to the size of the spool to be produced. These sticks are thoroughly seasoned. They are sawed into short blocks, and the blocks are dried in a hot-air kiln. At the time they are sawed a hole is bored through them. One whirl of the little block against sharp knives, shaped by a pattern, makes the spools at the rate of one a second.

A small boy feeds the spool machine, simply placing the blocks in a spout, and throwing out the knotty or defective stock. The machine is automatic, but can not do the sorting. The spools are revolved rapidly in drums, and polish themselves. For some purposes they are dyed yellow, red or black. They are made in hundreds of shapes and sizes.

When one sees on a spool of thread "one hundred yards" or "two hundred yards," these words do not signify that the thread has been measured, but that the spool has been gauged, and is supposed to contain so much thread.

When a silk or linen or a cotton firm wants a spool made, it sends a pattern to a spool-maker. This pattern gives the size and shape of the barrel, and of the head and bevel. These patterns determine the amount of thread that the spool will hold.—*Golden Days.*

A Great Institution.

"A Dakota man was traveling in the East and got into conversation with a man who appeared to be a capitalist. After some time the Eastern man said: "You say that your town has a population of one thousand, twenty stores, ten banks, eight lumber yards and six saloons. That's good, so far, but is there any thing that is permanent, any thing that really brings wealth and business into the place, any one institution or industry to which you people can point with pride?"

"Stranger," replied the Dakota man, slowly and impressively, "there is. We have the finest half-mile race-track in the Territory!"—*Dakota Bell.*

GATHERING THE GOLD.

Methods Adopted for Getting the Metal Out of the Free Milling Ore.

At Breckenridge, Col., the other day, I saw the Jumbo stamp-mill, and there got a fair insight into the method of getting the gold out of what is called free milling ore. The stuff that comes from the mine is first put through a crusher, which breaks it up fine, and the product is then run through rollers which pulverizes it, though, perhaps, coarsely. From the rollers it falls to the lower floor, upon which the mortars are located. At the Jumbo mill the dirt is fed to the stamps by hand; in other mills it falls through chutes which work automatically, and never feed more than is necessary at a time. The stamps are arranged in batteries of five stamps each. They work up and down in oak casements, and their motions are regulated by cams on a shaft geared to the motive machinery. The stamps weigh from 450 to 900 pounds, according to the character of the ore treated. Water flows into the mortars and out of them down tables to the waste flumes which carry the refuse away. Stamps in this country run as low as thirty drops a minute, and seldom over sixty; in California they drop seventy to 100 times a minute. The two kinds of mills are distinguished by the rapidity or slowness of their drops, and those used here are all built by Peter McFarland, and are called Gilpin County mills, from McFarland's home place, which is in Gilpin County, while the others are known as California mills. They cost from $350 for a five-stamp prospecting mill to $50,000 for a 100-stamp mill. The dirt being fed into the mortars is pounded and pounded by the stamps; the silica, porphyry and other refuse is carried off by the water, but the gold is caught by two copper plates coated with quicksilver that line the sides of the mortar; any of the precious metal that escapes from the mortar may be caught on the 4x8 feet copper plates that are quicksilver coated and lie on the table over which the refuse is carried. Some of the gold gets away, of course but the Jumbo saves as much as 80 per cent. of its gold, and McFarland is now building mills which he claims will save 95 per cent. of the assayed value of ore.

Concentrators are used where the ore is too low grade to pay for smelting in its crude state. By concentrating a $10 or $12 ore may be handled so that the mill product, which will represent six or seven tons in ore, may be worth $70 to $80 per ton. The scheme is very simple. The crushed and rolled ore is fed through chutes to revolving screens ranging in size from three-fourths inch openings to one-eighth. Each of these screens has a trough and a chute which feeds a jig box. The jig boxes work on an eccentric and keep up a spasm-like motion. There is a screen in each about six inches from the top, and this screen is covered with lead or other heavy ore material, which prevents the silica, porphyry and other light stuff from going through. The motion shakes the metal to the bottom of the boxes, where it remains until valves in the bottom are opened and the concentrates are removed. This machine, like all the others called by different names, and known as trumps, frue vanners, buddles, bump plates, etc., is an application of the well-known law of specific gravity; the heaviest material falls to the bottom in all these machines, and the light stuff goes dancing away on the water. The bump plate, which is claimed to be a new invention by Peter McFarland, is a large steel plate set at an incline of a few degrees; the ore is fed to the lower part of the place from a water trough, and as the high end bumps it carries forward and up over the top of the plate the heavy concentrates.—*Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

BETTER THAN CORK.

Buoyancy of Life-Saving Apparatus Made of Reindeer Hair.

A Norwegian engineer, Herr W. C. Moller, of Drammen, Norway, having had his attention drawn to the extreme buoyancy of reindeer hair, has succeeded in constructing various articles of this material for saving life at sea, with which some interesting experiments were recently made. The first life-saving object tried was one which can be used on board ship as a chair, bedstead or couch, but which in case of need may be converted into a small boat. This apparatus was found capable of supporting three full grown men in the water, although only intended to bear two. Another object tried was a suit made entirely of reindeer hair, and covering the entire body except the face, and in which a man floated on the water without having to make the slightest movement. It was found perfectly impossible to dive in the dress. The third object tried was a door-mat made of reindeer-hair, and this supported a man easily, although he was dressed in full out-door clothing. On comparing life-belts made of reindeer-hair with similar ones of cork, it was found that the former was much lighter than the latter, a very important advantage to an exhausted drowning person when he has to put it on in the water. Herr Moller's assertion that reindeer-hair is capable of supporting a weight ten times its own was fully borne out by these experiments. It should be pointed out that jackets, belts, etc., made of reindeer-hair are soft and pliable, and that they impart a good deal of warmth.—*London Iron.*

—"Dear me!" exclaimed a red-haired girl to her brother, "I see that bonnets are now made of paper. What next, I wonder!" "Well, sis, if you put one on I think a conflagration would come next.

LEARNING TO SWIM.

An Important Accomplishment That Should Be Acquired by Everybody.

Learning to swim requires intellectual as well as physical effort; the former is rarely used, and the consequence is that it sometimes takes months, and often years, to learn. The great trouble in learning is the nervousness that every one feels at first about getting the head under water, and all efforts are used in keeping the head out. The experience of the writer in teaching boys to swim has convinced him that this is wrong. A good swimmer should be able to swim under water as well as at the surface, and the first step in learning should be to get accustomed to having the head under water. The learner should at first have all fear taken away, and then the rest is easy. The writer has taught quite a number of boys to swim, and in many cases they have learned at the very first time trying. His method is as follows: Take the learner into the water, clear water if it can be found, about waist deep, so that he knows that he can recover his footing at any time he chooses. The first effort should be to hold the breath and submerge the face, keeping the eyes open, or better still, if he can do it at first, submerge the whole head. This should be practiced until no difficulty is experienced in keeping the eyes open, and excluding the water from the mouth and nose, and until all nervousness is gone. There need be no fear of injury to the eyes or ears. Then the learner should select an object, say fifteen feet away, plunge boldly under the water, and make the best of his way to it by swimming under water with his eyes open, and fixed upon the point selected. In almost all cases, his mind being relieved from fear, he will instinctively adopt the methods calculated to accomplish the end desired, while, on the other hand, a nervous effort to keep the head out of water fixes the mind upon that alone, and the effort is made in that direction, rather than in learning to swim.

Some instruction in making the stroke, however, should be given. The finger ends should be brought together at the breast, with the thumbs side by side between the palms of the hands and level with their upper edge; with the hands in this position, the arms should be extended to their full length, when the backs of the hands should be rolled inward, bringing the thumbs down, until the backs form the letter V, the thumbs being back to back and the edges of the forefingers touching. The learner is now in position for making the most important movement in learning to swim, and this is made by sweeping the extended arms and "dishing" hands rapidly around until they touch the sides, when they should again be brought to the breast ready for another stroke. There are few readers who have not seen the movement of the frog in the water, and the aim should be to imitate it in the movement of the legs. In the recovering stroke the movement should be slow; that of the propeling stroke rapid by comparison.

Only about two and one-half pounds of lifting force, in addition to the buoyancy of the body, is required to hold the head entirely out of the water.—*O. Guthrie, in Chicago Herald.*

STIRRING ADVENTURES.

Scenes and Incidents in the Early Days of Colorado's Mining Boom.

In the earlier days of Colorado mining camps there were some very stirring scenes and adventures, and the tenderfeet were broken in without much ceremony sometimes. I remember visiting a certain camp when it was quite new, and saving a man's life the very first night. He was in the bed next to mine in the tent, and about midnight an order came for him to get up, as he was wanted. He was asked to lose no time, as he was to be summarily tried for having shot a man. I jumped up and declared that the man was innocent, but I was shown the muzzle of a 42-caliber and told to lie down. However, as there was no help for it, I said I would accompany the accused, who was nearly frightened out of his wits. We went down to one who was styled "the Justice," and the complaint was lodged that the prisoner had shot a man. As he could say nothing in his own behalf, I spoke for him, and stated that at the time the shooting was said to have occurred the accused was soundly sleeping. Just then a stranger appeared and announced that he did the shooting, and proved that it was in self-defense, and the matter was all settled. Next day we were treated to a little "fun." A tin can was tied to an unwelcome visitor's coat-tail, and he was told to "git." He lost no time in striking a 2:40 gait, and as he flew down the road the can dangling behind him was a mark for all the rest of the boys to "take a crack at." More than one of them hit the can, too, and I am not sure but that I made it quiver myself. We thought it was funny, and so did the poor victim—perhaps.—*G. Trumbull, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—A young woman appeared at the post-office a day or two since, and passing a letter over to a clerk asked how much it would cost to send it to its destination. The letter was weighed and the price announced. The young woman sighed heavily as she remarked: "Well, it's his picture, and I don't want it now, and he shall have it if it costs me 25 cents." She didn't explain why she had no further use for it.—*Taunton Gazette.*

—Talk about women being flighty! Look at bank cashiers.

THE CHANGE WAS EFFECTIVE.

Burdette Tells of a New and Fetching Kind of Barber.

"OUR beard is very soft and easy to cut," remarked the barber, passing his trusty cimeter across the cheek of the condemned man.

The victim gasped, but was silent; there was an air of originality about the remark that he did not easily understand.

"You usually shave yourself, do you not?" asked the Headsman, raising his face and breathing high above the doomed one's head.

The unhappy man, bewildered by a new order of things which passed finite comprehension, confessed his guilt.

"I thought so," said the Inquisitor, "because your face is so smooth, so free from cuts or scratches, and your mustache is so evenly trimmed. A man always knows better himself than any one else the style of beard most becoming to him. Your hair has been trimmed most tastefully," he added, "but, of course," with a little laugh—"you did not do that yourself?"

The Martyr moaned feebly, and confessed that his hair was last cut in a little country barber shop down in Bluejeans county.

"Yes," said the Executioner, "some of the best artists in our business are in the country shops. A man learns his trade thoroughly in the city, and then sensibly goes into business where all custom is cash, rents low, expenses light; he can do just as fine work and make more money. I think of going into the country myself in a few years. Your scalp is very clean and healthy, sir."

The Sufferer, recovering himself by a violent effort, besought the Headsman to give him a sea foam shampoo and put a little tonic on his hair.

"Your head really does not need shampooing," said the barber, for it was indeed he, "and the tonic I do not keep. These so called tonics and hair renewers are the worst thing in the world for the hair. Clear water is a better dressing than patent renewers, and you can take better care of your scalp yourself than any barber can do for you, if you"——

"YES," SAID THE EXECUTIONER.

He paused and bent to look into the strangely quiet face of the man in the chair. He was dead.

MUSIC IN THE AIR.

Like a katydid singing a mandolin's ringing just two doors above with its "zum-zum-zum," and out in the street half a dozen boys beat on the head of a cask for a big bass drum. In the room just below, at the big piano, a maiden is playing the tra-la-la-loo; and the children upstairs, in trios and pairs, are practicing songs that are noisy and new. And over it all, through kitchen and hall, too bass for a shriek and too shrill for a squall, like a calliope yowling, our Bridget is howling the one line she's mastered of "Lanigan's Ball." "Oh, Phebus Apollo! they warble and holloa, they shriek up to Izzard and growl down to A, they start in the morning without any warning and their second wind comes at the close of the day. Why, the very deaf mute makes a noise with a flute, and a blind man seesaws on a loud violin; and people born dumb still can tinkle and strum on things that are rattling and noisy as sin. So their music and songs go it hammer and tongs, old women and maidens and old men and boys, and I'm mad with delight from morning to night—I was born in a mill and am fond of a noise.—Brooklyn Eagle.

Spoiling the Lord's Work.

A devout and placid faced Quaker lady was talking in the cars to a brilliantly handsome young woman, whose manner was in the sharpest possible contrast to the serenity of the elder lady. The conversation was carried on in tones waxing continually higher, so that one could not help overhearing the elder say, in a voice raised, but still calm:

"Thee must remember, my dear, that he is still thy husband and that the Lord made him."

"Perhaps the Lord made him," the young woman retorted with instant and malicious readiness, "but the devil must have got hald of the mold before it was cold! The man has his finger marks all over!"—Providence Journal.

An Apt Student.

Omaha Medical Student—Shotgun dose? What on earth is that?

Old Doctor—In the old days when science had made little progress what was called the shotgun dose was very popular. Some young doctors give it yet.

"But what is it?"

A mixture of all sorts of remedies, so if one won't catch hold the other may."

"I see. Something like a political platform."—Omaha World.

A Fatal Omission.

Editor in Chief of New York Daily to Managing Editor—Sir, consider yourself discharged for neglecting the most vital interests of this paper.

Managing Editor—Why, what's the matter?

Editor in Chief—You have neglected to insert the usual notice that Jake Sharp passed a sleepless night, and that omission has ruined our status as a great metropolitan daily.—Texas Siftings.

The Reason Why.

'Twas on New England's sandy, wave washed shore.
The place: Nantsaket; her name: Lenore.
Perhaps a week I'd known her, hardly more,
But I madly worshiped fair Lenore.

Bronze brown her hair, her lovely eyes the same;
But neither flowing locks nor eyes could name
That nameless charm, that witchery that came
From added graces feeding beauty's flame.

Yes, I worshiped her! And she? Ah, well-a-day!
She may have hated me, who can say?
For her eyes shunned mine, and she turned away
When I offered my heart in my hand one day.

No, I've never married. The reason why?
'Twas not because she had passed me by,
But simply because of this: three times have I
Proposed, and nary once received an aye.

—Charlestown Enterprise.

LIGHT WEIGHT COINS.

An Ancient Saw Which Prevents These from Being Redeemed.

"When is five dollars not five dollars?" was the conundrum hurled at the head of a reporter by Edwin L. Abbett. He is a well-known attorney, active in politics, and the brother of ex-Governor Leon Abbett, of New Jersey. When the reporter had confessed that he was ignorant enough to believe that five dollars was always five dollars, he replied: "Not if it is light weight. Let me tell you a story of my experience with a five dollar gold piece. Mind you, it was a gold piece—the coin of the realm. It had been given me by a client, with a number of other pieces and some paper money. I don't know at what bank he procured it, but I know that he went to some bank to get the cash for me, and returned with this piece among others. The banks pay them out, but they don't take them in when they know it, as I found out later. There is a restaurant near my place of business where I have little business transactions occasionally with the proprietor or the man behind the counter. During the day this five dollar gold piece went over the counter. The handsome young man with the white apron balanced it in his palm for a minute and then handed it back, saying: 'It's light weight sir, we can't pass them.' I was staggered. I thought a five dollar gold piece was good for something for its intrinsic value at least. But after satisfying myself that it was light weight I put it back into my pocket and paid the bill out of other funds. It occurred to me that I ought to test the passing qualities of the coin at least once more, so I tried it at the cigar store on my way up Broadway. It was no go. Then I sallied into the Park National Bank. I told the cashier frankly that I understood the coin to be light weight, and asked him to give me its value. 'We can't do any thing with it,' said he. But he suggested that I might be relieved at the sub-Treasury. By this time I was somewhat mad, and I determined to follow that five-dollar gold piece to some kind of a resting-place if it took all day. At the Treasury there was less encouragement than any place I had yet entered. They said they could not exchange it or redeem it or do any thing with it. This struck me as a strange condition of things. As I went along Nassau street in a brown study my eye happened to light on the sign of an office on John street. There is an announcement there that old gold will be bought. I walked in and held out the coin. 'It's short weight,' was all I said. 'So I see,' said the man in attendance, as he held it in his hand. 'What can you do with it?' I asked. 'Melt it,' was his reply. He gave me $4 70 for it, the value of the gold. Curiosity possessed me to know what would be done with it. He said the gold would be used for manufacturing purposes. Then it struck me that there is somewhere on the statute books an iron-clad law that no United States coin shall be melted up for manufacturing purposes under heavy penalties. I looked the law up. There it is an old law, very old, but I believe still in force. If I am correct about it, do you see the situation? The Government issues a gold coin. It says it shall be of such a weight, but it must necessarily get worn and abraded in constant circulation. Then it says it shall not be redeemable in any way, shall become worthless in circulation because it is not redeemable, and yet shall not be converted into any thing else. My gold piece bore date of 1847. I think on the whole I prefer greenbacks to coin, especially short-weight coin."—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Race for Life.

Mr. Inglis, a resident of Travancore, India, had a narrow escape from death the other day, having to run for his life before a rogue elephant. The animal was among a small clump of trees close to the jungle path by which Mr. Inglis had to pass. After a careful survey of the "monarch," that gentleman dared to throw stones at him. The first one missed, and only caused the animal to cock its ears to catch the slightest sound. The second went straighter and hit him right in the eye. The elephant made a salaam-like movement with his trunk, accompanied with a terrific roar of anger, and made straight for his assailant at a furious pace. Mr Inglis, however, was too clever for him, and ran very fast, but, in suddenly turning a corner round a huge tree, he stumbled and fell. The elephant was close on him with outstretched trunk, the point of which at one time touched Mr. Inglis's coat, and had his forefoot already raised to crush him; but the animal's head being caught at this instant by the tendrils of a climbing plant which had suspended itself from the branches above, he turned away, leaving Mr. Inglis frightened, but with no limb broken. The rogue is a great terror on the hills.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Could Do Some Thing for Her.

"Tongue can not tell how much I love you, Miss Clara," he said. "I would do any thing in the world for you."

"Would you," she asked, wearily.

"Try me."

"Well, go and spend the evening with Lillie Brown."

"Lillie Brown! What for?" he asked, astonished.

"I hate her."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—The tongue shows to a physician the disease of the body; to a philosopher, the disease of the mind; to a Christian, the disease of the soul.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Mrs. Ole Bull has taken Mr. Edwin Booth's house on Chestnut street, Boston, for next winter.

—Senator Sabin, of Minnesota, has no children of his own, but gives paternal care to nine friendless orphans.

—In the garden of the old McClellan house, in Gorham, Me., the first brick building erected in that county, a lady recently found a venerable-looking gold ring, with this inscription still legible on the inside: "You are the rose that I have chose."

—Among the new members of Congress it is said that only Mr. Granger, of Connecticut, bears the honorary degree of LL. D. Mr. Phelan, of Tennessee, one of the youngest members of the House, bears that of Ph. D., conferred by the University of Leipsic.

—The beauty of American women often puzzles foreigners, who can not account for it. One ingenious lady of foreign birth has produced the theory that the reason that Americans have such good forms is that their restlessness and nervousness prevent their being long in one position, so that any defect is not likely to become fixed.

—In Yorkshire when the clergyman asks the bridegroom if he will have the woman to be his wedded wife the man will not unfrequently turn to the woman and say, "Wilt tha' black my boots?" and the woman will invariably say, "I wilt," and the man then rejoins: "Now, tha'st said it," and he holds her to her word.—*St. Louis Republican.*

—San Francisco has a most commendable club, called the "Sight Seers." It is a walking club, with no initiation fees and no dues, the only requisite being that each member bring his lunch on the regular weekly tramps. The club recently ascended Mount Tamalpais, from which one may overlook San Francisco and the surrounding country for fifty miles.

—"Taking him down a peg." This is said to have been derived from the custom ordained by King Edgar, that pegs should be fastened in the drinking horns at intervals, that who ever drank beyond these marks at one draught should be liable to punishment. The custom was called pin-drinking, or pin-nicking, and hence the origin of the phrase, "He is a merry pin," and also of the expression, "Take him down a peg."

—Says a letter from Richfield Springs, N. Y.: The band here, an excellent one, is under the direction of a wiry, bright-eyed little Frenchman, Prof. Lombard. Mr. Lombard did not originally intend to be a musician. "My fader," he said yesterday, "vas a Parcesian wiz gret admirazeone fer ze Napoleon. Ven I vas a leetle boy he read me all vot ze Napoleon do in battle, and he say, 'Ah, zere vas ze noble Frenchman. Vive l'Empereur!' Zen I say, 'Ven I grone up I vil be like ze Napoleon and fight ze great battle.' But, ah, how ees it now? I vas only a tam fiddler!"

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—Folks going off to the springs should remember that a promise of fifty cents will get more out of a waiter than one dollar cash.—*Macon Telegraph.*

—Some Washington ladies have introduced the fashion of wearing rings on their thumbs, and each, of course, thinks herself thumbody, in consequence.

—Old Lady (in drug store, to small boy)—"What am I to take this medicine in, sonny?" Sonny—"Take it in your mouth, mum. 'Taint to be rubbed on."—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A two-story brick house fell on a Chicago reporter, and when they dug him out of the debris he had a two-column article written about the accident.—*Newman Independent.*

—Expensive Recreation.—

After the clouds the blue,
After the drought the dew;
And after you've taken your summer vacation
The bills will shower on you.

—*Burdette.*

—Bob—"Have you sold your humorous article to any newspaper yet?" Sam—"I've shown it to several editors but none of them have bought it." Bob—"Perhaps they don't think it funny enough." Sam—"Oh, yes they do, for they all laughed."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—A Michigan lady put phosphorus on her bunion the other night and retired. In the night the husband spied the glowing thing, and sizing it up for a firefly, banged it with a bootjack. She never speaks to him now without punching him with the crutch which she has since been obliged to wear.

—"Gentlemen of the jury," once said an old time judge in Mobile, "the lawyers have been here two whole days discussing the constitutionality of the law under which this suit was brought. You have nothing to do with that. All you have to ascertain is whether the man got the money. If he did he ought to pay it. Take the case."

—Miss Hood—"Three in the gold, Captain! I've outshot you this time." Captain Angus—"Yes, but what has become of my other arrow? I shot three." Voice of tramp in bushes—"When you folks git through countin' up I wish you'd jest come in an' unpin my ear from this hickory tree; 'tain't gold, but it's got feelin' in it."—*Tid-Bits.*

—"Papa, how do they catch monkeys?" inquired Willie, who had been to the menagerie. "The best way nowadays, I think, is by means of a double-barreled bustle and triple size cart-wheel hat and a fancy parasol." "Yes," remarked Willie's mother, musingly, "I used to be very much addicted to those little foibles before we were married."—*Washington Critic.*

CIGARETTE-SMOKING.

A Practice Which, When Carried to Excess, Results in Death.

It is perfectly well known to physcians that excessive cigarette-smoking does do a great deal of harm. In the first place, people who smoke cigarettes do more smoking than those who use cigars and pipes. If a man is going to leave his office to run across the street for a minute, or is walking to the corner to take a horse car, he will not light a cigar; he knows it must be thrown away immediately, and a sense of economy restrains him. But if he is in the habit of rolling cigarettes, he may take a whiff at any time, and is pretty sure to be always doing it. The result is that where a non-smoker has the benefit of some fresh air in the lungs whenever he is out of doors, the cigarette smoker takes in air charged with nicotine.

Smokers of cigars and pipes do not, as a rule, inhale smoke, but cigarrette smokers do. Why this should be, it is difficult to say, but it is an acknowledged fact that it is so. It is thus easy to see why the results of cigarrette smoking should be so baneful. The air in reaching the lungs and the blood goes through the windpipe and the bronchial tubes. Between the windpipe and the lungs the bronchial tubes keep dividing into two. This incessant subdivision reduces them ultimately to great fineness. In the lungs they are scarcely wider than a hair. At the end of each bronchial tube there is what is called a pneumonic globule. It is in this globule that the air and blood meet; it is here that the blood becomes "aerated," or oxygenized. In the case of men who inhale the smoke of cigarettes, these globules, instead of receiving fresh air, receive air charged with nicotine. In order to know the extent to which the lungs receive the poisoned air it is only necessary to remember that the area of these pneumonic globules is some thousand and two hundred square feet.

There is a popular notion that the paper wrappings of cigarettes do the mischief. The paper perhaps does burn the mouth. The wrappers of some Turkish cigarettes are impregnated with opium, and these, of course, do harm; but that is not the fault of the cigarette. The trouble with cigarettes is that people will smoke cigarettes at times when they will not smoke cigars, and that cigarette smokers thus use more tobacco than other people, and that cigarette smokers inhale tobacco and take into the lungs air charged with nicotine.—*N. Y. Times.*

BUTTER FOR EXPORT.

That Used by Uncle Sam Must Keep Sweet for Three Years.

"One hundred thousand pounds of butter in air tight packages, is what Uncle Sam's navy requires every year," said an old butter packer. "A special tin package is used," he added, "which is hermetically sealed, either by soldering, or by employing a machine constructed for the purpose, and we are obliged to guarantee that the butter will keep sweet for three years. We use a similar package for all butter exported to the tropics. It is a round tin can, which is filled from the bottom and sealed by a machine. It is made in all sizes, from half a pound to twenty-eight pounds. Sizes above five pounds are provided with a pail and an extra cover, so that they can be used as a pail when empty. The utility of the package is of some moment in many parts of South America and the West Indies that the butter goes to. That they are appreciated may be inferred from the fact that I have seen ladies use them to boil laces in. We send the very finest butter and also the poorest, according to the demand. In some parts of the West Indies butter is too expensive and the inhabitants use lard, while portions of Venezuela, Costa Rica and San Domingo take the best butter that that they can get. The export of butter to the tropics is a specialty in the hands of two or three houses, while the European trade is scattered among a large number. We send butter to England and Germany in the original packages. A good quality is called for, but the high price of best creamery keeps it at home, and only the fair grades reach the other side. A few years ago refrigerator compartments were put in all the large steamers, but they were too expensive and have nearly all been removed. Now shippers wait for cool weather and take their chances. The oleomargarine scare hurt our butter trade in England, but that is over now, and the bad season in Denmark and Ireland has made the demand active."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

Two Rich Cattle Queens.

The richest widow in Colorado was the wife of the late John W. Iliff, who was known some years ago as the cattle king of Colorado. Iliff left about 100,000 head of cattle, and it is said that his widow manages his estate as well as any business man could. She went to Colorado as a sewing-machine agent, though she came of a wealthy family and could have remained home doing nothing. She there met Iliff and married him, and I doubt not the experience she obtained in connection with the sewing-machine aids her in the management of her fortune. Speaking of cattle, there is a cattle queen in Texas, near Corpus Christi—Mrs. Rogers—said to be worth $1,000,000, and who has many times as much stock as Job had in his most prosperous days. Her husband is a preacher, but Mrs. Rogers manages the business. She sells the stock herself, buys all the supplies, and can ride a horse as well as any of the many cowboys whom she has in her employ.—*Boston Traveler.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 19 1887

OFFICIAL.

Treasurer's Report.

Office of County Treasurer Inyo county, Independence, October 31, 1887.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Inyo county, California:

Gentlemen—I herewith hand you my report of County Financial Affairs for the Quarter commencing Aug. 1st, 1887 and ending with Oct. 31th, 1887.

	Cash Balance last report	$8,849 99
1887	*Receipts*—	
Aug. 1	Cash Independence School Dist Bond Fund	5,000 00
	From road poll tax (McLeod) No. 2	80 00
	From Road Poll Tax (J. M. Horton) No. 3	76 50
	From Road Poll Tax, (C. Mullane) No. 4	10 20
	Road Dist No 5	28 90
	S. G. Gregg, Tax and License Col	93 00
	P H Mack, Recorder and Clerk Fees	94 75
	George Thorpe, Sch'l land	117 76
	Justice Court, 3d Tp	16 60
	Thos Williams, Sch'l land	37 05
	Ira G Hoitt School money	704 18
	Justice Court 3d Tp	10 60
	J Shannon applicants fees	2 00
	Justice Court 1st Tp	13 10
	W H Graham, Sch'l land	184 16
Sept. 1	P W Forbs Sch'l land	136 35
5	P H Mack, fees, Clerk and Recorder	106 50
	S G Gregg Sher & Tax Col	22 80
	F. G. Gregg for Liquor and Traders license	132 00
14	John R Turner, Sch'l land	40 00
Oct. 1	Mary Harris, 5 bonds W S S D B Fund	1,500 00
Oct. 3	S. G. Gregg for Liquor & Traders' Licenses	109 50
	Fees, Tax Collector	136 60
	P H Mack, fees, Recorder and Clerk	76 00
	A R Conklin, old sch'l h'se	49 00
	Joseph Diaz, deling'nt tax	10 91
	Total receipts	8,759 69
		$17,600 68

Disbursements—

Aug. 1	Gen Exp Fund Warrants	2141 74
	Hospital " "	321 00
	School Fund Warrants	1 50
	Road District Fund	704 93
	Salary Fund Warrants	1,180 78
	12 interest coupons	210 00
Sept. 1	J A Hannah redemp. war.	124 10
23	J F Hawley " "	6 00
	N Rhine " "	17 35
Oct. 1	Warm Springs school D B fund, warrants as follows	
	G H Hardy, No 373	680 00
	Andrew Dell, No 374	136 81
	W H George, No 376	683 00
	Salary Fund Warrants	339 20
	School District Fund	450 47
	Total	6,998 26
	Balance Cash on hand	10 602 42
		$17,600 68

	Balance cash on hand	$10,602 42
	Credited to the various funds as follows:	
	To the state General Fund	$1,186 54
	Salary "	198 97
	General Expense "	46 59
	Hospital "	317 05
	Bond "	2 78
	County Road, "	78
	Floating Debt "	112 29
	General Road "	46 48
	To the various Road District Funds	
	No 1 $ 7 73	
	No 2 30 60	
	No 3 151 28	
	No 4 10 20	
	No 5 49 88	
	No 6 47 01	296 20
	To the General School Fund	48 80
	To the various School Dist. Funds	
	Round Valley 50 26	
	Living 4 59	
	Bishop Creek 1 42	
	Station 1 94	
	Warm Springs 17	
	Big Pine 4 03	
	Milton 12 56	
	Independence 50 58	
	Union 51 25	
	Lone Pine 38 09	
	Darwin 50 03	260 82
	To the various School Dist. Library Funds	
	Milton $22 37	
	Round Valley 5 58	
	Irving 26 36	
	Bishop Creek 11 11	
	Station 14 71	
	Warm Springs 27 8	
	Big Pine 91 71	
	Independence 40 66	
	Union 29 61	
	Darwin 5 55	
	Lone Pine 28 18	298 33
	Independence S D B Fund	5 049 00
	To the Unapp'rt'd Fund	544 17
	Swamp Land "	319 48
	Institute "	29 00
	Revolving Fund	100 00
	Coroner's "	53 60
	Estate of J B Probasco	267 48
	Rebate Fund	144 02
	Estate of Jno. Chastine	1,190 25
		$10,602 42

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of November, 1887.

P. H MACK,
Auditor.

Auditor's Report.

Quarterly report of the County Auditor of Inyo county, Cal., for the Quarter ending Oct. 31st, 1887.

Oct. 31.	Exhibit showing the amount of warrants drawn and registered and upon what funds since July 31, 1887, date of last report Inyo county, (sum total of warrants) drawn		$9,298 49
	General Exp. Fund	2,689 99	
	Warm Springs S D B fund	1,500 00	
	Salary Fund	2,544 54	
	Hospital Fund	321 00	
	School Fund	528 23	
	Rd. Dist. No. 1 Fund	97 50	
	" " " 2 "	67 00	
	" " " 3 "	109 28	
	" " " 4 Fund	263 00	
	" " " 5 Fund	64 15	
	" " " 6 Fund	33 00	
	" " " 7 Fund	72 00	
		$9,298 49	$9 298 49
Oct. 31.	Exhibit showing the amount of indebtedness of Inyo county, interest not included and how distributed among the various Funds.		
	Inyo County		$79,745 19
	Inyo Co. Bonds 1884	74,000 00	
	Gen. Exp. Fund	542 26	
	Salary Fund	2,123 86	
	School Fund	450 47	
	General Fund old	948 26	
	Expense Fund old	42 30	
	Rd Dist Fund No 2	35 00	
	" " " 3	103 36	
	Warm Springs S D B fund	1,500 00	
		$79,745 19	79,745 19
Oct. 31.	Exhibit showing present financial condition of Inyo county, interest not included Inyo county (total indebtedness)		$79,745 19
	Less cash, redeemed warrants, and bonds in the hands of the County Treasurer $12,647 97		
	Rem'n'g Indebtedness 67,097 22		
		$79,745 19	$79,745 19

Respectfully submitted to the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

P. H MACK,
County Auditor.

ORDINANCE NO. 21.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

SECTION 1. The regular meetings of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, must and shall be held at the town of Independence in the county and State afore said, being the County seat of said Board, on the first Mondays in February, May, August and November of each year, and must continue from time to time until all the business before the said Board is disposed of. Such other meetings must be held as are otherwise provided for by law.

SECTION 2. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after fifteen (15) days from its passage, and Ordinance No. 2 of said Board of Supervisors, together with all ordinances or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith are each and all of them hereby repealed.

SECTION 3. This Ordinance shall be published in the "INYO INDEPENDENT" a newspaper published in said Inyo county, at least two weeks said publication to be made for said time and before the expiration of said fifteen days.

This Ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo County State aforesaid, at a regular meeting of said Board held on November 11th, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes: J D Harger, J R Eldred, T C Boland, E Robinson, J C Eddy.

Noes: ——

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

[SEAL]

[ENDORSED]

ORDINANCE NO. 21.

Filed and recorded November 11, 1887, in Ordinance Book B, on page 43.

P. H. MACK.
Clerk.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 216.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
October 18, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that Josiah G. Dodge of Lone Pine, Inyo county, State of California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 216, for the S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 22, Tp 15 S, R 36 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, the 3rd day of December, 1887.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward J. Reynolds, Charles Mates, Manuel Silva and Joseph Blaney, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

Notice to Tax-Payers

Notice is hereby given that I have received from the Auditor of the County of Inyo, State of California, the Assessment Roll for the year A D 1887, and that the taxes therein are now due and payable in gold and silver coin of the United States; that the taxes will become delinquent on the last Monday in December, 1887 at 6 o'clock p m, and that unless paid prior thereto five per cent. will be added to amount thereof; that for the purpose of receiving such taxes I will be and and attend at the following named places on the dates named, to wit:

Bishop Creek, November 9th.

Big Pine, November 10th.

Darwin, November 14th.

Keeler, November 15th.

Lone Pine, November 16th.

Independence, on and after November 17th.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector.

PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of John R. Hughes deceased.

Notice for publication of time appointed for probate of will.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 21st Day of November, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court-Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence, in the County of Inyo, State of California, have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said John R. Hughes, deceased, and for hearing the application of John W. P. Laird and W. L. Hunter for issuance to them of letters testamentary thereon.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for Petitioner
Dated November 2, 1887.

NOTICE OF ELECTION.

FOR VOTING BONDS TO THE

Irrigation Dist. No. I.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of Irrigation District No. 1, of Inyo county, State of California, that in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of the State of California, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Organization and Government of Irrigation Districts, and to provide for the Distribution of Water thereby for Irrigating purposes," approved March 7, 1887, as set forth in Section 15 of said Act, an election is hereby ordered and will be held at the several places within said District, as hereinafter set forth, on

TUESDAY, November 29, 1887.

At which time will be presented to the electors of said District the question of issuing the Bonds of said District and selling the same for the purpose of raising money to procure and purchase water and to build and construct an Irrigation Ditch, as provided for in said Act, within the boundaries provided for by the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county in the formation of said District.

The amount of Bonds to be voted for and issued is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. At such election the ballots shall contain the words: Bonds—YES, or Bonds—NO.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of California above referred to.

For the purpose of holding said election, the following voting places are hereby established and officers appointed:

First Division—At the late residence of W S. Morton. Inspector, Joseph Seely; Judges M. Bush and David Hukill.

Second Division—At the residence of S. A. Densmore. Inspector, S. A. Densmore; Judges L. Baxter and L. A. Anger.

Third District—At the former residence of H. L. Clark. Inspecter, H. L. Clark; Judges, J. W. Symmes and Arthur Tanner.

Fourth Division—At the Halfway House. Inspector, J. E. Shepherd; Judges, John Meyers and Thomas Hamilton.

Fifth Division—At the residence of A. C. Harvey. Inspector, A. C. Harvey; Judges, Timothy Richards and David Wells.

By order of the Board of Directors.

W. L. HUNTER, President.
A. R. Conklin, Secretary.

Dated November 1, 1887

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector.

DELINQUENT NOTICE

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.—LOCATION of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 19th day of Oct., 1887, an assessment (No. 21) of TEN CENTS per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of December, 1887, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday the 26th day of December, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said county as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows

First Class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows

First Class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those dying business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 3. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $5 per and for each bowling alley, $15 per quarter for each alley, but no license must be granted for a term of less than three months.

SEC. 4. For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performance, $7. And for each show for pay of any figures, jugglers necromancers, magicians, wire or rope dancing, and sleight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this Section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, school, or other charitable entertainments, by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter

SEC. 7 Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wine in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and make the following payments:

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,000 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales of less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter

SEC. 8 Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except Agricultural or viticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under license) and all persons who keep horses or carriages for hire (except such as are used in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector; such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates.

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a licen e of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $4 50 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $3 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding Section must not be in quantities of less than one gallon measure.

No license must be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines.

SEC. 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and productions of this State must pay for a license $5 per month; and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $15 per month.

SEC. 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay therefor as follows:

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $75.

Second. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $60.

Third. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the third and require a license of $40.

Fourth. At $35 and less than $50 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $25.

Fifth. At $15 and less than $35 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $15.

Sixth. At less than $15 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $10.

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each bull, $10.

A license for propagation obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further license or expense.

SEC. 12. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling for the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250 and unless said fine be paid shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 13. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3.40 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty days from its passage.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said county, at least two weeks.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county at a regular meeting of said Board October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes: Harger, Robinson and Eldred.
Noes: None. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

THOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

GRANT & CROUGH.
Real Estate & Mining Agency.

INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.

J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,

Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

INDEPENDENCE

INYO CO., CAL.

Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

—

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

—

NATHAN RHINE.
n25tf

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

—ON—

SAN FRANCISCO.

—

DRAW DIRECT

—ON—

NEW YORK,

LONDON, England,

BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany

—

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT Kinds

GENERAL BANKING

—AND—

Exchange Business.

—

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

—

AGENT FOR

Wells Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL

Life Insurance Co.

OF NEW YORK.

Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL

And LONDON and GLOBE

Insurance Company

Capital - - $1,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

AGENTS WANTED for the **MISSOURI STEAM Washer**

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, STOUTSMAN, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN S. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Norway, Ind., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as any other day. 3d. If your run short, you can not buy ours for gold."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Will be sent FREE, on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BISHOP CREEK

BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.

Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.

Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE

SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,

Sheriff and Tax Collector,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,

Horseshoeing, General Iron

—AND—

WAGON WORK.

PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.

For particulars, call and see

W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,

District Attorney,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,

County Treasurer,

INYO CO., CAL.

Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,

Attorney-at-Law.

Independence, Cal.

Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Bishop Creek, Cal.,

Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

WELLES BARNES, N. G.

J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.

Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S Flouring Mills,

A. N. BELL, Prop.

TRY BELL'S

EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully

Equal to the Best.

Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.

A. N. BELL,

Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,

J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef, Mutton, Pork, Lard, Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.

dec18tf

NORMAN HOUSE,

Independence, - - Cal.

New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.

Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.

O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

FRUIT TREES

All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—

Apples, Pears, Peaches & Plums.

Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.

S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS

A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.

To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April st, 1886.

STATIONS.	From Mound house. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9.15 a. m.	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9.45 a. m.	5.10 p. m.
Wabuska	11.55 a. m.	3.15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3.40 p. m.	11.40 a. m.
Luning	5.10 p. m.	9.50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6.10 p. m.	9.10 a. m.
Belleville	7.45 p. m.	7.55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8.20 p. m.	Lv. 7.05 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11.25 a. m.	1.15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1.40 p. m.	11.20 p. m.
Alvord	2.30 p. m.	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4.10 p. m.	8.30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	6.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Goldsmith, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

EDWARD CHENOT,

Independence, Cal.,

INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

....Consisting of....

GROCERIES,

PROVISIONS

Tobacco, Cigars,

WINES AND LIQUORS

FLOUR & GRAIN

Together with an Assortment of

DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING

ETC., ETC

Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

EDWARD CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

THE GRAND SALOON,

LONE PINE, - CAL.,

RICHARDS & CASTRO

BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

Sulphur & Borax Baths

AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA

On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad

These valuable Springs offer special

INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS

THE WATER CONTAINS

SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.

And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing

When used for bathing purposes.

THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,

—And a large—

SWIMMING : BATH

Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.

Excellent Accommodations,

—AND—

Board by the Day, Week, or the Month

MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

The BUYERS' GUIDE is issued March and Sept., each year. 356 pages, 8½x11¼ inches, with over 3,500 illustrations—a whole Picture Gallery. GIVES Wholesale Prices direct to consumers on all goods for personal or family use. Tells how to order, and gives exact cost of everything you use, eat, drink, wear, or have fun with. These INVALUABLE BOOKS contain information gleaned from the markets of the world. We will mail a copy FREE to any address upon receipt of 10 cts. to defray expense of mailing. Let us hear from you. Respectfully,

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.
227 & 229 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

$50 If you think of expending fifty or one hundred dollars in advertising send us a copy of your advertisement and we will tell you (free of charge), what will be the best possible investment for you to make. Send 10 cents for our 176 page pamphlet. Address, GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19 1887

DIED.

HEAVY—At Cerro Gordo, November 11, 1887, Christopher Heavy, aged about 66 years. Killed by a fall of rock in a mine.

Mr. James E. Jones, of Big Pine was in town during the week.

A good deal of snow has fallen upon the summits the Sierra Nevada Mountains.

Mr. B. F. Leete, of Reno, was at Independence in the beginning of the week.

Several men from Los Angeles were at Independence during the week, looking for land.

Mr. Laird, Register of the Land Office, is making great improvements on the building where the office is located.

Austin, Nevada, appears to have "gone in;" it is said that over 500 people left the place in the past two months.

Mr. F. K. Andrews, of Candelaria, was at Independence during the week. He was buying beef cattle for the Candelaria market.

Jack Stephens, of Gold Hill, died of pneumonia toward the end of last week. He had been on the Comstok twenty years, and was widely known.

The Crocker Brothers took possession of the Big Pine Hotel last week. They are making many improvements on the house and surroundings.

Watches and jewelry, spectacles and eyeglasses. Watches cleaned, jewelry repaired. Prices as low as in San Francisco.
R. W. Scott, Bishop Creek.

Andrew Dell, of Bishop Creek, passed through town last Tuesday on his way to Los Angeles. From there he will go to Cincinnatti to visit his parents whom he has not seen in thirty-two years.

Monday of last week a ten year old boy fell into a tank of hot water at the Standard mine, at Bodie, and was scalded to death. The boy was named James D. Lowry; he was the son of N. Lowry.

The water mains are laid the whole length of Main Street. Branches are already laid and supplied to most of the business houses in town. Streams can now be thrown higher than the Court House.

The Bodie *Miner* says Edwin H. Davisson has been appointed Superintendent of the Blackstone and Calumet mines at Monoville, and that it is probable both mines will be worked all winter.

Mr. C. Schuman was introduced by a friend at Independence as "the next democratic candidate for the Legislature." The lessons of history in the seventy-second Assembly District have no terrors for Charley.

It is reported that the land swindler, W. H. Martin, has been arrested and jailed in San Francisco. As the report goes parties in Nebraska who had been swindled by Martin tracked him up and procured his arrest. He ought to go to State prison for a long term, he is a conscienceless robber.

There is great excitement in Prescott, Arizona, caused by the reported discovery of immensely rich gold ore. A telegram from Prescott last Monday said a number of the best citizens had returned from the find that day and reported that the first statement would not do the discovery justice. There is considerable rock in sight that goes $75 000 to the ton. A committee of citizens was appointed to go to the mines—distance from Prescott not stated—and investigate as to the truth of the reports.

Further Delay.

By the new time table of the C. P. R. R., passenger trains for San Francisco will arrive at Reno at 6:15 morning and at 1.40 afternoon. The first train will stop twenty minutes for breakfast, and the second half an hour for dinner. Trains from San Francisco will arrive at Reno at 8 25 night and at 6.35 morning. Unless some change shall be made the new arrangement will cause further delay in reaching San Francisco from all stations on the C. & C. R. R. By the table lately in use passengers on the C. and C. road reached Reno in time to catch the train for San Francisco the same evening; but by the new table they must stay in Reno till next morning. Passengers from San Francisco for stations on the C. & C. road will continue to come through as at present. This additional delay in reaching San Francisco will cause no end of complaint, particularly from south of Belleville; if the stop over at that place could be avoided not so much fault would be found.

Bodeites in Owens Valley.

G. W. Penter, Doctor Walker, M. J. Cody and C. Schuman, all of Bodie, spent several days at Independence last week. None of the party but Mr. Schuman had ever been in Owens valley before. According to their own statements they found the valley better in every way than they had expected to find it. They said that so far from published accounts of the valley and its resources being exagerated, they considered that not as much had been published in favor of the country as the facts would warrant. They expressed some surprise at finding lovely flowers blooming in the gardens, while at their own homes in Bodie there is only the cold sterility of winter. Californians as they all are, they had not expected to find such great difference of climate in passing from their own to a neighboring county. Some of the party expect to return to Independence a month or so hence, to make a longer stay.

Mistake Corrected

In transcribing from the returns of the judges at the late District fair, the Entry Clerk made an error of an award in one particular case. The premium for best display of gold ores was by the judges awarded to M. C. Lasky, for a display of rich ores from the Keynot mine. But by the error alluded to the premium was paid to A. W. Eibeshutz. On the matter being explained the Board of Directors ordered the mistake corrected, and Mr. Eibeshutz promptly returned the premium, which was then paid to Mr. Lasky. Mr. Eibeshutz had no knowledge that any mistake had been made till informed of the fact by the Secretary of the Association.

Warrants Held Over.

The November meeting of the Board of Supervisors still continues, the Board having temporarily adjourned till November 29; Tuesday of week after next. No warrants for bills allowed last week will be issued till the close of the session, which will probably be two weeks hence.

Supervisors Proceedings.

THURSDAY, NOV. 10, 1887

On this day the Board of Supervisors met at 10 o'clock a. m. pursuant to adjournment, all the members present, chairman Harger presiding.

The minutes of the preceeding day read and approved.

W. P. George and C. Meysan appeared before the Board at this time and advocated the granting of petitions heretofore filed asking that the Board repeal ordinance No. 20, commonly known as the sheep ordinance.

Moved by Boland, seconded by Eddy, that ordinance No. 2 be repealed. Lost by a unanimous vote, all the members voting.

The application of the Independence Water Company, by its Secretary, A. R. Conklin, asking the Board to fix the water rates for said company, was considered and the following rates are fixed.

For each hotel under 10 rooms per week	$1 00
For each hotel over 10 rooms and under 30	2 50
For each Livery stable	1 00
" " corral	50
" " wash house	1 50
" " brewery	2 00
" " family for all domestic purposes	50
" irrigating garden, each lot	25
" water per 1,000 gallons, owner to pay for metre	50
" Court House and grounds per week	1 00
" each store	50
" " saloon	50
" business house	25

The resignation of R. L. Peeler as member of the Board of Education was read and accepted.

A. E. Janvier was appointed a member of the Board of Education, vice Peeler resigned.

The Board took a recess until 2 o'clock p. m. of this day at which hour it reconvened, all the members being present.

The following bills were allowed, and warrants were ordered to be issued.

T. McLeod, labor on road	$26 00
S. J. McMurry " "	15 00
T. C. Boland, cash advanced	8 00
A. W. Eibeshutz, merchandise	35 80

The bill of Chalfant & Yaney laid over till next regular meeting.

The petition for a bridge across Lone Pine creek in the town of Lone Pine laid over till the next regular meeting.

The report of T. J. McLeod and S. J. McMurry, overseers for Road Districts Nos. 2 and 4 respectively were examined, accepted and approved.

A petition signed by the guardian or parents of at least fifteen school children residing within the proposed school district, asking that a new school district be formed, was granted and said new school district to be known as Fish Spring School District ordered established, and the same is hereby established in accordance with the original prayer of the petition.

The boundaries of said district are as follows.

Commencing at a point on the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains, at the western boundary of Inyo county, where the Township line intersects between townships 9 and 10 S. intersects said boundary line, running thence east, following the said township line to the State line. Thence south east, following the State line to a point where the United States township line between townships 11 and 12 S. intersects said State line. Thence west following said towoship line to the summit of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Thence north westerly following the county boundary line to the place of beginning.

The Board adjourned till Friday November 11, 1887 at 9 o'clock a. m.

J. D. HARGER,
Attest: P. H. MACK, Chairman.
Clerk.

FRIDAY, Nov. 5, 1887.

On this day the Board of Supervisors met at 9, o'clock a. m. pursuant to adjournment, all the members being present, chairman Harger presiding.

Reports of Treasurer and Auditor presented acceeted and approved.

Annual county financial report presented accepted and approved.

Ordinance No. 21, providing for regular meetings of the Board, passed.

It was ordered that the said ordinance be published in "The Inyo Independent" a newspaper published in Inyo county for at least two weeks.

Board adjourned till 1 o'clock p. m. at which time it reconvened, all the members being present.

Mrs. Kepler was employed by the Board to keep the rooms and hallways of the Court House clean, compensation to be $10. per month.

R. S. Miner was engaged by the Board as special counsel in all cases arising under the Sheep license and other ordinances.

The Board adjourned till Tuesday, November 29, 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m.

J. D. HARGER
Attest: P. H. MACK, Chairman.
Clerk.

Vacancies to be Filled.

The term for which two of the Directors of Agricultural District No. 18 were appointed will expire December 1st. These two Directors are T. J. Goudale and W. S. Enos. Both of these gentlemen have made as good Directors as need be wished for. Mr. Goodale has repeatedly said he would not accept a re-appointment to the office; Mr. Enos has not said anything publicly on the subject; but would probably be willing to serve again, and if so it might be hard to make a better selection. The Directors are appointed by the Governor on recommendation from the District. Every member of the Association has a right to make his preference known who he would prefer for a Director. Before any persons are recommended to the Governor for appointment to fill the two vacancies that will soon occur in the Board of Directors, some steps should be taken to ascertain who the people of the District would prefer as Directors.

Good Books.

A. M. Niver, agent for Law, King and Law, Publishers, San Francisco, is traveling through the valley, offering excellent books for sale. The works offered by Mr. Niver are not trash, but such as will instruct and benefit every reader.

Death Of Tom Nixon.

In Belmont, Nevada, October 29, 1887, of pneumonia, Thomas Nixon, a native of Ireland, aged 56 years.

The above notice appeared in a recent issue of the *Belmont Courier*. Tom Nixon was one of the oldest prospectors and miners in Eureka, Nevada. He was a dark thick-set man, weighing 150 to 160 pounds, and about as fearless, active, tough and strong as "they make them." He was a steady worker, paid his debts, and provided for his wife and children well, but when in liquor he seldom sobered before breaking some one's ribs, nose or head with the iron-like fist at the end of his arm.

He worked on Ruby Hill as a miner, where there was a faction of wiry Cornish boys and another of Irish lads, who seldom allowed pay-day to pass without a shindy. In different brawls Tom. Nixon has met such men as Frank Wallace, Jimmy Tickel, Bing Williams and Jimmy Trevellyan, and on more than one occasion he has been "double banked" and piled on by the score and sometimes shot and cut, but he was never incapacitated from work for a single day. It was the general expectation of all his friends that Eureka county was too small for him to live long in the presence of the large number of mortal enemies he made, and they often begged and implored him for the sake of his wife and children to leave the county, but he would merely laugh at them and say if he had been born to be killed it would have occurred long before. The last fisticuff he had was an impromtu prize-fight with Frank Wallace Bob Mellin, one of the most desperate characters that ever lived in this State, was Tom's second. Mellin once had a fight in San Francisco in a dark room, where both men went in nearly naked with knives. Bob came out out with his back slashed and his face nearly cut in two. The other man was packed out dead. In Salt Lake City he fought a duel with knives across a clothes line with the left hands tied and killed his man. These are merely samples of Bob's record. The Vigilantes of Virginia, Eureka, Reno and Truckee often "had it in" strong for Bob, but he always bobbed around again. At Truckee he walked out in broad daylight. They started down the track after him. He had a rifle secreted out of town and then he lay in wait for them. When they approached near enough he opened fire and put them to flight and then returned to town and stopped there that night. He died in Sacramento six or seven years ago. This digression is to show the character of the second Tom Nixon had.

The police were satisfied that the men had gone about 100 yards from Main street to fight a prize fight and hurried to the scene, but they hurried somewhere else when they found who the fighters were.

The seconds had agreed upon certain rules to govern the fight, and they further agreed to force the principals to observe them. Time was called and Tom pitched in with all tours and the seconds immediately grabbed, but it was no use, for he simply turned on the three and kicked and belted them all to route and run them all over town.

From Eureka he went to Bodie, which was like getting out of the frying pan into the fire, for he was soon heard of again there. But the camp did not last long, and he settled down with the times.

Now that he is no more, in justice to the man, it must be said that he was never known to cross any man who did not cross him, or take advantage of any man in a fight.

Grand Jury List

Last week thirty names of Grand Jurors were drawn with the following result.

Thos. W. Carrol,	Round valley
John S. McGee,	" "
John E. Jones,	" "
Thos E. Jones,	" "
Wm. H. Powers,	Bishop Creek
J. S. Brown,	" "
Wm. McLaren,	" "
J. B. Chamberlain,	" "
J. N. Newlan,	" "
J. W. Clark,	" "
J. H. Balpitt,	" "
P. P. Keough,	" "
Geo. M. Clark,	" "
Barna Peeler,	" "
Robt. Love,	" "
John Dugan,	" "
T. F. A. Connelly,	" "
G. H. Hardy,	Bishop Station
James Jones,	Big Pine
T. J. Goodale,	Fish Springs
T. Ferguson,	" "
C B Rawson,	" "
H Fehrman,	Independence
A. N. Bell,	" "
Julius Roper,	" "
W. L. Hunter,	George's Creek
John Kuspert,	" "
A. C Harvey,	Lone Pine
J. P. Rittgers,	" "
C. Anthony,	Darwin

The Jury will meet at Independence on Tuesday, December 6 h.

A Badly Damaged Nose.

At the beginning of the week Mr. S. M. Gauber went out quail hunting in the neighborhood of Blackrock. A large flock of the birds flew up and Sam blazed away with both barrels of his shot gun at once. The charge may have been too heavy, or was too long in the gun; but from some cause the sense and wind were knocked out of Sam and he was sent heels up in a pile of brush. On regaining consciousness he found himself covered with blood; the hammer of the gun lock had struck him on the nose and tore quite a chunk out of what had once been rather a good looking feature. Sam has had a good deal of trouble with his nose in times past, but this last is "the unkindest cut of all." Strange as it may seem, though a good portion of the nose is gone it is now bigger than ever.

Prospecting For Brains.

Last Tuesday morning while Paul Myrtengreen was at work making a trench for water pipe on Main Street, he had a narrow escape from being killed. J. C. Gregory was also at work, and while the latter was making a blow with a mattock Myrtengreen, who was stooping down in the trench, moved his head and the mattock hit him on the crown. Paul was badly dazed by the blow; a cut was made in his head about two inches long and quite to the bone. Doctor Woodin was called and dressed the wound. It was a close call; if the blow had been a very little heavier the mattock would have penetrated his brains and Paul would have climbed the golden stair.

Beats Brick

Here where brick have to be imported by rail the cost of building chimneys is comparatively great. Much better material and at half the cost is terra cotta pipe. This makes a much neater job than brick; takes very much less room; can be put up by any one of ordinary common sense and will last as long as brick. Two or three entire flues can be put up in a building in part of one day by two men. Any building, old or new can be fitted with these flues at any time. The office of the "Inyo Independent" is provided with terra cotta flues, and the character of the material and way of putting up can be seen by any body who will call at the office. The pipes are made by Gladding, McBean & Co., Lincoln, Placer county Cal.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Order Your Goods Through HALE BROS. & CO.

Ordering by mail has many advantages when you are able to find a firm in a position to give you goods as cheap as any house in America, together with a large and varied assortment, and who rest on a foundation as firm as the "Rock of Gibraltar;" justice and everyone treated alike; all goods marked in plain figures and no deviation; in fact, conducting a business so that the most inexperienced are treated with the same courtesy and consideration as are the best judges.

We Claim Ours to be such a House. We Employ Four Experienced Buyers, Who are Ever on the Alert Purchasing Desirable Goods From All the Principal Marts of the World.

Once a Customer Always a Customer. You will receive Prompt and Careful Attention at

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

Petition For A Mail Route.

A movement is on foot to get up a petition for the establishment of a mail route from Mojave to Independence and other points in Owens valley. Recent changes in time table on the Central Pacific railroad instead of shortening the time of travel between this region and San Francisco causes further delay. It was bad enough to be forced to lie over one night under the old system; but by the new arrangements another night will be lost at Reno. There is good ground to hope that before long we will have a southern outlet by rail, and then all trouble about mails and travel will be at an end.

Miner Killed.

On Friday of last week an old miner named Chris. Heavy was killed in a mine near Cerro Gordo. He was working alone when a large rock fell upon him and crushed him to death. As he failed to return to his home that night, Jake Pfoh, a neighbor, went in search of him next morning and found the body as stated. R. C. Spear and Mr. Burton assisted to remove the rock and bring the body into Cerro Gordo where it was decently buried.

Where are the Quail?

From some unknown cause nothing like the numbers of quail are seen in the valley that we had last year. Then great flocks of the birds were seen everywhere; now they are comparatively scarce. An observing neighbor says he noticed last spring that the birds did not pair as usual. Have we a naturalist among us who can throw any light on the subject?

Branch of the Land League.

A branch of the Irish National Land League has been established at Virginia City. The following officers were elected. Treasurer, Joseph B. Mallon; Recording Secretary, W. English; Corresponding Secretary, Michael Feeny; Financial Secretary, P. J. Dunne.

There will be preaching to morrow (Sunday) evening at the M. E. Church by the pastor in charge, Rev. T. E. Sisson. Sunday school at 11 o'clock in the forenoon. Everybody invited to attend both the services.

There are fifteen men employed in the Defiance mine at Darwin. Two teams of eight animals each are constantly employed hauling ore to Keeler.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Estate of EDWARD A. GIFFORD deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN BY the undersigned, Administrator of the estate of Edward A. Gifford deceased, to the Creditors of, and all persons having claims against the said deceased, to exhibit them with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to the said administrator at the law office of A. R. Conklin Esq., in the Town of Independence, in the County of Inyo.

AUSTIN WHEELER,
Administrator with the will annexed of the estate of Edward A. Gifford, deceased.
Dated at Independence, Cal., Nov. 19, 1887.

REWARD.

Any one returning to the undersigned the following described animal will be paid a reward of twenty dollars: Mare; light sorrel; nearly fifteen hands high; branded circle-dot on left hip.

H. LEVY,
Independence.

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows

SEC. 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax-Collector, and make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 5,000 sheep or more shall constitute the first class and must pay $250 per annum for the first 5,000 sheep and for every additional 1,000 the sum of $50.

2. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 4,000 sheep and less than 5,000 constitute the second class and must pay $200 per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 3,000 sheep and less than 4,000 constitute the third class and must pay $150 per annum.

. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 2,000 sheep and less than 3,000 constitute the fourth class and must pay $100 per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 1,500 sheep and less than 2,000 constitute the fifth class and must pay $75 per annum.

6. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control 1,000 sheep and less than 1,500 constitute the sixth class and must pay $50 per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control 500 sheep and less than 1,000 sheep constitute the seventh class and must pay $2 per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control less than 500 sheep constitute the eighth class and must pay $5 per annum.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall engage in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep, or who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo, State of California, any business, trade, profession, or calling, for the transaction of which a license is required by any Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county, without taking out or procuring the license prescribed by such Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250, and unless said fine be paid shall be imprisoned in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 3. The Tax-Collector shall have the collection of the license provided for in this Ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3 3 3 0 of the Political Code of the State of California.

SEC. 4. The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed suitable bank licenses for the Tax-Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance with blank receipts for the Tax Collector when sold.

SEC. 5. The Tax-Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the county.

SEC. 6. All money collected for licenses under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of the county.

SEC. 7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after 20 days from its passage, and all Ordinances, or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This Ordinance shall be published in the Inyo INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo County, at least four weeks, said publication to be made for a period of twenty days after the adoption thereof, and said Ordinance to take effect in twenty days from its adoption.

The above Ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes—Harger, Eldred and Robinson.
Noes—None. J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

RUSTIC,

MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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Working Classes ATTENTION!

We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Independence Hotel.

Indepen - - - Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1 86

JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal.

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

RENO MARBLE WORKS.

W. E. LINDSEY,

—Dealer in—

Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

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AL. GRIFFITH.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING.
GRAINING AND
PAPER HANGING.
FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING.
FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH,
Independence.

115 CLAY STREET, 117

SMITH'S STORE

The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information; HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, in told. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read it. Sent real, by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. [illegible] AND SEND WITH ORDER.

GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

The Newest Styles

OF

Fashionable Clothing Dry Goods, Ladies' Wear, etc., etc

AT

L. WOOD'S

CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries an canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
TOYS!

THE CASH STORE

Is Where You Get a

WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

KNAPP & LAWS

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

General Merchandise

A Full Line

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ORDERS SOLICITED

Prompt Attention and Low Prices Guaranteed.

MERCHANTABLE PRODUCE AT MARKET rates taken in exchange for goods.

MAIN OFFICE:
HAWTHORNE NEV.
BRANCHES:
Wabuska, Nev.,
CORSTRUCTION C. & C. R. R.
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WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
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TOM BOLAND,

KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer in GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

PROVISIONS,

&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE.

MEN ONLY.

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille

A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

NERVOUS DEBILITY ORGANIC WEAKNESS Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physician, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

VITAL RESTORER

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'F'G CHEMISTS
306½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.

I GIVE FREE TRIAL.

HONEY

I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

W. M. HUTH RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

WONDERS OF THE SEA.

Its Great Depth, Deceptive Waves and Power of Evaporation.

The sea occupies three-fifths of the surface of the earth. At the depth of about 3,500 feet waves are not felt. The temperature is the same, varying only a trifle from the ice of the pole to the sun of the equator. A mile down the water has a pressure of over a ton to the square inch. If a box of six feet deep was filled with sea water and allowed to evaporate under the sun, there would two inches of salt left on the bottom. Taking the average depth of the ocean to be three miles, there would be a layer of pure salt 230 feet thick on the bed of the Atlantic. The water is colder at the bottom than at the surface. In the many bays on the coast of Norway the water often freezes at the bottom before it does above.

Waves are very deceptive. To look at them in a storm one would think the water traveled. The water stays in the same place but the motion goes on. Sometimes in storms these waves are forty feet high and travel fifty miles an hour—more than twice as fast as the swiftest steamer. The distance from valley to valley is generally fifteen times the height, hence a wave five feet high will extend over seventy-five feet of water. The force of the dashing on Bell Rock is said to be seventeen tons for each square yard. Evaporation is a wonderful power in drawing the water from the sea. Every year a layer of the entire sea fourteen feet thick is taken up into the clouds.

The winds bear their burden into the land, and the water comes down in rain upon the fields, to flow back at last through rivers. The depth of the sea presents an interesting problem. If the Atlantic was lowered 6,554 feet, the distance from shore to shore would be half as great, or 1,500 miles. If lowered a little more than three miles, say 18,689 feet, there would be a road of dry land from Newfoundland to Ireland. This is the plane on which the great Atlantic cables were laid. The Mediteranean is comparatively shallow. The drying up of 660 feet would leave three different seas, and Africa would be joined with Italy. The British Channel is more like a pond, which accounts for its choppy waves.

It has been found difficult to get the correct sounding of the Atlantic. A midshipman of the navy overcame the difficulty, and shot weighing thirty pounds carries down the line. A hole is bored through the sinker, through which a rod of iron is passed, moving easily back and forth. In the end of the bar a cup is dug, and the inside coated with lard. The bar is made fast to the line, and a sling holds the shot on. When the bar, which extends below the ball, touches the earth, the sling unhooks and the shot slides off. The lard in the end of the bar holds some of the sand, or whatever may be on the bottom, and a drop shuts over the cup to keep the water from washing the sand out. When the ground is reached a shock is felt as if an electric current had passed through the line.—*Ocean Wave.*

The Climate of Chili.

Although the climate of Santiago is about that of Washington or St. Louis, the people have a notion that fires in their houses are unhealthful, and, except in those built by English or American residents, there is nothing like a grate or a stove to be found. Everybody wears the warmest sort of underclothing and heavy wraps indoors and out. The people spend six months of the year in a perpetual shiver, and the remainder in a perpetual perspiration. It looks rather odd to see civilized people sitting in a parlor, surrounded by every possible luxury wealth can bring except fire, wrapped in furs and rugs, with blue noses and chattering teeth, when coal is cheap and the mountains are covered with timber. It is odd, too, to see in the streets men wearing fur caps and their throats wrapped in heavy mufflers, while the women who walk beside them have nothing on their heads at all. During the morning, while on the way from mass or while shopping, the women wear the manta, as they do in Peru; but in the afternoons, on the promenade or when riding, they go bare headed. Although the prevailing diseases are pneumonia and other throat and lung complaints, and during the winter the mortality from these causes is immense, the Chillano persists in believing that artificial heat poisons the atmosphere, and when he visits the home of a foreigner and finds a fire, he will ask that the door be left ajar so that he may be as chilly as usual. At fashionable gatherings, dinner parties and that sort of thing, I have seen women in full evening dress, with bare arms and shoulders, with the temperature of the room between 40 and 50 degs. Fahrenheit. They often carry into the salon or dining room their fur wraps, and wear them at the table, while at every chair is a foot warmer of thick llama wool, into which they push their dainty slippered toes. These foot warmers are ornamental as well as useful, have embroidered cases, and are manufactured at home, or can be purchased from the nuns, who spend much of their time in needlework.—Harper's Magazine.

What Salt Is Good for.

When you give your cellar its spring cleaning add a little copperas water and salt to the whitewash.

Sprinkling salt on the tops and at the bottoms of garden walls is said to keep snails from climbing up and down.

For relief from heartburn or dyspepsia, drink a little cold water in which has been dissolved a teaspoonful of salt.

Ink stains on linen can be taken out if the stain is first washed in strong salt and water and then sponged with lemon juice.

For stains on the hands nothing is better than a little salt, with enough lemon juice to moisten it, rubbed on the spots and then washed off in clear water.

In a basin of water, salt, of course, falls to the bottom; so never soak salt fish with the skin side down, as the salt will fall to the skin and remain there.

The very simple remedy of common salt has cured many cases of fever and ague. A teaspoonful taken in water, and a teaspoonful deposited in each stocking, next to the foot, as the chill is coming on. This comprises the whole of the treatment.

For weeds in pavements or gravel walks, make a strong brine of coarse salt and boiling water; put the brine in a sprinkling can and water the weeds thoroughly, being careful not to let any of the brine get on the grass, or it will kill it too.

If a chimney or flue catch on fire, close all windows and doors first, then hang a blanket in front of the grate to exclude all air. Water should never be poured down the chimney, as it spoils the carpets. Coarse salt thrown down the flue is much better.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—It is said that more gold pens are made in New York than in all other cities in the world.

—An ornithological expedition to the country about Kina-bula, the great flat-topped mountain of Borneo, has resulted in the discovery of twenty-one new species of birds, including what is described as a splendid new broadbill.

—The Charleston *News and Courier* urges that the South should manufacture every pound of cotton grown on its fields, and thus derive the whole profit from its principal agricultural product.

—There are 337 blast furnaces in operation in the United States, producing 125,539 tons per week, and 313 idle, with a weekly capacity of 122,042 tons. The anthracite capacity has increased from 33,602 tons weekly a year ago to 35,278 now.—*Public Opinion.*

—Some instructive observations on the supposed anti-malarial influence exerted by sunflowers have been made by the editor of the *Monthly Journal of Pharmacy*, who has found that a quarter of an acre of sunflowers will exhale in the form of vapor sixty-five gallons of water a day. This was in June, at a place where the mean mid-day temperature was only seventy degrees Fahrenheit.

—Stormy Seas.—The annual average of dangerous storms in different seas and gulfs has been tabulated by Mr. W. Doberck, of the Hong Kong observatory, as follows: Arabian sea, 70; Bay of Bengal, 115; Southern Indian ocean, 53; Java sea, 12; China sea, 214; Gulf of Mexico, 355. In the Antilles the maximum frequency is in August; in the China sea, December; Java sea and Southern Indian ocean, February; Bay of Bengal, October; Arabian sea, June. —*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—By observing how far the sun has to sink beneath the horizon before the topmost summit of the air is cut off from its rays, the conclusion has been arrive at that the greatest upward limit of twilight is some 378,000 feet, r nearly seventy-one miles above the ea level. It is a well-known fact that, y observing the earth's shadow on the noon during the time of eclipses, the nference came to be held by astronomers that the atmosphere must be sufficiently dense to produce twilight for at east 240,000 feet away from the earth's urface.—*Boston Budget.*

—German scientists have discovered a worm that devours steel rails. Railroad accidents at Hagan led to an investigation of the rails. After six months had elapsed the surface of the rails appeared to be corroded, as if by acid, to the extent of 100 yards. The rail was taken up and broken, and it was perceived that it was literally hollowed out by a thin gray worm. It is two centimeters in length and of the size of the prong of a silver fork in circumference. It is of light gray color and on the head carries two little glands filled with a corrosive secretion which is ejected every ten minutes upon the iron.

—Observations at Rothamsted, the celebrated farm of Sir John B. Lawes, in England, show that with an annual rainfall of a little less than thirty-two inches, each acre of land receives over fourteen pounds of pure chlorine every year in the rain water, or as much chloine as is contained in twenty-four pounds of common salt. The sulphuric acid which the soil receives from the same source amounts to upwards of seventeen pounds per acre annually, and the ammonia between two and three pounds. Thus it will be seen that the rain possesses distinct fertilizing properties apart from the necessary moisture which it supplies.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

Increasing Danger of Tape Worm.

In the Texas grazing region, from which has sprung, within the last two decades, the entire stock of range cattle of the western states and territories, the beef tape worm is a most common occurrence. In fact, I do not believe I exaggerate when I say that at least every fifth person is afflicted. The cause of this is that on open ranges the eggs of tape worm are most easily and widely distributed, and hence the cattle more frequently become infested with cysts. Stall fed cattle, on the other hand, where the water is usually less subject to contamination, and the food cleaner, are only seldom infected, and hence tape worm was not so prevalent in regions where the latter were used.

In the last few years, however, the shipment of range cattle, by means of refrigerator cars, has become the chief beef supply of the east, and the danger and frequency of tape worm greatly increased. Of course no one should stop the use of well cooked meat on this account, but rare and half cooked meats can easily be avoided.—"R. T. H." in Science.

Forgetting Their Own Language.

The Germans of St. Louis find it very difficult to prevent their children, born in this country and educated in English public schools, from forgetting their own language. In a great many German families the children are forbidden to speak English in the house and are punished if they do. My father, for instance, has a system of fines and punishments for speaking anything but German in the house, which he applies to all the members of his family. All the older sons and daughters, who are either given an allowance of money or are making money for themselves, are fined five cents for every English word they utter in the house, and the smaller children are punished in various ways. If they are sitting at the table when the forbidden word is spoken, they are sent away without their meals. In this way all of our family have preserved their fluency in German speaking, but they speak English by choice.—Globe-Democrat.

The "Sea Shell Mission."

Among the many curious missions to be found in London is the "Sea Shell Mission." According to a statement in a London paper, this mission has distributed over 10,000 boxes and bags of shells, which represent over 4,000,000 shells, to as many poor, sick and invalid children in London and elsewhere.—Public Opinion.

Tenure of Human Life.

Dr. Barr favors 100 years for the tenure of life, but makes these divisions: Boyhood, 10 to 15; youth, 15 to 25; manhood, 25 to 55; maturity, 55 to 75; ripeness, 75 to 85, and old age from 85 upward. Professor J. R. Buchanan places the attainable limits of longevity at 140, and he cites the fourteen people of that age found in Italy by a census under one of the later Roman emperors.—Brooklyn Eagle.

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A diamond weighing a carat and a half was recently found in a gravel mine in California.

—The importation of American flour into the United Kingdom so far this year has largely exceeded last year's receipts.

—The first book containing musical characters was issued in 1495 from the press of the celebrated "Wynken de Worde."

—It is said that not less than two million pounds of dried sage leaves are used annually in the United States for various purposes.

—Mrs. Flora, the wife of a merchant at Sand Hill, Ky., walked up to Tom Miller a few days ago and filled his mouth full of dough with her fist.

—Susan Cooley, of Analomink, Pa., arose in her sleep, climbed upon the cowcatcher of a Philadelphia & Erie engine, and took a ten-mile ride at thirty miles an hour before she awoke.

—A new substitute for cloth or leather for use in the bookbinding industries is a substance made by preparing fibers of linen, cotton, wool, wood and such materials with a solution of albumen and glycerine. This is said to be absolutely water-proof.

—An old man dressed in white duck was selling needles and other articles in Warren, Pa., the other day. He had a wheel-barrow on which was loaded his stock in trade. He said he had pushed his paddy carriage all the way from Ohio and was on his way to New York City.

—The San Francisco *Alta* boasts that the voting citizens of that city come from sixty different political divisions of the world, Egypt being about the only country not represented. The "American" party certainly stands a poor chance in a city where there are 23,348 citizens of foreign nationality and 25,236 born in the United States.

—To sharpen razors, says the *Electrical Review*, place in water to which has been added one-twentieth of its weight of hydrochloric acid, removing after one-half hour, wipe and rub upon hone. The acid acts like a whetstone and corrodes the whole surface uniformly. The process never injures good blades, and often improves bad ones.

—At Kirkwood station, N. J., recently, Frank Besse, colored, twenty-three years old, jumped from the Atlantic City express, which just then was making forty-five miles an hour. He landed squarely on his head in a dry ditch; rolled over, got up and walked to Camden. "His head was slightly cut," says an awe-struck reporter, "and one leg was bruised, but otherwise he was uninjured."

—At Monticello, Fla., a day or two ago Dr. G. B. Glover extracted from the back of a negro man named Kiah Hall a piece of knife-blade two inches long which had been placed there four years ago by a colored man named James Miller. Kiah had not the remotest idea that he was carrying cold steel in his body, and went to the doctor with the idea that a boil was developing. He was mad when he found that he had been taking care of Jim Milber's knife-blade for four years.

—A Georgia mule fell into an old well thirty feet deep. He took his position in a sitting posture and was the unwilling "monarch of all he surveyed" until his excited owner summoned a posse to his aid. A rope was tied around the body of the mule and he was drawn to the top of the well. The rope broke and the mule again went to the other end of the well. A second attempt was successful. He leaped to his feet and commenced feeding on grass as though nothing had happened.

—Dooly County can boast of the tallest man as well as the smallest woman in Georgia. Sam Cason stands in his stocking feet seven feet and two inches and there is room enough for several more inches. Cason is so slim that he hardly casts a shadow, but he can get over ground about as fast as a locomotive. Mrs. A. Hall has a daughter, Anna, that was born in 1872; consequently she is fifteen years old, yet is only thirty inches in height. She goes about her household duties like a little lady, but, being so small, she is not required to do much. She is about the smallest woman in the world.

THE CHLORAL HABIT.

A Drug That Should Not Be Taken Without a Physician's Advice.

Chloral hydrate is one of the best sleep-producers known to science. It leaves few pernicious after effects, and does not lessen pain like opium or produce the delightful, dreamy condition that follows the use of the last-named drug in many people. As taken by some as an habitual dose to induce sleep it is not free from danger. Sleep should be natural in order to be refreshing. The effect of chloral is to induce an artificial condition resembling natural sleep in some respects, but not giving the weary brain all the rest it needs in order that waste of substance shall be followed by complete repair. The chloral habit is not easily formed, for the taste of the mixture in which it is necessarily given is not pleasant. There are instances of it being formed and the consequences are mental and physical debility, the former sometimes amounting almost to complete imbecility. Like the other drugs of its class, it should not be taken except by the advice of a competent physician. Insomnia—sleeplessness—is better treated by exercise carried to fatigue, by baths, avoidance of stimulants, including tea and coffee, and by methodical attention to diet, ventilation of sleeping apartments, and massage when necessary, than by any of the drugs which produce a condition more or less closely imitating sleep.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

—The question is often asked, in regard to the pronunciation of Latin, How do the majority of American colleges teach it? According to the most reliable statistics, 155 of the entire number, 333, pronounce by the Roman method, 144 by the English method, and 34 by the Continental.—*Christian Union.*

A SCIENTIST'S WARNING.

Synopsis of a Remarkable Lecture Delivered by Dr. H. E. Hammond Before the National Scientists' Convention.

"We call this an 'age of progress,' and so in many respects it is, but I do not hesitate to declare most emphatically that in many things that constitute TRUE happiness we are simply children. Let us see: We are startled constantly by the sudden death of some man who seemed the picture of health. He thought he was well. Occasionally his appetite was poor, but then in a few days afterward it was ravenous. He felt strange pains shooting through his body, but as they did not stay long he forgot them. His head pained him periodically, he was somewhat paler than common, and was unaccountably tired, but he felt comparatively well and vigorous. And yet he suddenly died! It is a shame to our boasted civilization."

THE SUDDEN DEATH.

Dr. Hammond then instanced a number of persons well known to him who had died in great agony, although they had experienced few symptoms and little pain, and continued:

"Why is it that so many little children are to-day stunted, and apparently blighted for life? Because those early and inevitable diseases, measles, scarlatina, etc., have so weakened certain organs that nature cannot do her work, and the child languishes, perhaps dies. Look at the list of women who die in childbirth, and why is it? Simply because their maternal organs have been so weakened by the most terrible of all diseases that they cannot withstand the fearful sudden strain that is brought to bear upon them. How many women escape monthly agonies? And yet nature never intended that pain or inconvenience should attend the operation of her natural laws. The solemn and terrible fact is that men and women drag along, die, and are buried, and their friends and the doctors say heart disease, apoplexy, pneumonia, congestion, convulsions, when the cause lay far back of these things and was Bright's disease of the kidneys. That was the inward cause; these are the outward manifestations. Every disease must have a root, just as certainly as every plant. Kidney disease is the great root from which most modern diseases, no matter what their name may be, actually spring.

"But because the kidneys are so important, so delicate, and so powerful, they require the greatest care in treatment. Ever since the day when Dr. Bright discovered the connection between morbid outward symptoms and internal decay, physicians, scientists, and chemists have sought for a pure and powerful relief. It has been a difficult, often a fruitless search. Many remedies are now before the public, but so far as I have been able to learn by chemical analysis and actual test, only one possesses absolute merit and power. I have seen a number of cases, and learned from unquestionable sources of many others, where the preparation Hunt's Remedy has been almost remarkable in its results. One case in particular was that of a prominent banker residing in New York, whose family physicians, assisted by the best counsel that city could produce, declared his case to be hopeless, and who was afterward restored to perfect health by the means I have named. I have not hesitated to use it freely among my patients, and from the results I have secured, I shall continue to do so."

THAT PUNY CHILD.

The doctor explained how men and women should live in order to meet this terrible malady, and instanced several additional cures which had followed the use of the remedy before referred to. In concluding he said:

"If men and women could only be aroused to a realization of their actual danger; to a sense of what is before them unless they take prompt and proper action, and then by a correct course of life and the use of just the right means seek to prolong their lives, most of the present suffering and untimely deaths might and would be avoided."

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—There are 2,000,000 men engaged in the building trades in the United States.

—The cost of the recent coke strike to the men and operators is estimated at $2,000,000.

—There are 108 cotton mills in the South. Georgia heads the list with 36, Tennessee comes next with 27, and Alabama 20.

—A physician living near the sea says that during the past five years he has noted the hour and minute of death in ninety-three patients, and every one has gone out with the tide, save four who died suddenly by accident

—It is reported that a rich American is about to establish a paper factory at San Luis Potosi, Mexico, with a capital of at least $500,000. The principal material used will be "tochugilla," a fibrous plant which grows abundantly in that section.

—About midway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, Prince Putiatin has made the important archæological discovery of an image of the constellation of Ursa Major engraved on a grindstone of the Stone Age. A similar discovery had already been made near Wellmar in Germany.

ANOTHER OMAHA BOY WINS A PRIZE.

Oscar Groshell, a salesman in Richardson's wholesale drug house who was the lucky-holder of ticket No. 46,856 which drew one-tenth $2,000 of the $20,000 capital prize in the drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery on the 9th ult., was called upon by a representative of the *Bee*, to whom he said that he had held tickets in the lottery since last January and drew a prize at each drawing. The first time he got $5, the second $30, the next $15, then $10 and the last before this time $5.

He says that he is not alone in the tickets but that the young men of the house have formed a syndicate and have invested $150 in tickets this month. One thing strange about our last drawing was that a young man clerking in a drug house in Shelton sent me $5 to be invested with our money. Along with the money came the note, that he hoped it would win as he wanted to take another course of lectures in a medical college but did not have money enough. I invested for him and he got $200 out of the prize and is now in a Chicago medical college taking his course.—*Omaha (Neb.) Bee*, Sept. 10.

Science Knocked Out.

Railroad Engineer—You say I am color blind because I call that red zephyr blue, do you?

Great Scientist—Yes sir, you are color blind.

"I say that zephyr is blue and you say it's red; now how do you know it isn't blue?"

"Any one with good sight can see that it is not blue; it is red."

"Did your wife ever send you to the store to match zephyr?"

"Y-e-s."

"Did you ever succeed, Mr. Scientist? Tell me that."

"No."

"There now!"—Omaha World.

He Wanted Matters Understood.

"Say, mister," said an excited man, as he rushed into police headquarters, "I want you to hurry up and arrest a young feller by the name of John Simpkins."

"What for?"

"He ran off with my daughter and a stole a couple of my horses to run off with."

"Certainly; we will do our best. A man that runs off with a girl ought to be punished with great severity."

"Yes, but say, mister, I don't want ye to git this thing wrong; it's the horses I want him arrested for."—Washington Critic.

"Be wise with speed;
A fool at forty is a fool indeed!"

So said Young. Straw's show which way the wind blows, and there are a score of symptoms any one of which shows the existence of catarrh. Neglected, it will rob the blood of its purity and the system of its strength. Get Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It cures even long-standing cases, as thousands testify, and should be used for colds in the head, which often result in confirmed catarrh.

An exchange, announcing the close of the Medical Congress at Washington, heads the article: "The Doctors Mission Ended." This looks like a grave mistake.

WRETCHED, INDEED,

Are those whom a confirmed tendency to biliousness, subject to the various and changeful symptoms indicative of liver complaint. Nausea, sick headache, constipation, furred tongue, an unpleasant breath, a dull or sharp pain in the neighborhood of the affected organ, impurity of the blood and loss of appetite, signalize it as one of the most distressing, as it is one of the most common, of maladies. There is, however, a benign specific for the disease and all its unpleasant manifestations. It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily felt, thorough and benign. Besides rectifying liver disorder, it invigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseases. Moreover, it is the grandspecific for fever and ague.

A muzzled dog trotting down the street attracted the attention of a 5-year old, who observed: "Gosh! mother, that dog's got his bustle on the wrong end."

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are of great service in subduing Hoarseness. *Sold only in boxes.*

A FACT TO BE REMEMBERED.

Do not be deceived by misrepresentation. Ask your druggist for ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute. ALLCOCK'S PLASTERS are a purely vegetable preparation the formula of which is known only to the manufacturers. Their valuable curative qualities are due to the employment of the highest medical and chemical skill. They act safely, promptly, and effectually. Over 1,000,000 persons have been cured by ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS.

News comes from Paris that the bustle is to be much reduced in size. Thus does Fashion's decree cast a stumbling-block in the path of female smugglers.

"O, IT WAS PITIFUL!"

Of course it was! He tried one remedy after another, and finally gave up and died, when his life might have been saved by taking Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery"—the great "Consumption Cure"—which, if promptly employed, will soon subdue all threatening symptoms, such as cough, labored breathing, night-sweats, spitting of blood, etc., and restoring waning strength and hope, effectually stop the poor consumptive's rapid progress grave-ward. Is it not worth trying? All druggists.

"The story of a worm that eats steel rails is now declared to be a hoax." This surprises us. We supposed it was an infernal lie.

Relief is immediate, and a cure sure. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. 50 cents.

"CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED."

Dr. J. S. Combs, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given Scott's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and Emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine."

Its thousands of cures are the best advertisement for Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

BABY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSED PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.

FOR CLEANSING, PURIFYING AND BEAUTIFYING the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the CUTICURA REMEDIES are infallible.

CUTICURA, the great SKIN CURE, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients.

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Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

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FREE By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O

$5 To $8 a Day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horses feet. Write BREWER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

STEINWAY, KRANICH, PEASE & BACH, Gabler, Romish Pianos; Burdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MAITLAND GRAY CO. 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

SURE CURE DISCOVERED FOR CATARRH
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In each town in this county to represent us. You can make money fast by devoting all or part of your time to the business.
For the next 30 days we will send an Outfit and SILVER WATCH FREE!
Send your address to Hobb's Medicine Co., P. O. Box 1706 San Francisco, Cal.

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For three weeks I was suffering from a severe cold in Head and pain in temples; after only six applications of Ely's Cream Balm I was relieved; every trace of my cold was removed.—Henry C. Clark, 1st Division N. Y. Appraiser's office.
HAY-FEVER
A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

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is a combination of Phosphorus, Albumen, Protogon, Lime, Soda and Iron, which act on the Brain, Nerves and Stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting Digestion, Curing Dyspepsia, in every form, Headache, Neuralgia, Insomnia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration and Impotence. In Hysteria and Epilepsy its effect are magical. In Consumption its nutritive qualities are beyond comparison with other preparations. Its action is shown by the increasing strength and weight of the patient, and the loss of cough and night sweats. It is a brain, nerve, and life giving tonic. Price, $1.50 per bottle.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. in stamps to us for particulars in LETTER by return mail. NAME PAPER.
Chichester Chemical Co.,
2313 Madison Square, Philada., Pa.
Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

Dr. PARDEE'S REMEDY is The Greatest Blood Cleanser.
Cures Spring Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Ciatica, Rheumatism, Constipation AND REGULATES The Kidneys & Liver.
One bottle taken according to directions will give better results than a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or any of the so-called Blood Purifiers with which the market is glutted. At Druggists, price $1.00 per bottle.
$500 REWARD
will be paid for any case of Rheumatism which Dr. Pardee's Remedy, properly administered, fails to relieve.

YOUR CATARRH Can be Cured.
THE Carbolic Smoke BALL
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Ask Your Druggist For It!

ASTHMA Relieved in Five Minutes.
HAY FEVER. Cure Guaranteed if Taken in Time
BRONCHITIS, Cure Warranted.
DEAFNESS Cured in Three to Six Months.
Diphtheria, Croup, Neuralgia, Headache, Sore Throat Speedily Cured.
Invaluable Remedy! Patented April, 1886.
Price of Treatment, $3.00; (Smoke Ball, $2.00; Debollator, for Internal Use, $1.00.)
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CURES ALL HUMORS,
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"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and vital strength, will be established.
CONSUMPTION,
which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. PIERCE thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the
Liver, Blood, and Lungs.
If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed.
For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.
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Send ten cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's book on Consumption. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, BUFFALO, N. Y.

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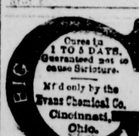
is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption. Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.



G has taken the lead in the cure of that class of maladies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.
G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the age. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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AS TO EQUAL RIGHTS.

The Banner Generally Found at the Head of the Procession.

It is wrong to consider the variety of equality contemplated by the Declaration of Independence as likely in any way to be mistaken for a kind of communism of brains. We can safely say that the time will never come when the men with vast aggregations of brains will have to divide up with those who simply have an opening for brains. That kind of communism would be a mighty good thing, however, for the people who claim that political equality is a chestnut.

If the man who dreads the day when equality is a settled fact could work it some way to have brains divided up equally and could be around when the division is made he would be ahead.

But the equality referred to in the Declaration is not that kind. It is the kind that does not chisel out a poor man's vitals in the matter of wages and then compel him to buy every thing he needs of his employer at a big price. It is the kind that protects the toiler who appeals to the law as promptly and efficiently as it does the swollen, stiff-necked imitation Lord, with his hired brains and his bogus crest.

Equality in America ought to mean that the bravest, ablest and best men should rule the State and the Nation. Then the United States Senate will not look like a mass-meeting of plumbers.

When equality is better understood and becomes something besides an empty name, the term "political pull" will lose its significance, and the average voter will not even need a political pull to operate an election day cigar.

There has never been a better banner to fight under since the world began than that of freedom and equality before the law, and the banner that has this device written on it in a plain, running hand will generally be found at the head of the procession.

The man who is born in America finds, as soon as he does so, that he has in his inside pocket a small package of inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. If he happens to be born into our set he uses these inalienable rights with perfect impunity, swapping about among some of his more unfortunate companions until he also has their inalienable rights. He then proceeds to make a nuisance of himself.

Universal equality before the law has not been asserting itself very much lately, but the man who treads on the tail of his coat is liable not to get home in time for lunch, and when he does get home the chances are that he will bring a lobe of his liver with him in his pockt-handkerchief.

There is a little contemptible fear lurking about in the breasts of a few one-horse Americans that some one may spring suddenly upon them and charge them some day with being the equal of somebody.

Their fear is entirely groundless. They can go to bed every night perfectly secure in the comforting consciousness that they will wake up in the morning perfectly free from any such charge, and no man will ever go to them and insist on an equal division of brains with them unless he is a man whose brains are so abnormally large that they actually pain him.—*Bill Nye, in N. Y. World.*

TECHNICAL POINTS.

A Very Smart Lawyer Who Got a Dose of His Own Medicine.

A sensational breach of promise case was on trial not long ago in East Tennessee. One Reuben Barnes was placed on the stand, and when the attorney asked him a question which he did not understand he asked for an explanation before answering. "Mr. Barnes," replied the attorney, who was getting very angry, "that is a technical point in law that you need know nothing about. You will please tell this court and jury what you saw with your own eyes on the last Sunday evening in May as you passed through the orchard toward the calf lot." "Wall, I saw Dick and Sarah sitting under an apple tree." "What were they doing?" "They 'peared to be sittin' 'longside each other on an old sassafras stump." "Was there any thing in their actions to indicate that they were engaged in more than a friendly conversation?" "Wall, yes," slowly ejaculated Barnes, while the whole court and spectators held their breath, "I seed 'em gum-suckin', lally-gaggin' and sich." "Now, sir," exclaimed the lawyer, jumping to his feet, will you please tell me what you mean by lally-gaggin'?" "That, sir," replied the witness, imitating as far as possible the pompous tone of his interlocutor, "is er tecker-nickle pint in courtin' that you needn't know nothin' about!" It was too much even for the sedate old judge, and the scattering locks bobbed up and down on his bald pate as he screened his face behind a law book and laughed until he cried. As for the crowd—well, as soon as the judge could regain his self-control court adjourned for dinner.—*Philadelphia Call.*

Majesty of the Law.

It is generally a good indication when a man magnifies his office. A simple-minded and honest German, having been called upon to quell a disturbance in a western town, undertook his official duty with courage and zeal.

Seizing a member of the "disturbing element" by the collar at the back of his neck, he was met with the indignant demand; "Who's got hould of me? Who's houlding me?"

"You wand to know who haf got holdt of you, hey? Now I shoost told you! It was der Shtate von Ohio!"—*Youth's Companion.*

E CHAMPION LIAR.

The snake liar and the fish liar, both bowed in their gray old age,
Came traveling back from their journeys wide, from their earth wide pilgrimage;
A tear drop stood in the snake liar's eye, and the fish liar groaned in pain,
And a deathlike look of infinite grief came over the face of the twain.

"I cannot compete with the modern lie," the sad eyed snake liar said,
"In its limitless length, and breadth, and depth, and I wish that I were dead;
For I stand rebuked with a shame faced look 'neath the triumphant gaze of the eye
Of the newspaper affidavit liar with his circulation lie!

"For the snake liar, and the fish liar, and the horse liar own his sway,
And the easy going liars who work by the job, and the liars who work by the day;
The traveling liar, old inhabitant liar, and liars of low degree,
And liars who lie for the fun of the thing, and liars who lie for a fee.

"The horse liar, the peach crop liar, the sea serpent liar and all,
With their wide, untraveled wastes of cheek, and their soundless seas of gall,
All bend the knee to the sceptered sway of this crowned and peerlesss one,
And the Father of lies looks cenderly down on his most accomplished son!" —Tid Bits.

CASHING A CHECK.

How a Gentle, Lovely Buffalo Woman Went About It.

A gentle, lovely woman entered a Main street bank yesterday. She wanted a check cashed, so she went to the receiving teller's window and thrust the check in. The teller shoved it back. "Next winder," said he. "Next winter! I can't wait till next winter," exclaimed the lady. "I said next winder," shouted the teller, "w-i-n-d-o-w, winder; tother winder." "Oh, yes, but this is the receiving window, isn't it?" "Yes, but you can't get any money here." "But I'm going to receive it, ain't I? "Not here you ain't; go to the other winder, lady, he'll fix you."

The lady was still uncertain, but she went and shoved in her check. The polite official thrust it back. "It's not indorsed, madam," said he. "Not indorsed! What does that mean?" "Is your name Tucker?" "P'raps it is and p'raps it isn't. What business is that o' yours?" "Is this your name on the face of this check?" "Yes, it is." "Well, you've got to indorse it." "That's what you said before. What do you mean?" "You must write your name across the back of it." "But my name's on it already." "Not on the back." "On the front." "That ain't enough; it must be across the back." "Oh, well, gi' me it."

She took it and carefully wrote her name upside down across the bottom of the check, and handed it in. "You indorsed it wrong, madam." "How'd I know how you wanted it?

WOMAN CASHING A CHECK.

Why didn't you tell me?" "I thought I did; here, write your name across the top, so," and the teller painfully showed her, and with much grading she complied. The teller thereupon cashed her check with two silver dollars. "I'm going to take these," she said. "Gi' me 'em." The teller sighed and gave her two six bills, whereupon she picked up her parasol and departed.—Buffalo Courier.

Some Hackneyed Names.

The casual visitor had dropped in to talk with the editor, and opened by saying: "I wonder why newspaper correspondents generally select such old, stale and hackneyed names as Veritas, Observer and Citizen?"

"I don't know. Taxpayer is another."

"Yes, and Vox Populi."

"And Justitia."

"And Junius."

"And Witness."

"I have brought you an article that may come in handy on a dull day."

"What name did you sign?"

"More Anon."—Lincoln Journal.

Extravagance in Dress.

Husband of Literary Woman—How are you coming on with your magazine article?

Literary Woman—I've got it almost finished.

"What is it about?"

"It denounces the extravagance in dress of our modern women."

"What are you going to do with the money you get from it?"

"I'm saving up to buy me a sealskin sacque."—Texas Siftings.

An Unjust Suspicion.

Wife (who has been very silent all through breakfast)—John Smith, you talked in your sleep last night about a Miss Ford. I distinctly heard you say that she was a daisy. And you the father of a family! Mother shall hear of this.

John (who had been to the races)—Miss Ford, my dear, is a horse.

Wife—John, love, let me send you some hot coffee.—Harper's Bazar.

But Two Painters in the World.

An admirer of Whistler said to him: "Ah, Mr. Whistler, I only know of two painters in all the world—Velasquez and yourself."

"Why," said Mr. Whistler in the softest tones, "why drag in Velasquez?"—The Epoch.

He Spoke.

He spoke, and yet I turned away my head,
And heeded not the murmur, soft and low,
The few words whispered as I turned to go,
The quick petition that his proud lips said.

I saw a flush of red across his cheek
That shone beneath his curls, by breezes stirred,
When, as his low, impassioned tones I heard,
I turned away my head and did not speak.

I could not see his eyes and say him nay;
The words he spoke I did not understand—
I only saw his mute, imploring hand,
Stretched in my pathway as I turned away.

He spoke again, and then I had my say.
I told him most emphatically, "No,"
And as I turned, this time resolved to go,
I mentioned that I wasn't built that way.

And yet you would have done the same, I know;
He was a shoestring fiend upon Broadway,
Who waved his wares forever and a day.
He made me tired and I just told him so! —Tid Bits.

THE SOCIETY GIRL.

Some of the Elements Essential to Her Success in Polished Circles.

Many people believe that the society girl is synonymous with "the tailor-made girl," that she who can lay claim to the most elaborate wardrobe, to the most ambitious tournure, to the latest Parisian wrinkle, to the services of the most extortionate *modiste*, may call herself a society girl; but while they are right in a degree, they leave out the essential elements. She is not merely a society girl by virtue of her clothes any more than she is a student on account of her library. Good clothes are very excellent as far as they go, and sometimes they do not go as far as they ought, and the society girl should take care not to follow this style too closely. She must have a rare fund of health to endure the wear and tear of the season—late hours, standing on her feet, thin garments, draughts, unwholesome food at unseasonable hours; she must attract, not on account of her toilettes—although there is no denying that a pretty and becoming costume shows art and enhances the peculiar charms of the wearer, if she happens to have any—and not always, by any means, on account of her beauty, since some of the most successful have been plain belles. But she must have tact and taste, and especially discretion; she must discover art and culture, and know how to keep the ball rolling under the most depressing circumstances; she must not only know how to talk, but how to listen eloquently; she must not be disputatious, nor seem to show too much earnestness in the vital questions of the day. Society is not the place in which to preach woman's rights or other hobbies; and she who would undertake to set a dinner-table by the ears, so to speak, with an expression of her deepest convictions, would be pretty certain to receive no second invitation. There are those who go so far as to say that the society girl should have no convictions but the conviction of her own acceptability. She may have interests, but no hobbies; at the same time she must not be shallow. Still, the girl who ignorantly aspires to society puts clothes first and culture last, has more or less contempt for every thing but her fallals. It is manner that carries the day, and good nature and kindness, even in society—the art of making others happy, of amusing without apparent effort, of being invariably agreeable. Moods should not belong to a society girl if she would be a success; she must allow herself to be bored with a smile, she must submit to disappointments with a *bonmot*, for society has its price like other worldly things.—*Harper's Bazar.*

THE DIVINING ROD.

How Water Was Found at the Avonmouth Docks, England.

One of the most recent triumphs of the divining rod in Britain has been at the Avonmouth docks. The company owning the docks having received an intimation that an American company proposed establishing a sugar factory near the docks, provided a good water supply could be secured, a certain Mr. Lawrence—who has the reputation of considerable success as a water finder—was engaged to examine the neighboring ground. In this case the rod employed was a piece of spring steel, which was bent to the shape of a horse shoe, as the searcher, holding his elbows close to his sides, began to walk slowly over the field. After a while the steel became so violently agitated and twisted itself with such force, that one of Mr. Lawrence's fingers was cut. He directed the company to commence boring at the spot indicated by the shedding of his blood, and the work was accordingly commenced. At the depth of one hundred and seven feet water was struck and has since flowed at the rate of a thousand gallons per hour. In New England also the location of wells is said to be frequently decided by the aid of the water twig. And, moving westward, we are told that the Southern Pacific and Central Pacific railroad companies have, in crossing arid plains, been glad to avail themselves of the services of the divining rod in order to successfully locate their artesian wells. Doubtless, ere long, this seemingly mysterious power will be scientifically explained. For the present, however, it remains among the number of unfathomed mysteries, of which a few still remain, to puzzle our wisest and to provoke the contemptuous sneers of those who (forgetting how little our great grandparents knew of the forces of steam and electricity and how certain it is that Nature still holds many a secret which science has as yet failed to discover) believe that whatever is beyond their own powers of understanding must necessarily be foolishness.—*Quiver.*

—Colored individual (recently engaged in stealing a watermelon, indignantly)—"Is you de gentleman dat fired dat bullet froo dis yer watermelon I hab under my arm?" Irate farmer—"Yes, I am." Colored individual—"Well, you clean done spiled de melon, an' come mighty nigh hittin' dis niggah shu! I isn't gwine to take de trouble to ca'y melons down to you' house no mo'."—*Harper's Bazar.*

—Even the farmer does not always have pure milk for his own use. The quality of the food, condition of the animals, purity of the water, the atmosphere of the stables and the habits of the person who performs the milking are all important factors, and affect the quality of the milk. No two cows give milk of the same quality, while farmers differ in their modes of feeding their animals.—*St. Louis Republican.*

STILLWATER'S SENATOR.

Some of E. W. Durant's Jokes Told at Long Branch.

E. W. Durant, Stillwater's senator and joker, has been on a summer trip to the sea shore with his wife, and if the stories that come floating in from Long Branch are all true he had a good time. One day at table a big musquito of the Jersey breed lighted on the senator's hand. With an expression of horror and amazement on his countenance the senator beckoned to a waiter and inquired:

"What is this animal?"

"What is it? Why, it's a skeeter. Didn't you ever see a skeeter?" replied the waiter.

"Kill it!" commanded Durant.

The waiter obeyed.

"Remove the corpse."

The waiter gave the senator's hand a brush with a napkin.

"Well, I never saw anything like that before!" solemnly remarked the gentleman, who had been fighting musquitoes at Stillwater all his life.

On another occasion at table Mr. Durant observed sitting near him quite an old gentleman accompanied by a pretty young lady, who he correctly surmised was the old gentleman's bride. They were on their wedding trip. The senator gave his wife the wink and began to guy the ill assorted pair.

"Are you enjoying your wedding trip with me," he remarked to Mrs. Durant, "as well as you did the one you took with your first husband?"

He heard the old gentleman mutter between his teeth: "That's a devil of a question to ask a woman in this place."

The Stillwater senator gained fresh inspiration from this, and the way he played the game of a second husband on a wedding trip was a surprise to the whole table. The old man and his darling, however, failed to relish it, and blushed with an intensity that caused the ice cream to melt.—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

A little girl, who wanted to describe the absent mindedness of her uncle, said: "His remember is so tired that he has to use his forget all the time."—Boston Journal.

"Mamma," said little Flossie, who was more or less busy at her morning toilet, "can I kiss Fido on the nose?" "Yes," replied the indulgent mother, who was feeding Fido a French chop, "but not until you are dressed, dear, and have your face washed."—New York Sun.

"What a splendid parrot that is of Brown's! So intelligent, you know!" "Intelligent? Why, one would almost think him human. He repeats everything he hears."—Boston Traveler.

In the island of Sumatra a flower grows which is nine feet in circumference and weighs fifteen pounds. When a Sumatra dude goes to the theatre he has his boutonniere brought in by an able bodied valet.—New York Tribune.

In the west "razzooper" has taken the place of the word boom.

The manager of a Los Angeles newspaper sent out the following notice on a postal card: "The real estate boom has robbed us of our editor, printer and office boy, and the manager having opened a real estate office, it has become necessary to suspend the publication of this journal until all hands have become millionaires, which, of course, will be in the near future. Until then fraternally yours."—Exchange.

Long John Wentworth, of Chicago, says "the summers nowadays are nothing. On June 28, 1842," he continues, "I was living on the Cooley farm, near where Kinsley's restaurant now stands. It was so hot that we had to hang the thermometer in the well and keep fanning it to prevent it from bursting."—Exchange.

Mr. Carter Harrison was one day talking about the boys of Chicago whom he knew. After naming scores of them and dwelling on the characteristics of each he said: "And then there's my boy Cato." For a moment he paused and then added: "Well, Cato Harrison's the only boy in Chicago whom I don't know!"—New York Tribune.

A President's Precaution.

Cashier—Mr. Draft, I wish a vacation. A brother of mine is to be married at Montreal the last of next week, and I hope to be present at the wedding.

Bank President—Very well, I'll see if we can arrange it.

C.—Thank you.

B. P. (returning to his private office and accosting his secretary)—William, I wish you to call in Mr. ——, the expert accountant who examined the bank's books last year, and tell him I will require his services for a few days; and also step into Pinkerton's and have them send to me one of their most capable and trustworthy detectives.—Boston Budget.

A Tiresome Evening.

Omaha Girl—Isn't Mr. De Blank funny?

Omaha Youth—I noticed you seemed to think so.

"Why, he has kept us laughing half the evening. Didn't you enjoy his wit?"

"I found it very tiresome."

"Tiresome? Oh, you don't mean it. I know you have a keen appreciation of humor. Why didn't you enjoy Mr. De Blank's jokes?"

"Well, the fact is, he takes the same funny paper that I do."—Omaha World.

Sufficiently Descriptive.

A wee maiden, as many other small children have done, had the misfortune to fall down stairs the other day, and in landing at the foot that part of the anatomy commonly denominated the "funny bone" came in contact with the wall with more force than was calculated to make a comfortable impression. On being picked up and asked if she was hurt, she rubbed her arm for a moment and said: "No, but my elbow is awful dizzy."—Buffalo Courier.

Down at Long Branch.

Highwayman—Hold up your hands! Bill, cover him with that ere gun. Now, sir, shell out.

Gamboge (with a hollow laugh)—My dear fellow, I've been here four weeks.

Bill (in the bushes)—Let him pass, Jim. He ain't got nothin' valuable about him.—Philadelphia Call.

A Poor Excuse Is Better Than None.

Jack—Ethel, I'm ashamed of you. I saw that Frenchman in the conservatory kissing you repeatedly. Why didn't you tell him to stop?

Ethel—I couldn't, Jack.

Jack—You couldn't? Why not?

Ethel—I can't speak French.—Judge.

By Moonlight.

Mr. B.—I think I fancy guitar music best by moonlight; don't you think it lovely?

Miss L. (of Chicago)—Ay, yes; his waltzes are certainly divine, are they not?—Judge.

Loves Her for Her Worth.

Joggs thinks his girl the pride of earth—
He pictures her in glowing colors,
And loves her for her modest worth
(Said to be thirty thousand dollars).
—Tid Bits.

CRUEL DECEPTION.

How a Real Estate Buyer Took Advantage of a Southern Gentleman.

A man stopped near Patterson's bayou and thus addressed an old fellow who stood with his arms resting on a fence:

"Do you live here?"

"Don't see me dyin' here, do you?"

"Ah, you are sportive. I have heard of this neighborhood and have the names of several people. Where is J. B. Mucle?"

"Dead."

"Ah?"

"Ah, hah."

"What was the matter with him?"

"Sick."

"What sort of sickness?"

"Swamp fever."

"Let's see," consulting a scrap of paper; "where is Tom W. Buck?"

"Dead."

"What did he die of?"

"Swamp fever."

"Humph. Where can I find Sim Bly?"

"In the graveyard."

"Swamp fever?"

"Yes."

"Do you know any thing about Calvin Hunter?"

"Yes, laid him out."

"What was the matter with him?"

"Swamp fever."

"My friend, I have come into this neighborhood to buy land."

The native, smiling a welcome, replied: "We've got the finest country on earth, podner, right here. I've got two hundred and sixty acres that I'll let you have."

"How does it lie?"

"Fust-rate."

"How's the water?"

"Best in the world."

"Land rich?"

"Cream couldn't hold a lightning-bug to it."

"How is this neighborhood in the way of health?"

"Sweet as a pre—finest you ever saw."

"No chills?"

"Not a one."

"Fever of any kind?"

"Not a feve."

"What about those fellows that died?"

"Hah—oh, them fellers. W'y, you see they—they—w'y, they oughter died."

"That's all right, but I don't believe I want any land round here."

"You don't! W'y confound your ugly hide, w'y didn't you tell me at fust that you thought o' buyin' land an' I wouldn't a said nothin' about them fellers dyin'. Blast your hide, you go around the country takin' advantage o' fellers this way. You don't know how to treat a gentleman. Move on now, or I'll hurt you. Come cheatin' me out of a sale. Move on, I tell you."—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

INFLUENCE OF FLOWERS.

The Cheapest and at the Same Time Most Elevating of Pleasures.

Since the earliest ages of the world flowers have borne an important part. They were dedicated to the gods. Venus is represented wearing a garland of roses; Juno holds a lily in her hand, and Ceres is adorned with bearded wheat and corn poppies. In the days of Roman and Athenian luxury and refinement, flowers held an essential place in festivities and religious exercises; they were heaped upon altars, bound to the heads of beasts which were sacrificed to appease the wrath of the gods, and wreaths were worn not only by women, but also by men, whose heads were crowned with flowers upon all festive occasions. As many people made a business of raising and arranging flowers in those ancient times as at the present day, and every occasion had its particular adornment.

All over the world flowers are planted, watered, weeded and cherished, and from their influences the hearts of thousands upon thousands are nourished and uplifted to a sense of a higher power. We can not enjoy our lives fully without flowers, and they are the cheapest of pleasures. A five-cent packet of pansy seed will give you at least twenty different varieties of purple and gold and lilac, and blue and cream color and white flowers, whose lovely faces will look up into your eyes with a beauty all their own. Five cents will purchase a packet of mignonette, of whose odor one can never tire. Women, therefore, can not plead poverty to excuse the flowerless condition of their surroundings, because even three or four can club together paying only ten cents each, and procure eight or ten varieties of seeds, which will give each person an abundance of plants. Cultivate but a few varieties as a beginning. You will receive a tenfold return for your labor. I have always said I should have a garden if I had to plant it in a wheel-barrow and trundle it around to catch the sunbeams.

Go into the woods in the early spring and carry a basket and trowel, and dig up some moss and fern roots with partridge berries intermingled; add to them some roots of the wind anemone and wood sorrel, wild violet and saxifrage, and plant them in a deep dish from your pantry if nothing better is obtainable, and keep them well watered in a sunny window where you can watch their growth and see the tender ferns unroll and the tiny flowers open; they will teach you a lesson of faith and love which you can never forget.—*American Garden.*

—While Richard Lyman, of Lockport, was in the act of throwing a ball to a baseman his arm snapped like a pistol explosion, and a physician who examined it pronounced it a complete fracture of the bone, produced by a peculiar twist.

ANTIDOTES FOR POISON.

Simple Remedies at Hand in Every Well-Regulated Family.

"More than two-thirds of the deaths from poison could be avoided if men and women would only acquaint themselves with the simple remedies always at hand in every well-regulated household."

The speaker was a house surgeon at a city hospital. "I see the names of six persons on this record of mine whom I know might have been saved had their friends or the police known what to do," he continued. "All six died because too much time was lost in notifying the police, calling an ambulance, and in getting the sufferers to the hospital. Paris green, rough on rats and laudanum seem to be the favorite poisons for suicide. For each of these poisons an antidote can be found in almost every household. The chief points in cases of poisoning are to encourage vomiting, and thus get rid of the substance; to counteract the poisons by antidotes, and to check death by the use of stimulants and artificial respiration.

"Rough on rats is simply arsenic. Hardly a day passes but some one suicides by its use. If on discovering that this poison has been taken the sufferer is given one or two raw eggs, and the eggs are followed up with large draughts of tepid water into which a tablespoonful of salt or mustard has been thrown, the stomach will usually throw the poison off. These, supplemented by a dose of castor oil, sweet oil or milk to offset the action of the poison, will usually save the life of the patient. The same treatment is the one to be followed when Paris green, opium, morphine, paregoric or laudanum is the poison used. When opium, morphine, paregoric or laudanum is swallowed, it is well to give a cup of strong black coffee after the emetic, to apply cold water to the head and neck, and to prevent sleep. These poisons represent the majority of those taken by accident, or by persons intent on suicide. When tartar emetic is taken, after encouraging vomiting, it is well to give milk and strong tea to drink. When poisons like mineral acids are used—such as aqua fortis and oil of vitrol—after an emetic solutions of soda, magnesia, and even of plaster scraped from the wall can be used with good effect. Oxalic and carbolic acid calls for the same treatment after using a little flour and water, the white of an egg, or castor oil in order to protect the gullet and walls of the stomach. When poison like caustic potash soda or lime is used, administer vinegar, lemon or orange juice in water, emetics and oil. If phosphorous is taken, like the ends of matches, for instance, keep up the vomiting and administer big doses of magnesia in water. Oils in such cases must not be used. For corrosive sublimate administer the white of an egg, flour and water, or milk, and then the emetic. In poisoning from chloroform or illuminating gas, let the patient have fresh air, loosen the clothing and dash cold water about the face and neck.

"All of these antidotes are, as a rule, always at hand, and if used will almost every time save the life of the patient and greatly facilitate the work of the physician when the case comes under his care."—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

Coins of Many Realms.

At the Colonial Exhibition in London mechanical begging-boxes, in aid of the London hospitals, were placed at various points. Some of these boxes were on the "put in a penny and the figure will work" principle. The following is a list of the contributions deposited in them: £404—which sum consisted of a few gold coins, a larger number of silver, but mostly of pennies, half-pennies and farthings; 287 old or defaced British coins; 423 foreign coins—Indian, Egyptian, French, Belgian, Swiss, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, Canadian, German, Austrian, Italian, Dutch, Straits Settlements, Spanish, Portuguese, American, Jersey, East India Company; one counterfeit florin; 11 metal tokens; 178 buttons of various patterns and substances; 30 disks resembling coins in shape made of metals, bone, india-rubber, cardboard, mother-of-pearl, chalk, sugar and glass, including three spectacle glasses and one lens; two rings, three links and many pieces of folded paper.—*N. Y. Post.*

A Canary's Four Notes.

In the song of a canary four notes are recognized by dealers, and they can tell by listening to it for a very few minutes whether the bird is German or American. They are the water note, which is a rippling, gurgling, attractive bit of warbling like the murmur of a rill; a flute note, clear and ringing; the whistling note, of the same class, but very much finer, and the rolling note, which is a continuous melody, rising and falling only to rise again. It is in the last-named note that the American birds fail. They can not hold it. Another difference between the two is that the German canaries are night singers—they will sing until the light is extinguished. But American birds put their heads under their wings with darkness.—*N. Y. World.*

A Candid Author.

A.—I see that in the preface to your book you state it is written to fill a long-felt want.

B.—Yes; and so it is.

"What do you mean by filling a long-felt want?"

"What do I mean? Why, I've been needing a square meal for the past two years. Don't you call that a long-felt want?"—*Texas Siftings.*

HOW TO MAKE JELLIES.

Helps and Hints for Young and Inexperienced Housekeepers.

In no part of the preserving does the inexperienced housewife have as many discouraging failures as in the making of jelly. She follows the rule explicitly given her by a woman who is famous for making clear, firm jelly, but even then does not succeed, and she wonders why it is. The experienced housewife comforts her with: "I had just such a time when I first undertook to make it; don't get discouraged; you'll get the knack of it by and by; it needs just so much practice." This is poor consolation to her, after wasting time, labor and fruit, to be told, that if she lives long enough, and throws away enough of time, labor, etc., she will succeed in the end. The housewife told her to boil it probably ten or fifteen minutes, and is surprised when told that by following this rule, she does not succeed. The neighbor here says: "I'm not so sure about the time, for you see I never go by time; I am so used to making it that I know when it is done by looking at it." A few more consoling remarks.

A young housekeeper writes to one of our household publications: "Will some one tell me what is the matter with my jelly, which isn't jelly at all," and received in reply, from one housewife: "You haven't boiled it enough;" and from another, "You have boiled it too much." Now she knew that one or the other of these two things she had done, and her object in asking the question was to try and find out which; but she is no nearer the truth than she was before asking, and the would-be jelly is very likely long ere this thrown away as a miserable failure. She evidently expected that they would tell her just how long she ought to have boiled it, which they, not knowing the kind of fruit she had used, could not do, but gave her their answers according to their own individual judgment.

Some housewives contend that the chief art in making jelly is to boil it continuously, slowly and gently, for half an hour, while others aver that the best jellies are boiled about five minutes. It is hard for the housewife having such rules before her to know which to follow, and the most sensible thing for her to do is to follow neither. There can be no rule as to the boiling time of jellies, as it must depend upon what kind of fruit is used. The juice of some fruit, such as the quince, coagulates in much less time than the juice of others, consequently it requires less boiling. Then, again, some housekeepers use more sugar than others, which also makes a great difference in the time of boiling. The only reliable rule to follow, and one that never fails, is the old-fashioned molasses-candy test, of dropping a spoonful into cold water, or upon a cold plate, and if it "jells" it is done, but if it doesn't it requires more boiling.

In extracting the juice some use a little water to hasten the process, and with the larger fruit, such as apples, etc., this is very good, but with the smaller fruits (with the exception of the gooseberry, which is said to be better with a little water) no water should be used. Pick the berries over carefully, put in an earthen or crockery dish, mash well, cover, place in a kettle of boiling water, and keep it boiling until all the juice is extracted. Remove from the fire, strain through a fine sieve or flannel bag. The best authorities say that to have clear jelly it should be allowed to drain slowly through a flannel bag without squeezing it, as the squeezing is apt to make it muddy. In the amount of sugar to be used, housewives differ, but the majority agrees that a cupful of sugar to a cupful of juice is the right proportion, though in the case of blackberries and whortleberries, a little less sugar can be used. Put juice and sugar in a kettle, and boil, removing carefully the scum as it arises, until it is done. Place in jars or tumblers and put away to cool. The old way of putting a piece of paper soaked in brandy on top of the jelly, and pasting over the top of the glass a paper cover, is fast going out of use. Cotton batting is an excellent thing for covering these tumblers, used in the same way as for preserves. Melted paraffine is used with good success for the covering of jellies, and for durability and cleanliness should commend itself to all house-keepers. Melt the paraffine, and when the jellies are cold, pour it over the tops, and in a little while it will form a thin crust. Over this, across the mouths of the tumblers, tie paper covers, to keep out the dust, and put your jellies away. When they are wanted for use the paraffine can be very easily removed, and can be put away for use again, for the same paraffine can be used a number of times.

Perhaps many housekeepers do not know that green grapes make a much nicer jelly than riper ones. They should be picked just before they commence to turn. They make a beautiful, clear jelly, and have a delicious flavor, that the ripe ones do not possess. Another nice jelly is made from one-half whortleberries (huckleberries) and one-half green grapes.—*Boston Budget.*

A Fable for Fishermen.

A couple of Fish were Swimming about a Wharf one day when a Man sat down on the edge of the Planks and Dropped in his Hook and Line.

"See that?" queried one of the Fish. "He thinks to Play us for Suckers with a bare Hook. He has no bait on it."

"My son," responded the other, "he has no Idea of even getting a Bite. It is the Fish which men don't Catch that they Lie about."—*Detroit Free Press.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY NOVEMBER 26 1887

LONE PINE, Nov. 23, 1887.

ED. INDEPENDENT: I do not much like to intrude on your space, but I feel that the following few facts and figures should be brought before the voters of our Irrigation District. When the district was first talked of the cost of the proposed ditch was estimated at a sum not exceeding $90,000; now it has grown to $200,000. Let us see what it will cost the tax-payers of the district the first year: The interest on $200,000 at 6 per cent. for one year is $12,000; Mr. Seeley's title to the water will cost $7,000; the Secretary's salary will be $2,500; the Directors' services and advertising fees will not be less than $3,500, making a total of $25,000 to be paid at the end of the first year. During the following nine years it will cost us not less than from $18 to $20,000 per annum to keep things afloat, and this at the expiration of ten years will be in the neighborhood of $200,000, to be paid by annual taxation. As I understand it the principal it to be paid up during the next ten years, with the interest for that time, which interest, together with other expenses, will amount to about $100,000. It has been said that the bonds will not all be sold at once, but it is evidently the opinion of the Directors that the canal will cost very nearly the sum called for, and as the ditch is to be completed in two or three years I think my figures will be found not far wrong. Putting it in tabular form:

Bonds	$200,000
1st ten years interest, etc	200,000
2d do	100,000
Total	$500,000

These being my views I shall be compelled to vote against the issuance of the bonds at the coming election unless the matter be presented in a more favorable light.

Respectfully, J. R. TURNER.

Big Excitement.

A report from Prescott, Arizona, last Friday, says the excitement caused by the recent rich gold discoveries is increasing instead of diminishing. The mine belongs to Harlin and Barrington, and is on the Hassayampa river, ten miles south of Prescott. The ledge runs north and south, and can be traced two miles. The strike was made on the hillside, 200 feet above the level of the creek. At this point a small portion of the ledge can be seen about ten feet selow the surface. At this depth the vein is rich and literally filled with gold. The rock when broken hangs together by the gold it contains. Pieces of gold as large as $20 pieces can be seen all over the quartz. Within the last two days visitors to the mine have been numerous. Yesterday L. H. Wilson, Trafic Manager, and E. L. Low, Superintendent of the Prescott & Arizona Central Railway, went out to the mine. They reported that the facts have not been exagerated, and that the half has not been told. The owners of the mine have taken out several thousand dollars in the past week. It is nothing unusual for them to pan out $100 in gold in two hours in a common eight inch mortar. The product of the mine in gold exceeds the wildest dreams of Cortez and his followers.

Mr. Low telegraphs the following account of his visit, to the officials of the Santa Fe Railroad.

"A gold ledge twenty inches wide has been discovered ten miles west from Prescott, on the Hasayampa river, which averages $100.000 per ton. It is the greatest discovery of the age. L. H. Wilson, myself and others saw yesterday over $100 worth of pure gold pounded out in a common eight inch mortar inside of an hour. The ledge is one which has supplied the Hassayampa river, from which thousands have been taken out in the past twenty years by placer diggers. Any citizen will verify the above statement. Great excitement prevails."

A committee of citizens, who visited the mine yesterday, say that the reports have not been exagerated. The shaft is now down twelve feet. Very rich pocket ore was encountered at a depth of three or four feet, from which $3.000 or $4.000 were taken. The last shot at the bottom of the shaft blew out some remarkably rich rock

The general character of the rock is of a very high grade, and it may be truthfully said the prospect is the richest, as far as worked, that has ever been discovered in this section.

Preparations are being made to sink deeper on the vein. The mine bids fair to develop one of the richest in the world.

Loveliest Summer Resort on Earth.

The loveliest summer resort on earth is probably the plateau of Newera Ella, the "King's Summit," as the natives call it, in the highlands of southern Ceylon. Like the seat of the Olympian gods, it is above all earthly troubles. On "Ceylon's isle," it would be a mistake to suppose with the old hymn that "man alone is vile." In the lowlands there are not only scorpions, lamia ticks, venomous snakes, and thirty or forty varieties of mosquitoes, but landleeches, hastening through the grass with a cloth-measure movement—an alternate contraction and extension of their anatony. They introduce themselves in the lower garments of persons trespassing on their native jungles, and extract toll at the rate of an ounce of blood apiece.

But neither leech nor lamia ever visits the heights of the King's Summit. An elevation of nearly 6,000 feet so fully insures the plateau against the peril of climatic diseases that the recovery of lowland refugees generally dates from the second day of their arrival. The climate is that of a perpetual May—light showers now and then, but generally cool mornings and sunny afternoons, even in August, when the monsoon clouds brood over the coast plain and vent their electric wrath in thunder-claps resembling the crash of a volcanic explosion.—Dr. Felix L. Oswald.

A Method of Pneumatic Lighting.

A new method of lighting, called the pneumatic system, has been described by a Frenchman, M. Bender. He employes the fatty residues obtained from the rectification of crude mineral oils, through which he passes a current of air. The air takes up a definite quantity of this hydrocarbon, and the flame produced is very brilliant, giving off no smoke. Cheapness and immunity from explosions are advantages claimed.—Arkansaw Traveler.

CONSTRUCTING THE PANAMA CANAL.

What a Returned Employe Says of the Extravagance and Mismanagement.

Mr. A. P. Smith, of Salem, who for the past fifteen years has lived in South America, and more recently has been employed as an engineer by the Panama Canal company, has just returned from Aspinwall, and tells an interesting story in regard to the method of prosecuting the work on the great De Lesseps canal.

"I was making my way home from Cathagenia," said he to a reporter, "but, attracted by the financial inducements offered by the Panama company, I went to Aspinwall, and immediately secured employment as an engineer in that city. I remained a number of weeks, and should probably be there to-day, but that I fell a victim to the yellow fever, and on my recovery, finding that I could not stand the climate, I packed my chattels for home. During my stay I thoroughly inspected the canal, walking its entire length of fifty four miles.

"At present the outlook is bad, very bad. A great deal of money is being wasted, and it wouldalmost seem as if it were culpably wasted. That portion of the canal thus far completed is at the eastern end, and is a stretch about eleven miles long. Here the country is low and flat, the banks rising scarcely six feet on an average above high water mark, and the land is mostly of a clay formation. Through a country of this kind a cut eighty feet in width has already been made for a distance, as I have stated, of eleven miles. While forests have been cleared away, and other cuts have been made at various points along the fifty-four-mile line of the proposed canal, yet little more than the eleven miles already referred to has been accomplished, for reasons which I will make clear to you later on. For another half-dozen miles the diggers and dredgers will have comparatively easy work, because, for about that distance, the general character of the soil is similar to that already encountered. But harder work remains behind. About seventeen miles from the coast foot hills will be encountered, and the great mountain chain which runs through the continent from Alaska to Patagonia, is just beyond. Of course, that point has been selected for the bed of the canal where the mountains are the lowest, but cuts of 500 feet—and there will have to be several such—are no trifling matter, and can not be accomplished without great expense and considerable time. On every hand may be seen evidences of mismanagement and gross extravagance. Money is literally thrown away, and signs of "jobs" are more plentiful than mosquitoes in July. Much of the work is let out by contract, and all sorts and kinds of people secure the contracts."

"What sort of men are the employes?"

"The very scum of the earth," replied Mr. Smith. "Most of them are blacks, who recieve $2 per day, equivalent to something like $1.60 in our money. This means affluence to these men, and all higher grades of labor are paid proportionately. But the money is the only possible inducement, and the wages must necessarily be high to attract men to a region which will in all probability prove fatal to them if they remain there long. So the men and the women who come are the very lowest and vilest. Convicts and outlaws and prostitutes make up a large percentage of the sojourners there, and murder and arson are common. Police regulations are a farce, and justice is almost impossible to obtain."—Boston Herald Interview.

Arbitration in Trade Disputes.

M. Lockroy, the French minister of commerce and industry, has in preparation a bill on arbitration in trade disputes based on the English law, which he recently went to London to study.—Paris Letter.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 216.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
October 18, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that Josiah G. Dodge of Lone Pine, Inyo county, State of California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 216, for the S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 22, Tp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, the 3rd day of Decembe , 1887.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward J. Reynolds, Charles Mates, Manuel Silva and Joseph Blaney, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

PROBATE NOTICE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of John R. Hughes deceased.

Notice for publication of time appointed for probate of will.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 21st Day of November, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court-Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said John R. Hughes, deceased, and for hearing the application of John W. P. Laird and W. L. Hunter for issuance to them of letters testamentary thereon.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for Petitioner
Dated November 2, 1887.

NOTICE OF ELECTION

FOR VOTING BONDS TO THE

Irrigation Dist. No. I.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of Irrigation District No. 1, of Inyo county, State of California, that in accordance with an Act of the General Assembly of the State of California, entitled "An Act to Provide for the Organization and Government of Irrigation Districts, and to provide for the Distribution of Water thereby for Irrigating purposes," approved March 7, 1887, as set forth in Section 15 of said Act, an election is hereby ordered and will be held at the several places within said District, as hereinafter set forth, on

TUESDAY, November 29, 1887.

At which time will be presented to the electors of said District the question of issuing the Bonds of said District and selling the same for the purpose of raising money to procure and purchase water and to build and construct an Irrigation Ditch, as provided for in said Act, within the boundaries provided for by the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county in the formation of said District.

The amount of Bonds to be voted for and issued is Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. At such election the ballots shall contain the words: Bonds—YES, or Bonds—NO.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Act of the General Assembly of the State of California above referred to

For the purpose of holding said election, the following voting places are hereby established and officers appointed:

First Division—At the late residence of W. S. Morton. Inspector, Joseph Seely; Judges, M. Bush and David Hukill

Second Division—At the residence of S. A. Densmore. Inspector, S. A. Densmore; Judges L. Baxter and L. A. Anger.

Third District—At the former residence of H. L. Clark. Inspector, H. L. Clark; Judges, J. W. Symmes and Arthur Tanner.

Fourth Division—At the Halfway House. Inspecter, J. E. Shepherd; Judges, John Meyers and Thomas Hamilton.

Fifth Division—At the residence of A. C. Harvey. Inspector, A. C. Harvey; Judges, Timotny Richards and David Wells.

By order of the Board of Supervisors,

W. L. HUNTER, President.

A. R. Conklin, Secretary.

Dated November 1, 1887

ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, state of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said county as follows

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows

First Class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows

First Class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those dying business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 3. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $50 per and for each bowling alley, $15 per quarter for each alley; but no license must be granted for a term of less than three months

SEC. 4 For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performance, $7. And for each show for pay of any figures, puppies necromancers, mag class, wire or rope dancing, and sleight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this Section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, school, or other charitable enterprisments, by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter

SEC. 7 Every person who sells spirituous malt or fermented liquors, or wine in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and make the following payment

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,500 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $30 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales of less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter

SEC. 8 Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, [except Agricultural or Viticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under license] and all persons who keep horses or carriages for hire [except such as are used in the transportation of goods] must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates.

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $4 50 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $3 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding Section must not be in quantities of less than one gallon measure.

No license must be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines

SEC. 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and productions of this State must pay for a license $25 per month; and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $15 per month.

SEC. 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay therefor as follows

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $75.

Second. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $50

Third. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the third class and require a license of $40.

Fourth. At $25 and less than $50 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $25.

Fifth. At $15 and less than $25 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $15

Sixth. At less than $15 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $10

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each bull, $10.

A license for propagation obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further license or expense.

SEC. 12. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling for the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250 and unless said fine be paid shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 13 The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3769 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty days from its passage.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said county, at least two weeks

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county at a regular meeting of said Board October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes: Harger, Robinson and Eldred.
Noes: None. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

THOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

GRANT & CROUGH.
Real Estate & Mining Agency.
INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

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J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

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Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
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THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to no one on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and effect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

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Merchant,
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....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

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Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

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SELL EXCHANGE
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Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
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OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
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Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, SCOTLAND, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off from mankind as Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house. If they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it." JOHN R. DODGE, JR., Jeweler, Nodaway, Iowa, writes: "You asked what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Yes, it is the best machine ever invented by man. 24. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 32. If you run short, you can not buy more for money."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

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Send orders to
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Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
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Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

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in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

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Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

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Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
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PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
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INYO CO., CAL.
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J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law
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Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

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Physician and Surgeon,
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Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

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TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
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Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
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Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
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Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
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Low Rates.
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All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.

—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples,
Pears,
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Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.

Call and Look Over My Stock.

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Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April st, 1 8.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1. Leave—	To Mound House. No. 2. Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a m	5 50 p. m.
Dayton	9 45 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	11 55 a m	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p m.	11 40 a. m.
Luning	5 10 p. m.	9 50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6 10 p m.	9 10 a. m.
Belleville	7 45 p. m.	7 45 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p. m	Lv. 7 05 a. m
	No. 3. Leave—	No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville	7 45 a m.	5 00 p. m.
Boston	11 25 a m	1 15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.	11 20 p. m.
Averill	2 30 p. m	10 10 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	5 40 p. m.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downieville, Grantsville and Belmont

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

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Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO HIS extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n475tf

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO
BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n884m3*

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AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 26 1887

DIED.

MANROY—At Lone Pine, Novembar 18, 1887, Jesus M. Manroy, aged 78 years.

ARAMBULA—At Lone Pine November 19, 1887 Herardo Arambula, aged 31 years.

Thirty seven men are employed at the Standard mine at Bodie.

Tom Bastian is quite unwell and has been so for some weeks.

Miss Lively Hunt was recently married in Visalia. She caught him.

Mrs. Julia Church is down from Hawthorne on a visit with her mother, Mrs. Blair.

Mr. White Smith was in town yesterday; his teams are hauling ore from Darwin to Keeler.

There is not hay and grain enough in the south end of Owens valley to supply the local demand.

It is reported from Bodie that M. J. Cody will move to Bishop Creek and go into business.

Mr. F. J. Wall has gone to San Francisco to buy supplies for the mines and new mill at Panamint.

There is an increased demand in the east for small silver coins, and the banks are asking for silver dollars.

Miss Sophie Rhine, accompanied by her brother, Mr. Henry Rhine, has gone to San Francisco to spend the winter.

An Indian up at Mono Lake has got a new canoe; M. J. Cody lost one of his shoes on his way home from Independence.

Miss Naylor of Big Pine is telegraph operator at Independence during the absence of Mr. Henry Rhine at San Francisco.

Bonds of the Turlock, Stanislaus county, Irrigation District, were sold recently to the amount of $50,000, for 90 cents on the dollar.

Rev. T. E. Sisson will preach at the M. E. Church tomorrow, [Sunday] evening at half past seven o'clock. Sunday school at two o'clock p. m.

Surveyor Risk has reported that a pass with an easy grade has been found through the Sierra Madre Mountains for the Los Angeles and Salt Lake railroad.

Rails and ties have been delivered to put twelve hundred feet of tramway in the San Carlos mine, near Independence Station. Mr. Russell is pushing work vigorously.

Butter is in demand at Independence at sixty cents a roll. Eggs now sell for forty cents a dozen. A great deal more of both articles will be needed than are produced here.

Mr. G. Sanger on his place at Alvord has about 250 acres of grain planted. It is now up about six inches and growing rapidly. The alfalfa seed put in with the grain is also coming up well.

Last Saturday night the Dutch Steamer, W. A. Scholten was run into by the English Steamer Rosa Mary, near Dover, England, and one hundred and forty persons were drowned.

Northey, the tool of Morrow in bribing jurors, has been sentenced to serve nine years in the State prison. Now it will be a mockery of justice if the principal himself shall escape punishment.

There is an overplus of unskilled laborers in Los Angeles. First class workmen as carpenters, masons, painters, plumbers, zinc workers and cabinet makers can find employment at current wages. Poor workmen are not wanted at any price.

The number of people arriving in California is nearly two thousand each day. Not less than sixteen hundred of these come to the southern counties. When rail communication shall be made with Los Angeles hundreds of the strangers will swarm up into Owens valley.

Parnell says the effect of the coercion law in Ireland is, that for every offense against law committed before the enactment of the Coercion bill hundreds are committed now. The people have been taught the bad lesson that law may be successfully defied, and it is defied daily by thousands of men and by newspapers all over the country.

A Grand Jury in Arizona last week returned indictments against E. Low, Superintendent of the Prescott and Arizona Central Railroad, for burglary in the first degree for stealing a barrel of apples consigned to a merchant. The barrel head, with the consignee's name on it was found in Low's boarding house, where he sent the apples.

A suit has been brought to test the constitutionality of the irrigation law, known as the Wright law. It is expected that the Supreme Court will decide upon the case at an early day. If the law shall be declared unconstitutional, then all proceedings under it will be null and void. It will be of far more benefit to the State if the Court shall declare the law constitutional.

The Los Angeles *Express* estimates that five new buildings, with an average of nearly six rooms in each, are completed each day in the City. Putting the average cost of each building at $1 000, and this is very low, there would be $7 000 000 worth of new buildings erected in the course of the year. Yet with all this building it is impossible to house all the people who flock to Los Angeles; and not a store room is for rent in the City.

A great deal of fiddling is yet kept up on the Anarchist one string. It was not for being Anarchists, but because they were murderers, that the men were hung at Chicago. Andrew Jackson said Calhoun might say what he pleased about nullification, but if he committed an act of treason he would be hanged. It is the same with the Anarchists; it was not for their opinion, but for committing murder that they were punished.

Mr. C. Mates went to Panamint yesterday to look over the ground with a view to making a contract for packing ore and wood to the mill. Men who know the District well and who have handled much of the ore say there is plenty of ore available to keep the mill running a long time, even though no more should be discovered. A good deal of ore has already been shipped from the mines that went 275 ounces silver per ton.

John T. Irwin has gone to Panamint.

Old man Manroy, long a resident of Lone Pine, died there last week.

Max Cohn and Sam Gruber are developing a mine near Independence Station.

A litile fuss at Lone Pine; a little friendly advice and the affair settled amicably.

It is reported that the new railroad thro' Nevada will strike Nye county at Baxter Springs, eighteen miles south of Belmont.

Mrs. Bellah arrived at Independence at the begining of the week from her home in Kern county. She is visiting with her sister, Mrs. Roeper.

The Indians had a big time at Big Pine during the week. There was a "heap big eat" and a "heap big dance." Not a machada could be found to work for several days.

While assessment work was being done last week at the old Silver Sprout mine, west from Independence, some fine silver ore was found, mostly gray carbonate. The mine belongs to Henry Levy.

Grant & Crough offer several good properties for sale. Every one of the places offered will be a good investment. See description of properties in advertisement elsewhere.

W. Ham Hall, late State Engineer, has discovered by experimenting that an extensive artesian belt underlies the country between Los Angeles and Centinella Springs, and solves the problem that water can be obtained in that section by artesian wells.

Barnum's big show was destroyed by fire last Monday, at Bridgeport, Connecticut. Elephants, lions and other animals got out of the building and escaped to the country but were afterward captured or killed. The loss is said to be $700 000.

High metal tops have been put on the chimneys of the Court House. This was found necessary, as the wind eddied back from the tower and blew the smoke down the chimneys, making it impossible to keep fires in many of the rooms a good part of the time.

A few days ago Mr. W. T. Grant received a beautiful card of invitation to attend the silver wedding of his brother, Doctor Grant and wife, at their residence at Carrollton, Missouri, on December 2nd. Billy regrets that press of business will prevent him attending.

Mr. H. J. Robinson has already made many improvements in the buildings and grounds of the place lately bought by him at George's Creek. When Mr. Robinson came here from Butte county he was in poor health but is very much better; he is quite strong and vigorous.

A former resident of Gold Hill known as Bullion Pete, Pete Anderson or Dutch Pete, was murdered recently at Park City, Utah. A barkeeper named Grant shot him twice, both bullets passing through his heart. Pete was said to be an inoffensive man and the killing without excuse.

The Kinkead mill, near Luning, has long been hindered in its operation by scarcity of water. Lately a very deep well has been sunk and a powerful steam pump put in, and now it is expected that the mill will be kept in constant operation. There is said to be plenty of ore.

In the case of Broder and others against Conklin and others, notice of appeal to the Supreme Court has been filed; stay of execution of judgment in favor of defendants granted, and bond for double the amount of judgment and costs accepted and filed. The case will now go to the Supreme Court.

Last Saturday a steam boiler in Wilson & Co's. saw mill nine miles from Prescott, Arizona, exploded, killing six men. The names of the killed are W. Z. Wilson, one of the proprietors; Tom Crowley, the engineer; John Akers, head sawyer, Charles Collins; Andrew Stanbrook and Baltiton Taylor.

The columns of this paper are always open for the publication of communications on matters of public interest. The author of the article on irrigation published this week is well known to the voters of the Irrigation District and he alone is responsible for the article. The editor of the paper has much to gain and nothing to lose by the bonds being issued; but that does not prevent the publication of the article.

On Friday of last week a man named George Campbell was sentenced at Carson to be confined in the State Prison ten years for the crime of rape. This is far too light a punishment for such a brutal crime. For this and a few other violent crimes it would be in the interests of humanity to have a law providing for the castration of the perpetrators. Such a law if rigidly enforced would tend to prevent the transmission of criminal instincts to offspring.

Thanksgiving passed off pleasantly throughout the valley. Parties were given at Bishop Creek, Big Pine, Independence and Lone Pine. At Lone a dramatic entertainment was given under the direction of Miss Mollie Stevens. This was very successful and was followed by a ball equally successful. Independence had a masquerade. The attendance was rather limited, in consequence of the attractions at other places. But those who were present appeared to have a good time generally.

A Valuable Tract.

Over on the south side of Kings river in our neighbor county, Fresno, a large force of men are now at work preparing a tract of land containing 7680 acres to be planted with vines and fruit trees. Two sections of land will be planted to raisin grapes this season and fig, olive, orange, lime, lemon, peach, pineapple, apricot, prune, almond, English walnut and pecan trees will be planted, the object being to raise semi-tropic fruits and fruits to dry. Each year both the vineyard and orchard will be added to, and as the company do not expect any returns from their outlay for three or four years and no large returns for six years, by the time the first planting is bearing the whole tract will be under cultivation.

Suit For Divorce.

In the case of Munzinger against Munzinger, a suit for divorce, called in the Superior Court last Monday, the complainant asked leave to amend his complaint. The original complaint asked for a divorce on the ground of desertion; the amended complaint contains a much more serious charge. Leave to amend was granted and the amended complaint was filed.

Sunday School Change.

The hour for Sunday school has been changed from 11 o'clock forenoon to 2 o'clock afternoon, This arrangement will continue during the winter months. It is in contemplation to give a Concert at Christmas and to have one or more large Christmas trees in the Church at that time.

The Coming Bond Election.

In reply to the comments of Mr. Turner on the cost of the irrigation canal, it may be said that the question is, not what the canal will cost, but what will it be worth when finished. If this or any other work should cost half a million dollars, or five millions dollars, and be worth twice the cost when completed, the money would be well spent. Whether the proposed canal in this case would be worth the cost or not those whose property will be held as security for the bonds may determine. According to the figures of Mr. Turner a very large part of the sum total figured out by him would be int rest; but while this interest would be accruing profits and taxes would be returned from the lands irrigated from the canal vastly in excess of the interest. This excess, whatever the amount, would be clear gain. Other considerations than those already mentioned deserve attention. It is stated that the amount of patented land within the district is about eight thousand acres. This is the only security that can be offered for the bonds, and the amount of bonds proposed to be issued is $200,000, being twenty-five dollars upon each acre of patented land. It is worth considering what would be the probability for selling the bonds on such security. As the bonds if sold would be a mortgage upon the land, doubtless those who own it will consider the matter carefully before voting on the bond question. It is proposed to pay a large amount for a notice of location of water out of the first proceeds of the bonds sold. Notices of location have since been made by other parties; but these parties will have their canals built and be using water long before the proposed canal can by any possibility be built. As the title to water rests upon appropriation and use, and without these notice of location is of no value; and as the locators will have appropriated and be using water first, and will therefore be confirmed in their title to the water; those who would have to pay the money may refuse to assume a debt without getting something more substantial for their money. These questions and many others in relation to the bonds are being discussed throughout the district. The subject appears to be fairly well understood and no doubt all who are entitled to vote will do so intelligently.

Grossly Misnamed Powder.

A frightful accident occurred in the Hale & Norcross mine, Virginia City, last Sunday night. Emil R. Hoffman was instantly killed by what is called "safety giant powder." Hoffman had been charging a hole with the powder when it exploded, tearing him all to pieces. One side of his head was blown off and one arm and other parts of the body were torn to shreds. Patrick Connelly was working with the deceased and though close at hand when the explosion occurred escaped unhurt. It appears that a very inferior article of powder is now being sold to miners, and that it is excessively dangerous to handle it. The *Enterprise* has made inquiry and says mining men stated that a bitter powder war has been waged for some time past between San Francisco manufacturers. The price has fallen from $49 50 per hundred, where the combination had raised it, to 24 50 by competition; and instead of manufacturing powder with 70 per cent. glycerine—No. 1—it is now mixed with chlorate of potash or nitrate of amonia in order to enable them to keep up under the competition. No 1 powder, which contains 70 per cent. glycerine, or No. 2, with 60 per cent., has never been known to explode without a cap or fuse. Men can handle it during a railroad or wagon collision with perfect safety. Neither cap nor fuse had been put into the hole which Hoffman was filling with powder, for both cap and fuse were found at the place designated by Connelly; therefore this powder exploded by the mere tamping of it, if Hoffman was even doing that.

Wretched Mail Service.

Everywhere from here to Reno bitter complaint is made about the poor mail facilities afforded. It may so tend increase the speed of the trains that pass Reno should not be allowed to stop long enough to change the mails at that place, but such is the fact. No other place this side of Reno suffers more from the wretched service than Virginia City; but all other places suffer with it and are therefore in sympathy with it. The *Enterprise* says: Mr. Yerrington, who has always endeavored to do what he could for the benefit of the State, says that he is willing to arrange for a mail service on the morning local if the Postmaster General will sanction it. He, however, earnestly desires that the Government shall pay for the work the Virginia & Truckee does for it.

The remedy, it seems to us, lies with the authorities at Washington. As was said yesterday in these columns, the morning train on the Central Pacific should be authorized to carry the mail as well as the afternoon one. Then we would have a good mail service.

Mr. Yerrington desires to benefit the people by running his trains in their interest. But he must at least have some assistance from the part of the Washington authorities.

Articles of Incorporation Filed

The Los Angeles *Express* says it is now beyond doubt that Gould and company do propose to build the road from Salt Lake to Los Angeles. October 29, at New York City, articles of incorporation of the Salt Lake, Los Angeles and San Pedro Railway Company and of the Southwest Freight Dispatch Company were filed with the County Clerk or Recorder.

In the articles of incorporation of the railway company, it is stated that the object is to build, equip, operate and maintain a line of railroad from or near Salt Lake City, in Utah Territory, to a point at San Pedro harbor in the State of California; to construct and maintain branch lines, where such lines may be deemed necessary; to build depots, etc.

The articles for the Dispatch Company simply state that the objects of the company is to transact a general freight-carriage business.

Now the interesting part of the business comes in. Signed to the railway articles are the names of Jay Gould, S. M. Nicholls, Richard Smith, J. S. Trumbo and Isaac Salisbury—the first three New Yorkers, the last two residents of Salt Lake City. If the filing of articles of incorporation and the subscription of $1,000 000 goes for anything, Los Angeles will have another transcontinental line, and Jay Gould will run it.

A Good Suggestion.

The *Esmeralda News* makes a good suggestion. Nearly all the freight for Belmont, Ophir Canyon, Smoky valley, San Antonio, Jefferson and Barcelona is at present shipped by way of Austin. This is a roundabout and very expensive way of carrying freight. From Sodaville on the C. & C. road the distance is said to be shorter and the road much better than from Austin. The *News* suggests that by a little effort all the freight for the places mentioned could be secured to be be taken by the way of Sodaville. There is a great deal of teaming done and if the change were made a very large amount of farm produce would doubtless be taken from Owens valley; from here to Sodaville the cost for freight on produce would be verry light.

HALE BROS. & CO'S. ADVERTISEMENT.

Order Your Goods Through HALE BROS. & CO.

Ordering by mail has many advantages when you are able to find a firm in a position to give you goods as cheap as any house in America, together with a large and varied assortment, and who rest on a foundation as firm as the "Rock of Gibraltar;" justice and everyone treated alike; all goods marked in plain figures and no deviation; in fact, conducting a business so that the most inexperienced are treated with the same courtesy and consideration as are the best judges.

We Claim Ours to be such a House.

We Employ Four Experienced Buyers, Who are Ever on the Alert Purchasing Desirable Goods From All the Principal Marts of the World.

Once a Customer Always a Customer. You will receive Prompt and Careful Attention at

HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

629, 631, 633, 635 K St. and 1026 Ninth

Good for the Academy

Since taking charge of the financial affairs of the Academy at Bishop Creek, Mr. Sisson has had very great success. September 1st, the encumbrance upon the property was seven thousand dollars. In two and a half months two thousand dollars of this amount has been paid and a thousand more provided for. The prospect for paying off the balance of the debt is very encouraging.

Mr. E. F. Hall came up from Keeler and spent Thanksgiving at Independence.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

FOR SALE.

813 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres suitably located for market, with 150 head of cattle, 45 of them No 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water, improvements on all. Apply to

Grant & Crough,

Independence, Cal.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector.

DELINQUENT NOTICE

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.—LOCATION of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 19th day of Oct., 1887, an assessment (No. 21) of TEN CENTS per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of December, 1887, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday the 26th day of December, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN L. HUNT Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows

Sec. 1. Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax-Collector, and make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 5,000 sheep or more shall constitute the first class and must pay $250 per annum for the first 5,000 sheep and for every additional 1,000 the sum of $50.

2. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 4,000 sheep and less than 5,000 constitute the second class and must pay $200 per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 3,000 sheep and less than 4,000 constitute the third class and must pay $150 per annum.

4. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 2,000 sheep and less than 3,000 constitute the fourth class and must pay $100 per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 1,500 sheep and less than 2,000 constitute the fifth class and must pay $75 per annum.

6. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control 1,000 sheep and less than 1,500 constitute the sixth class and must pay $50 per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control 500 sheep and less than 1,000 sheep constitute the seventh class and must pay $2 per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control less than 500 sheep constitute the eighth class and must pay $5 per annum.

Sec. 2. Every person who shall engage in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep, or who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo, State of California, any business, trade, profession, or calling, for the transaction of which a license is required by any Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county, without taking out or procuring the license prescribed by such Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250, and unless said fine be paid shall be imprisoned in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

Sec. 3. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the license provided for in this Ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3430 of the Political Code of the State of California.

Sec. 4. The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed suitable bank licenses for the Tax-Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance with blank receipts for the Tax Collector when sold.

Sec. 5. The Tax Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the county.

Sec. 6. All money collected for licenses under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of the county.

Sec. 7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after 20 days from its passage, and all Ordinances, or parts of ordinances in conflict herewith here hereby repealed.

Sec. 8. This Ordinance shall be published in the Inyo INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo County, at least four weeks, said publication to be made for a period of twenty days after the adoption thereof, and said Ordinance to take effect in twenty days from its adoption.

The above Ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes—Harger, Eldred and Robinson.
Noes—None.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

—DEALERS IN—

LUMBER

OF ALL KINDS.

DOORS,

SHINGLES,

SASH AND BLINDS,

LATH,

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MOULDINGS,

DRESSED LUMBER.

Matched and Dressed Flooring.

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Independence Hotel.

Independence Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM, APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

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JUSTICE OF PEACE,

C. MULHOLLAND.

Office in the "INDEPENDENT" Building, Independence, Inyo County, Cal

IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Office and residence at the Reddy place, Independence.

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Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

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FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING.
FIRST CLASS WORK.

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The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.

CASH.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

MARRIAGE GUIDE

260 PAGES. Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why. Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, in colors. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read. Sent sealed by Dr. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. EXECUTE THIS AND SEND WITH ORDER.

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A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

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PROVISIONS,

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FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. MEN ONLY

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille

A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGAN WEAKNESS, Decay and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over-brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. This is a SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating element of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'fg CHEMISTS, 506½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

UNPRINCIPLED PERSONS! Not a True-Hearted Man Should Be Deceived. Ask for terms of our Appliance. EQUITABLE TRIAL.

I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town next week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale as usual at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the apiary, at Oak Grove, above Camp Independence.

W. M. MUSH-RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

THE MOSQUE OF OMAR.

Exquisite Appearance and Trappings of an Eastern Place of Worship.

The Mosque of Omar is beautiful; its walls are adorned with marbles of delicate colors, and the dome is roofed with tiles of a brilliant blue, and some green and yellow. The effect from the Mount of Olives is of a turquoise dome roofing walls of pearl. It stands high; white pavements and tall cypresses around; steps lead down to other courts, once the Court of the Gentiles, the Court of the Great Brazen Laver, etc., and drives, and grass of emerald green, and abundant wild flowers, cover the nakedness where Solomon's offerings had enriched the entrance ground between the golden gate and the eastern wall of the temple itself.

Inside the mosque is exquisite. A circle of marble pillars inclose the veritable rough rock top of Mount Moriah, and support the inner part of the dome, which is rich in mosaic worthy to be compared with that in Santa Maria Maggiore in Rome. Portals and partitions, inlaid with tortoise shell, mother of pearl and ivory, divide the little side chapels from the central passageway between them and the sacred rock, the scene of Abraham's awful obedience and of the sacrifices which interpreted to men and made them partakers of the one great sacrifice of the Son of God. We saw the opening cut in the rock for the escape of the sacrificed blood, and, descending into the excavation below, we found a similar opening communicating with a duct which discharged into a cesspool by the Brook Kedron. We crossed the outer southern court and passing the fountain supplied by the water as its grander predecessor on the backs of brazen oxen, we descended beneath the present mosque, El Aksar, close to the mosque of Omar, into the very same gallery which led to the old temple from the south and up which our Lord walked again and again when He was here. It is now half filled with rubbish and earth, but the ceiling is still so high above that we needed to be reminded that the ground level is far down under the rubble. The pillars in single, solid blocks, the round keystone in the roof and the lintels of long, single stones are witnesses of the glory which has departed. Leaving this gallery we climbed the city walls by the Golden Gate and, walking south at the angle of the walls, we descended underground into the stables of Solomon. That they may have been utilized by him, and certainly were by the Crusaders, the halter rings declare; but it seems that the original intention was to raise the level of the valley and the thick forest of pillars are chiefly for support.—*Quiver.*

Terrible Process of "Marooning."

"Maroon—to put ashore on a desert isle, as a sailor, under pretence of having committed some great crime." Thus our good Noah Webster gives us the dry bones, the anatomy, upon which the imagination may construct a specimen to suit itself.

It is thence that the marooners took their name, for marooning was one of their most effective instruments of punishment or revenge. If a pirate broke one of the many rules which governed the particular band to which he belonged he was marooned; did a captain defend his ship to such a degree as to be unpleasant to the pirates attacking it he was marooned; even the pirate captain himself, if he displeased his followers by the severity of his rule, was in danger of having the same punishment visited upon him which he had perhaps more than once visited upon another.

The process of marooning was as simple as terrible. A suitable place was chosen (generally some desert isle as far removed as possible from the pathway of commerce), and the condemned man was rowed from the ship to the beach. Out he was bundled upon the sand spit; a gun, a half dozen bullets, a few pinches of powder and a bottle of water was chucked ashore after him, and away rowed the boat's crew back to the ship, leaving the poor wretch alone to rave away his life in madness, or to sit sunken in his gloomy despair till death mercifully released him from torment. It rarely if ever happened that anything was known of him after having been marooned. A boat's crew from some vessel, sailing by chance that way, might perhaps find a few chalky bones bleaching upon the white sand in the garish glare of the sunlight, but that was all. And such were marooners.—Howard Pyle in Harper's Magazine.

Conception as to Colors.

Experiments made by scientific men prove that much dullness of conception as to colors of shorter wave lengths, such as green and blue, exists among rude nations. Some aboriginal tribes of India have the color sense developed only as far as red, their knowledge of yellow, green, blue, being most limited and rudimentary; the uncivilized Damaras cannot give names to blue and green and think such colors need no names; while the Nubians are very indifferent to colors of middle and shorter wave lengths. The dullness in regard to shorter wave lengths is in sharp contrast to their ease in distinguishing red.

My own observations, which are necessarily limited, indicate that average man prefers red first and blue next; and as the shorter wave lengths are approached, his interest and power of distinguishing differences become less, and only among the most highly cultivated are the softer shades of color preferred or enjoyed. Most women will agree with me that the average man rivals the barbarian in color perception when he matches worsteds or buys a bonnet. Experiments on a large scale might result in proving that the color sense has been equally developed in man and woman, but hardly that man has reached superior development.—Kate Elizabeth Clarke in Home Journal.

Curative Effects of Alvelos.

Several cases of epithelioma, or cancer of the face and lips, are alleged to have been cured by the juice of alvelos, a plant which belongs to the family of euphorbiaceæ; it acts as an irritant, and destroys the diseased tissue, which is quickly replaced by healthy granulations. Of the three different kinds of alvelos—male, female and wild—the second is considered the most valuable; it is found at Pernambuco, and although the natives have employed the juice for some time past, it has not come into extensive use on account of the severe pain that it causes. The best results have been attained with the juice in a concentrated solid form, and with the addition of vaseline or lanoline.—British Medical Journal.

Jessie Benton Fremont.

Jessie Benton Fremont, famous for her beauty when she made her runaway match with the army lieutenant, in her maturer womanhood is hardly less captivating or interesting than in her younger period. Tall and with grace of movement, she reflects in face and form the mellowed tints of that which, when a belle, was in it glow. The contour of face and head is queenly. In profile, the forehead, nose and mouth are perfect in Grecian mold. Her face, in repose, is sweet, confiding and matronly. The thick hair that covers her head is of the purest white, but she still looks youthful, nevertheless.

"We are roughing it here," she said as she entered the parlor. "Here we find quiet, and the general much pleasure in preparing the manuscript for the second volume of his book. He has gone to New York today to see his publishers."

I asked Mrs. Fremont if the general, in view of his advancing years, showed any cause of breaking down.

"Not a bit of it," was her cheery answer. "The general is 77 years of age, but he is yet a young man. I feel for him sweltering this hot day in New York. But in his work and purposes he is as young as ever. In the preparation of his book he dictates much of it to me. Lillie, my daughter, is somewhat proficient with the typewriter, so that the publishers get the manuscript in the best of form."

I then led the conversation up to her father. At once Mrs. Fremont became enthusiastic. Apparent was it that the old time favorite son of Missouri was her idol. "I keep posted on politics now," she said; "but I do not take the interest I once did. You see we are between the stages of politics. The questions at issue between the parties are not as absorbing as they were when the question of slavery was a constant agitation. Now we have the tariff. I can recall delegation after delegation calling on father discussing the pros and cons of it. I once said to him: 'Why do these men talk of the tariff? Why not something else?' His answer was the tariff and its adjustment would ever be an important question. To me the talk of the crops, so much repeated, often became a bore. My father once said good crops enable the kings to squeeze the people out of more taxes, and bad crops provoked revolution. Quite a way of illustrating," she added, with a laugh.—Cor. Boston Globe.

The Speculator and the Rustler.

The real estate agent met the man at the depot, who had invested in the new Dakota town by mail, and after a twenty mile ride across the prairie, he said to him:

"We are now exactly in the center of Metropolis City."

"What?" yelled the speculator, "I don't see but three houses!"

"Of course—I live in one, the newspaper is printed in another and the postoffice is in the other."

"And where are all the railroads I saw on the map?"

"Coming, sir, all of them coming. No mistake about it, because I am president of each company."

"But are those lots I bought right here by the postoffice?"

"Such questions make me tired. No, sir, those lots by the postoffice are for the chamber of commerce, and all the others around here are business lots. You bought residence lots—they are beyond the slough and over the hill, about a mile from here. You don't want to live right in the heart of a city, do you? By the way, I keep a hotel as well as a real estate office—do you want to stay with me to-night, or will you lay out? If you want to stop with me you'll have to pay in advance—I don't like the looks of your baggage."—Dakota Bell.

Effects of Tea Tasting.

"Ten years ago only one store in a hundred had what is known as a tea taster; now there is no tea house of any importance whatever which has not in one of its employes a good tea taster," said a large wholesale tea dealer. "A thousand chests of tea will be received; the tea taster then gets in his work. A little tea is taken and put in a scale; just enough to balance a five cent piece. It is then placed in cups and boiling water is poured over the tea. The taster then takes a sip from each cup and writes down on a piece of paper his idea of its worth.

"No two tasters, however, agree to the value of tea, especially the black Oolong, which is mostly drank in this city."

"Does the tea have any injurious effect on the taster?"

"Sometimes he will get hold of a positively rank grade, and then he will spit it out as soon as he can. Frequent tasting often makes a man very nervous, and most of these men soon acquire a positive dislike for tea and drink nothing but coffee. There are connoisseurs of tea as well as whisky."—Philadelphia News.

Libraries of New York City.

Recently published figures concerning the ninety-five public libraries of New York show that all but about a dozen belong to clubs, societies or educational institutions, and are, therefore, of no use to the general public. The ten or twelve remaining are of two classes—one devoted to consultation and reference, the other to general circulation, and this latter class is again divided into free and subscription libraries. Of the 1,400,000 books in the public libraries of the city, only about 100,000 are accessible to any and every one. These figures do not compare favorably with those furnished by other cities. Boston has a free public library containing 434,000 volumes. Cincinnati has one containing 145,000 volumes. Chicago has one containing nearly 100,000 volumes, while many other smaller cities are in advance of New York in proportion to their size and population.—Frank Leslie's.

Monuments in Berlin.

Berlin contains monuments of fifty celebrities, ten of them being crowned heads—Frederick William I., Frederick the Great (2), the Elector Frederick I., Frederick William III. (2), Frederick William IV., Emperor William (2) and Queen Louise. Twelve are monuments of Generals—Leopold of Dessau, Zieten, Schwerin, Keith, Winterfeld, Seydlitz, Blucher, York, Gneisenau, Bulow, Scharnhorst and Wrangel. Three are monuments of statesmen—Stein, Count Brandenburg and Chancellor Cocceji; two of poets—Schiller and Goethe; five of scholars—Alexander von Humboldt, Wilhelm von Humboldt, Hegel, Graefe, Wilms; five of religious, political or economic reformers—Jahn, Beuth, Thaer, Calvin and Neuhaus; and thirteen of artists or writers on art—Schinckel (2), Schadow, Ottfried, Muller, Winckelmann, Rauch, Cornelius, Knobelsdorf, Kiss, Hirt, Kugler, Schnasse and Waagen.—*N. Y. Post.*

VALUE OF FERTILIZERS.

Interesting Figures for Economical and Progressive Farmers.

Commercial fertilizers are valued all the way from ten to forty and more dollars per ton. The value of cattle manure also varies, depending upon the kind of feed that has produced it and the care given it after it is produced. According to J. B. Lawes' table, a ton of manure made from feeding decorticated cotton seed cake is worth $27.67; linseed cake, $19.54; oats $7.40; wheat $7.08; corn, $6.76; potatoes, $1.51; turnips or carrots, only 86 cents; meadow hay, $6.42; clover hay, $9.65. Ste art calculated the value of various feed stuffs on the basis of 18 cents of nitrogen, 6 cents for potash, and ten cents for phosphoric acid, and makes value higher than Lawes does. The manure from 1 ton of corn and 3 tons of straw is worth $14.69 at above value. Harris estimates that in feeding this amount, with bedding, liquid, etc., 10 tons of manure will result, which would make it worth about $1.47 per ton.

Probably the following standard of values taken from *Science in Farming*, are as near correct as possible, and may be used in estimating the commercial value of farmyard manures:

MIXED MANURES.

Nitrogen is worth	15 cents per lb.
Phosphoric acid is worth	8 cents per lb.
Potash is wort'	5 cents per lb.

SOLID EXCREMENT.

Nitrogen is worth	10 cents per lb.
Phosphoric acid is worth	6 cents per lb.
Potash is worth	4 cents per lb.

URINE.

Nitrogen is worth	22 cents per lb.
Phosphoric acid is worth	12 cents per lb.
Potash is worth	6 cents per lb.

Taking these values, it is estimated that

ton fresh barnyard manure is worth	$2 21
" well rotted barnyard manure	2 72
" fresh hen manure is worth	8 20
" air-dried hen manure is worth	16 41
" fresh solid horse excrement	1 36
" " " cattle "	0 86
" " " sheep "	1 59
" " " swine "	1 79
" urine, horses, is worth	8 62
" " cattle, is worth	3 14
" " sheep, is worth	11 31
" " swine, is worth	3 06

In estimating the value of commercial fertilizers, our State Board of Agriculture rates ammonia worth 16½ cents, soluble and reverted phosphoric acid 11 cents, insoluble phosphoric acid, 4(@5 cents, and potash 5 cents per lb. A ton of pure bone, for instance, contains about 96 lbs. nitrogen and 364 lbs. phosphoric acid. The nitrogen is worth 21½ cents per pound, and the phosphoric acid, being insoluble, and must be decomposed in the soil before it is available to plants, is worth 5 cents per pound. Hence a ton of pure bone dust would contain plant food valued as follows:

Nitrogen, 76 lbs., 21½ cents	$16 34
Phosphoric acid, 364 lbs., at 5 cents	18 20
Total	$34 54

Other commercial fertilizers are valued in a similar manner, analyses being made by the chemist of the State Board, and the results published in the various crop bulletins issued. All the manufactured fertilizers in the market in Ohio have been analyzed and their commercial value estimated in these reports. The agricultural value of a fertilizer is only to be ascertained by actual test, in the soil, and varies with the soil, the season and crop.—*Hoard's Dairyman.*

Two Sides to It.

BROWNING'S SIDE.

Love making—how simple a matter! No depths to explore,
No heights in life to ascend! No disheartening before,
No affrighting hereafter—love now will be love evermore. —Browning.

OUR SIDE.

Love making—how awful a matter! We've been there before;
The bull dog loose in the yard! The cowhides her grim papa wore,
The terrible force of propulsion, as swiftly we passed through the door!
—Boston Courier.

LUCK STRIKES NEW YORK.

Four of The Louisiana State Lottery Company's Big Prizes Come to this City.

Good fortune often comes when least expected and smiles upon those who are not looking for her. A striking instance of this is the case of Dr. R. Asselta of 41 Marion st., whom the fickle goddess favored in a most agreeable way. About four weeks ago he and a number of other prominent gentlemen belonging to the Italian colony in this city were at a ball, and in the course of conversation at the supper-table discussed the variations of good and bad fortune which they had each experienced. As a result of the conversation some one proposed that they should try their luck by buying lottery tickets. After considerable discussion it was decided that each of the fifteen gentlemen who had taken part in the conversation should buy a ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery Company's drawing to be held on the 13th ult. Each was to buy one-tenth of a ticket, which costs $1, and if any one should win a prize he was to give the others a wine supper.

Dr. Asselta bought one-tenth of ticket No. 61,677, and was agreeable surprised to hear the day after the drawing that his ticket had drawn the fourth capital prize of $10,000, and he was entitled to one-tenth of that sum. Last week the doctor got his money and his friends their wine supper at his expense.

There were three other lucky men in this town besides Dr. Asselta on the 13th ult. One of them held one-tenth of ticket No. 61,503, which won the second capital prize of $50,000. The winner was a modest man and didn't want his name published, so he had the money collected for him by the People's Bank of this city through Adams Express Company.

Another lucky man was Godhilf Wizeman, who conceals his identity by giving his address as New York City, but his name does not appear in the city directory. He is evidently a Wiseman, who does not want to be overrun by strikers and others willing to share the good fortune that befell him when he paid $1 for one-tenth of ticket No. 95,272, which drew the third capital prize of $20,000 and was worth a cool $2,000 to Mr. Wizeman.

A fourth favorite of fortune in this city also held one-tenth of ticket No. 95,272 and scooped in $2,000 for his investment of one dollar. He, too, preferred to conceal his identity and got his friend Mr. Benjamin Nathan, of 838 Broadway to collect it for him through Adams Express Company.—*New York Daily News, October 5.*

A Big Agricultural Fair.

"I understand you are going to have a big agricultural fair up your way."

"Yes; or rather we did intend having one, but we've been disappointed."

"Disappointed? In what way?"

"Why, you see we got the race course all laid out, and the baseball field fixed up nice and handy, and everything was getting on splendidly, when we found that we had no room for go as you please pedestrian races."

"You don't say so!"

"Yes; and that isn't the worst of it. There's a lot of old fossils who want to exhibit cattle, vegetables and all that sort o' stuff."—Boston Transcript.

Expensive Legs.

De Smith—Did you ever hear of a man having a pair of legs worth $40,000 apiece?

McGinnis—I never did.

"Well, a man in Chicago named Pete Jenkins has got legs quoted at that figure."

"Nonsense; nobody ever had legs quoted at $40,000 apiece."

"Well, read the paper for yourself."

McGinnis took the paper and read: "The furniture warehouse of Wilson & Jones was burned to the ground last night. An iron safe was overturned on the porter, breaking his legs. Loss, $80,000."—Texas Siftings.

In the Ranks.

A friend told me that he once overheard the following dialogue between two members of the old state militia:

Officer (half jokingly)—I guess I'll have to report you for disrespect to your superior.

Private—(sturdily)—Report and be nanged. When we get home I'll discharge you.

For the first and second speaker bore to each other in civil life the relation of employe and employer.—North American Review.

His Only Rival.

"Charley, do you know that you're generally considered the greatest liar on the road?" said one traveling man to another.

"Well, I don't want to seem boastful, but I think I am."

"Bill Jenkins says you're the greatest liar that ever lived."

"Bill is wrong. I have one great historic rival. I never yet had the gall to say I couldn't tell a lie."—Merchant Traveler.

NEVER TRAVEL WITHOUT THEM.

Persons should never travel without a box of BRANDRETH'S PILLS. A few doses taken before going on ship will prevent sea sickness, and one pill every night on ship board will counteract the costive action of the sea air. When sick, troubled with pains, colds or dizziness, or having rheumatism, take from three to five Pills, and if they do not operate in an hour or so take three or four more.

"Oh, mother, what do you think!" remarked a high school girl, "our minister has an amanuensis." "You don't say!" remarked the old lady, with much concern, "is he doctorin' for it?"

WRETCHED, INDEED,

Are those whom a confirmed tendency to biliousness, subject to the various and changeful symptoms indicative of liver complaint. Nausea, sick headache, constipation, furred tongue, an unpleasant breath, a dull or sharp pain in the neighborhood of the affected organ, impurity of the blood and loss of appetite, signalize it as one of the most distressing, as it is one of the most common, of maladies. There is, however, a benign specific for the disease and all its unpleasant manifestations. It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily felt, thorough and benign. Besides rectifying liver disorder, it invigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseases. Moreover, it is the grand specific for fever and ague.

We learn from the New York "Sun" that Senator Hiscock is fond of bananas, and that before devouring the pulp he strips off the skin. A very original sort of man is the Senator.

Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send 10 cents in stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting unfailing cure. Address, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Reading, Penn., probably has as many breweries to the square foot as any town in the country. So that Bacon was right when he said that "Reading makes a full man."

For an Irritated Throat, Cough or Cold, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are offered with the fullest confidence in their efficacy. *Sold only in boxes.*

Business in American colleges just now appears to be rushing.

COMING HOME TO DIE.

At a period of life when budding womanhood requires all her strength to meet the demands nature makes upon it, many a young woman returns home from the severe mental strain of school with a broken-down constitution, and her functions disarranged, to go to an early grave. If she had been wisely counseled and given the benefit of Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" her bodily development might have kept pace with her mental growth, and health and beauty would not have given way to decline and death.

If the receiver is as bad as the thief what's the use of having one appointed for a busted bank?

The best cough medicine is Piso's Cure for Consumption. Sold everywhere. 25c.

"CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED."

Dr. J. S. Combs, Owensville, Ohio, says: "I have given SCOTT'S EMULSION of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites to four patients with better results than seemed possible with any remedy. All were hereditary cases of Lung disease, and advanced to that stage when Coughs, pain in the chest, frequent breathing, frequent pulse, fever and Emaciation. All these cases have increased in weight from 16 to 28 lbs., and are not now needing any medicine."

He—Shall we take the highway home? She—I much prefer the bridal path.

Chronic nasal catarrh—guaranteed cure—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

How can a bride be expected to show self-possession when she is being given away?

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

How to Cure Skin & Scalp Diseases with the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

TORTURING, DISFIGURING, ITCHING, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, are cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new Blood Purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of disease-sustaining elements, and thus removes the *cause.*

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts, scales and sores, and restores the hair.

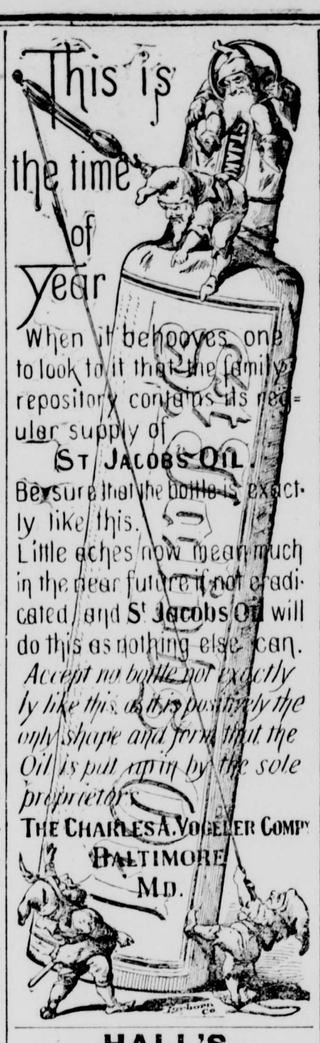
CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, is indispensable in treating skin diseases, baby humors, skin blemishes, chapped and oily skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are the great skin beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 50c.; SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT, $1. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

TINTED with the loveliest delicacy is the skin bathed with CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.



HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors
417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

OPIUM HABIT CURED satisfactory before any pay. Prof. J. H. Barton, 25th Ward, Cincinnati, O.

$5 To $8 a Day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horses feet. Write BREWER'S SAFETY RIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

STEINWAY. KRANICH, PEASE & BACH, Gabler, Kornish Pianos; Birdett Organs, Band Instruments. Largest stock of Sheet Music and Books. Bands supplied at Eastern Prices. MATTHIAS GRAY CO., 206 Post Street, San Francisco.

NEW AND WONDERFUL
Self-Playing Musical Instrument.
Plays Classical, Sacred, Dance and all the popular music of the day correctly. Price from $15 to $275. Write Kohler & Chase, San Francisco, for catalogue.

BEST FREE WASH.
GREENBANK 98% Powdered Caustic Soda (tests 99.2-10%), recommended by the highest authorities; also, common Caustic Soda, pure Caustic Potash, etc., etc., for sale by T. W. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturer's Agents, 3 California & 104 Market Sts., S. F.

PENSIONS FOR UNION VETERANS, WIDOWS, AND CHILDREN. Milo B. Stevens & Co., Washington, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago.

PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION

PENNYROYAL PILLS
"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars IN LETTER by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co. 2313 Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English" Pennyroyal Pills. Take no other.

ONE BOTTLE OF ELY'S CREAM BALM, Price, 50 Cents, Will do More IN CURING CATARRH Than $500 In Any Other Way

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, ROSE-COLD, HAY-FEVER, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE. EASY TO USE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BRO'S, OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.
HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich st., New York.

A GOOD HIT

"My husband objected to sending to town for goods for years but we paid all off here this summer and made up an order on SMITH for supplies. They have come to hand. We are delighted with the result. We saved $38.00 on our bill of winter supplies, and got the best goods we ever had in the house. Canned Goods, Dried Fruit, Dry Goods, Hams, Flour and Tools—everything was as represented, and all well packed. I wish our home merchants would try goods from SMITH'S CASH STORE, 115 and 117 Clay Street, San Francisco, Cal."

FREDERICKSBURG Brewing Company.
OF SAN JOSE,
Again carried off the First Prizes for best
EXPORT AND DRAUGHT
LAGER BEERS
AT LAST EXPOSITION.
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ASK FOR GYPSY QUEEN
THE ONLY STRAIGHT CUT Cigarettes THAT CAN BE SMOKED IN A ROOM WITHOUT GIVING OFFENSE

ALBERT MAU & CO.
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New York.
PATTEN-HOLSTEIN-ENG.

WHEN YOU OPEN THE PACKAGE, *notice the delicacy of the tobacco, the superiority of workmanship, and the* Exquisite Aroma *from the lighted Cigarette.*
The best and most expensive Cigarette in quality ever offered the public for the money.
They are mild, pure, sweet and soothing to the nerves.
Awarded Grand Silver and Bronze Medals at Mechanics' Fair 1887.
Each package contains Handsome photographs of all the leading Actresses, Baseball Players and Pugilists. Ask your Tobacconist or Dealer for them.
SALES TWO MILLIONS IN SEPTEMBER.
It will pay Dealers to correspond with us.
Albert Mau & Co., S. F., Cal.

Dr. PARDEE'S REMEDY is The Greatest Blood Cleanser. Cures Spring Humors, Salt Rheum, Crofula, Ciatica, Rheumatism, Constipation AND Regulates The Kidneys & Liver.

One bottle taken according to directions will give better results than a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or any of the so-called Blood Purifiers with which the market is glutted. At Druggists, price $1.00 per bottle.

$500 REWARD

will be paid for any case of Rheumatism which Dr. Pardee's Remedy, properly administered, fails to relieve.

Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute
Staff of Eighteen Experienced and Skillful Physicians and Surgeons.
ALL CHRONIC DISEASES A SPECIALTY.—Patients treated here or at their homes. Many treated at home, through correspondence, as successfully as if here in person. Come and see us, or send ten cents in stamps for our "Invalids' Guide-Book," which gives all particulars. Address: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y.

OVER WORKED Women

For "worn-out," "run-down," debilitated school teachers, milliners, seamstresses, housekeepers, and overworked women generally, Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the best of all restorative tonics. It is not a "Cure-all," but admirably fulfills a singleness of purpose, being a most potent Specific for all those Chronic Weaknesses and Diseases peculiar to women. The treatment of many thousands of such cases, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute has afforded a large experience in adapting remedies for their cure, and

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription

is the result of this vast experience. For Internal congestion, inflammation and ulceration, it is a Specific. It is a powerful general, as well as uterine, tonic and nervine, and imparts vigor and strength to the whole system. It cures weakness of stomach, indigestion, bloating, weak back, nervous prostration, exhaustion, debility and sleeplessness, in either sex. Favorite Prescription is sold by druggists under our *positive guarantee.* See wrapper around bottle.

PRICE $1.00, OR SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00.

Send 10 cents in stamps for Dr. Pierce's large Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered). Address, WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

DUJARDIN'S LIFE ESSENCE

is a combination of Phosphorus, Albumen, Protogon, Lime, Soda and Iron, which act on the Brain, Nerves and Stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting Digestion, Curing Dyspepsia, in every form, Headache, Neuralgia, Insomnia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration and Impotence. In Hysteria and Epilepsy its effect are magical. In Consumption its nutritive qualities are beyond comparison with other preparations. Its action is shown by the increasing strength and weight of the patient, and the loss of cough and night sweats. It is a brain, nerve, and life giving tonic. Price, $1.50 per bottle.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
ANTI-BILIOUS and CATHARTIC.
SICK HEADACHE, Bilious Headache, Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion, and Bilious Attacks, promptly cured by Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. 25 cents a vial, by Druggists.

YOUR CATARRH Can be Cured.
—THE—
Carbolic Smoke BALL
Is INFALLIBLE!
Ask Your Druggist For It!
ASTHMA Relieved in Five Minutes.
HAY FEVER. Cure Guaranteed if Taken in Time.
BRONCHITIS, Cure Warranted.
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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CARLOADS OF MONEY.

Gold and Silver in Uncle Sam's Treasury in Incomprehensible Quantities.

Few persons, perhaps, who read the frequently published reports of the fiscal operations of the Government give any consideration to the vastness and significance of these operations. It is only when the auriferous contents of the treasury vaults are weighed and measured and placed by the side of articles and commodities that are daily handled by the masses, that an intelligent comprehension can be obtained by the people of the financial strength of the treasury and the great extent of the Government's fiscal operations.

I find by reference to the latest published statement of treasury assets and liabilities that among the assets was $281,096,417 in gold and nearly $250,000,000 in silver, including 34,000,000 of trade dollars and fractional coins. Taking up this $281,000,000 of gold and placing it on scales I find that the gold held by the Treasury weighed 519 tons, and if packed into ordinary carts, one ton to each cart, it would make a procession two miles long, allowing twenty feet of space for the movement of each horse and cart.

The weighing of the silver produces much more interesting results. Running this over the scales, I find its weight to be 7,396 tons. Measuring it in carts, as in the case of the gold, the silver now held by the Treasury would require the services of 7,396 horses and carts to transport it, and would make a procession over twenty-one miles in length. The surplus about which so much is said in the daily newspapers amounts to nearly $47,000,000. Counted as gold, the surplus would weigh 86½ tons. Counted as silver it would weigh 1,885 tons. Each million of gold adds 3,685 pounds to the surplus, and each million of silver adds 58,930 pounds.

Apply cubic measurement to the Treasury gold and silver and piling the two metals on Pennsylvania avenue as cordwood is piled before delivery to the purchaser, I find that the gold would measure thirty-seven cords and the silver 490 cords, and that both would extend from the Treasury Department to Four and a Half street, or from the Treasury to the Pension Office in a straight line, and forming a solid wall eight feet high and four feet broad.

Extending these calculations and comparisons to the interest-bearing debt, equally interesting results are obtained. The public debt reached the highest point in August, 1865—twenty two years ago, when it was $2,381,530,295. The general reader will better appreciate the vastness of this sum when informed that it represents 70,156 tons of silver, which would make a procession of carts that would extend from Richmond, Va., to a point twelve miles north of Philadelphia, the distance it would thus cover being 266 miles. The interest-bearing debt is now (not including the Pacific railroad bonds) $1,001,976,850, showing that the sum paid has been $1,379,553,445, or more than one-half of the total amount, and representing 40,637 tons of silver dollars, which would extend 154 miles if packed in carts containing one ton each.

Reducing the figures to a basis where they may be intelligently comprehended, and that the rapidity with which the Government has reduced its bonded debt may be fully realized by the general reader, I find that the reduction has been at the averaged rate of $62,706,975 each year, $5,225,581 each month, $174,186 each day, $7,258 each hour, and $120.47 for every minute of the entire twenty-two years. Pursuing the calculation to the smallest divisible space of time, the bonded debt of the United States has been decreased at the rate of $2.00.7 for every second, or for every swing of the pendulum, for the entire period from August 31, 1865, to July 31, 1887.—*Cor. Chicago News.*

Self-Winding Clocks.

It is curious what a revolution in the watch trade self-winding has made, and I have often wondered that no such plan had been adapted to clocks. This has now been done, and I fancy the clock which winds itself up ever hour will produce a complete change in the clock trade. The invention is very ingenious. The mechanism eliminates the heavy and costly parts of the clock work, gives the movement one-fifteenth part of the work to do originally entailed on it, and secures greatly increased efficiency and accuracy by the lightness of its action. Old favorites need not be discarded, as, in most cases, while retaining entirely their old appearance, they can be converted to the new principle, and no longer need the weekly visits for winding. I went the other day to Queen Victoria street to see these clocks, where all about them was explained to me, and where I heard the Government has already adopted the system for the new post-office building in Manchester.—*London Truth.*

—A man who had become annoyed beyond endurance by the fault-finding of his children with their food, exclaimed: "You children are intolerable! You turn up your noses at every thing. When I was a boy I was often glad enough to get dry bread to eat!" "Poor papa!" said little Rose, the family pet—"poor papa! I'm so glad you're having so much nicer times living with mamma and us!"—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—A fast horse is not the best for the plow or cultivator, as such horses not only soon exhaust themselves, but the driver also. The best work can usually be done with a slow animal, as the grass and weeds can thus more easily be destroyed.

EATING TOO MUCH.

A Vice That Was at One Time Cultivated Among Different Peoples.

The testimony of theologians, of historians and of an immovable tradition, embodied in most if not all European languages, proves that among our remote though civilized ancestors, it was a common thing for men to cultivate the appetite for quantities of food till it became diseased, and that they gorged themselves with it habitually, till they became almost as incapable of business and duties of life as drunkards now do. They sought quantity, they ate for eating's sake until they could eat no more, and when they ceased, were as incapable as many animals after a similar indulgence. (It is a popular mistake to suppose that only pigs are gluttons. Horses and cattle will kill themselves with certain kinds of food, and so will individual dogs, while all the wild carnivores are liable at times to eat themselves into temporary imbecility). They could not work, they could not converse, and they could not think. They were full to bursting, and repeated the feeding until their lives became one long debauch and their faculties died away as completely as if they had been drunkards, though of course the remedy, protracted fasting, was easier to apply. Many of the Roman nobles were gluttons as well as gourmands; indeed the accounts of their feasts indicate a deep delight in overeating as well as epicurism; and it is probable that the vice existed in Syria, and amidst a generally abstemious population—a Jew to this day is rarely a drunkard, and an Arab never—may have seemed specially disgusting. Another bit of evidence is the continuance of the practice in the East. Men who eat enormously, who crave for huge quantities of food and seek in overeating a torpor which pleases them as much as the calm before stupefaction pleases the drunkard, or apathetic rest the opium-smoker, or *kef* the tobacco-smoker, are perfectly well known types throughout India (where every district has its notorious glutton), in China and and among some African tribes. Indeed, Captain Colville, in his recent ride through Morocco, became convinced that even the Moors, who are distinctly abstemious by habit, count in their ranks men to whom overeating is so attractive that they renew the practices of Vitellius, which scandalized even Rome, and obtained by emetics the power of swallowing two or three successive dinners straight on end.—*Farm and Fireside.*

FLEET LOCOMOTIVES.

A Novel Experiment on the Southern Railroad of France.

It is within the recollection of young men of this day that the horse which trotted a mile in 2:40 was one of the fast ones, and when talk of a steam locomotive making a mile in a minute was received with expressions of incredulity. To-day the limit for a locomotive is little more than half that expressed in the phrase, "a mile a minute." Engineer John Hogan, on the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad engine No. 134, has driven it at the astonishing speed of a mile in thirty-eight seconds. Other engineers, with Reading engines Nos. 206, 411, 96, 97, 98 and 99, have made miles in forty-three and forty-four seconds. Hogan's speed is at the rate of over ninety-four miles per hour; those of the others are respectfully eighty-three and a half and almost eighty-two miles per hour. These high rates of speed were made under circumstances all of which were favorable to a successful test.

These are extreme limits of high speed for short distances, but locomotive builders are emulous to increase the speed of their machines so that an average speed of eighty miles per hour shall replace the old time limit of sixty.

A novelty in the line of engine building is just now attracting the attention of engineers and builders. It is a locomotive designed by M. Estrade, a graduate of L'Ecole Polytechnique, which is to be experimented with on the Southern lines of France. The new locomotive depends on its large sized driving wheels for its speed of seventy-eight miles per hour which it is expected to attain. The engine, tender and coaches are fitted with wheels eight and one-half feet in diameter. The engine is of the outside cylinder type, with slide valve on top of cylinder and all the gearing carried outside. The average speed which the locomotive is expected to make is between seventy-two and seventy-eight miles per hour with a train of loaded coaches.

Of course if the French engine averages the speed expected she will be able to make "spurts" exceeding any thing on record.—*Boston Advertiser*

—The editor of the Cornwall (N. Y.) *Register* has a watch he has carried for sixty years, and his father before him carried it for ten years. He says it has been drowned twice and dashed against a wall, but is "just as good as new," except a little piece broken out of the edge of the face.

—Coroner—"Your brother, I hear, has drowned himself in the river." Uncle Jo—"Yes, I 'spec he has. Been mighty low-spirited lately." "Describe him so that the body may be identified if found." "Dat's easy 'nuff. He was deaf and dumb since he war bo'n."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Anxious Wife—"Doctor, what do you think is the matter with my husband?" Physician—"Oh, he has an attack of gastric fever." A. W.—"There! I knew that leak in the pipes would injure some of us before it was stopped."—*Boston Budget.*

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—A three hundred and fifty dollar bridal dinner dress for an actress has been completed in New York City.

—It is so hard in New Mexico to induce citizens to accept the office of justice of the peace that a law has been passed disfranchising for two years any citizen who is elected justice of the peace and fails to qualify and act.

—There is a dog not far from Leesburg, Fla., that is very fond of hams (sugar-cured), but will take smoked rather than go without. Last week he succeeded in purloining three, the largest weighing fourteen pounds.

—A Northern visitor at New Smyrna, Fla., writes that he recently saw a snake so wound in a spider-web that it was powerless, while several spiders were busy bleeding it to death. The snake measured four feet in length.

—At Oakland, Cal., one day last week, a lad while fishing at one of the wharves managed to get his hook fast in the mouth of a drowned man at the bottom of the bay, and instead of a supposed mammoth fish pulled the hideous catch to the surface.

—The neighbors of a Boston family, who recently went out of the city on a vacation, saw a cat in the window and heard it mew so pitifully that they notified the Humane Society. An agent at once broke into the house and rescued the animal from starvation. It was only a plaster of Paris cat, however.

—Abe Simon, of Tallahassee, has two curiosities—one agricultural and the other mechanical. The former is a pumpkin that weighs 104 pounds, grown in this country, and the second is a mechanical monkey that plays a violin and furnishes excellent music. It was manufactured in Europe and given to Mr. Simon.

—A shorthorn bull and a valuable stallion got into a quarrel at Wellsville, O. The stallion which was a Clydesdale and a beautiful animal, displayed considerable pluck and for a few minutes the struggle was simply terrible, the earth being torn up for yards by the huge animals. All efforts to separate the brutes were futile and the battle continued unabated for ten minutes, when the bull gored his adversary in a vital spot, killing him instantly.

—A valuable kind of dry pocket glue is now made by combining twelve parts of good glue and five parts of sugar. The glue is boiled until it is entirely dissolved, the sugar is then put into the glue and the mass is evaporated until it is found to become hard on cooling. Lukewarm water melts it very readily, and the article proves excellent for use in causing paper to adhere firmly, cleanly and without producing the slightest disagreeable odor.—*Boston Budget.*

—An Ogdensburg newspaper says that some of the citizens of the Fourth Ward of that town have for some time been annoyed by their cows coming home at night without the usual amount of milk. They watched their cows in hopes of discovering the offender, and they were successful, for they saw a strange dog approach one of the cows and rub up against her legs. The cow put her foot back, when the dog sat upon his haunches and sucked her dry. He was as fat as a seal from the milk he had been taking.

—A farmer near Goschen, Conn., owns a cow that does not give milk, and, as he is economical, he has adopted, after considerable thought, a plan whereby the miserly milk-producer is made to suffer for her dryness, and in a manner earn her own living. He has attached to her head a contrivance which makes it impossible for her to get her head within six or eight inches of the ground. Therefore she has to eat thistles, weeds and tall swamp grass, thereby saving the white honeysuckle and low, sweet grass for the cows that give milk.

—There can be no doubt that the discoveries and inductions of the present age have thrown a new light on the physiology of food. It is a happy thought that some time in the future a man's cook will be his doctor—that he can prevent as well as cure his ailment, prolong his life, by securing a good cook. The cook and the physician have both killed their thousands in the past, and if they come to be the benefactors of humanity by uniting their best efforts, and pave the way to millennium, they will certainly atone for much of their old misconduct.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

—James Hughes, of Lancaster County, Pa., while eating a banana, on Saturday suddenly felt a sharp sting on his cheek, and discovered a large, strange-looking bug on the skin of the banana. His face began to swell immediately, and in a short time was swollen to twice its natural size. The swelling spread to his neck and breast, and the young man continued in the greatest agony until the following Wednesday, when he died. The bug is supposed to have been a poisonous insect of the tropics that was concealed in the bunch of bananas when it was shipped North.

—A twelve hundred dollar clerk in Surgeon General's Office at Washington has been dismissed for trying to gull office seekers throughout the country. The plan which the young man adopted was to rent a box at the post-office to receive his mail. Then advertise everywhere that for a fee of ten dollars he would furnish information how every body could obtain a Government position. Whenever a victim was found the young man replied by sending back a copy of the civil service rules. So many were taken in by the trick that had not the skillful swindler been detected by the postal officials he would have made himself rich in a short time.—*Boston Globe.*

BILL NYE ON HOTELS

He Tells a Story on Griswold, the Fat Contributor.

America has made many gigantic strides, aside from those made at the battle of Bull Run, and her people spend much of their time pointing with pride to her remarkable progress, but we are prone to dwell too much upon our advantages as a summer resort and our adroit methods of declining the presidency before we are asked, while we forget some of our more important improvements, like the elevated railway and the American hotel.

Let us, for a moment, look at the great changes that have been wrought in hotels during the past century. How marked has been the improvement and how wonderful the advancement! Everything has been changed. Even the towels have been changed!

Electric bells, consisting of a long and alert wire with an overcoat button at one end and a reticent boy at the other, have taken the place of the human voice and a low browed red elm club. Where once we were compelled to fall down a dark, narrow staircase, now we can go down the elevator or wander down the wrong stairway and find ourselves in the laundry.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN WAITER.

Where once we were mortified by being compelled to rise at table, reach nine feet and stab a porous pancake with our fork, meantime wiping the milk gravy out of a large yellow bowl with our coat tails, now we can hire a tall, lithe gentleman in a full dress suit to pass us the pancakes.

Even the barrooms of American hotels are changed. Once the bartender waited till his customer ran all his remarks into one long, hoarse word, with a hiccough on the end, and then he took him by the collar and threw him out into the cold and chaotic night. Now the bartender gradually rises on the price of drinks till his customer is frozen out, and while he is gone to the reading room to borrow some more money the chemist moves the bar somewhere else, and when the guest returns he finds a barber shop where he thought he left a barroom.

It is very rare now that we see a United States senator snaking a 2-year old Mambrino hair trunk up three flights of stairs to his room in order to secure the labor vote. Men, as well as hotels and hotel soap, have changed. Where once a cake of soap would only last a few weeks, science has come in and perfected a style of pink soap, flavored with vanilla, that will last for years, and a new slippery elm towel that is absolutely impervious to moisture. Hand in hand, this soap and towel go gayly down the corridors of time, welcoming the coming and speeding the parting guest, jumping deftly out of the hands of the aristocracy into the hands of a receiver, but always calm, smooth and latherless.

A great many droll characters and bright, shrewd men are met with among hotel proprietors wherever you go. "The Fat Contributor" was lecturing once in the state of Kentucky, and had occasion to take dinner at a six bit hotel. After the meal Mr. Griswold stepped up to the counter, took out a bale of bank notes, which he had received for his lecture the evening before, and asked what might be the damage.

"Three dollars," said the blue grass gentleman, who had buttoned his collar with a tenpenny nail, while he looked at "Gris" with a pained expression.

"Yes, but a man ought to be able to board here a week for $3. The whole house didn't cost more than $10 or $15. What's your idea in charging me $6 for a wad of hominy and a piece of parched pork?"

"Well, sir," said the urbane land'ord, as he put out the fire at a distance of twenty feet by emptying his salivary surplus on it, "I need the money!"

"I NEED THE MONEY!"

The frankness and open, candid manner of the man won Mr. Griswold, and he asked him if he thought $3 would be enough. The landlord said he could get along with that. Then Griswold opened his valise and took out a large brunette bottle of liniment marked "for external use." He passed it over to the landlord and told him that this stuff worked as well on the inside as it did on the outside. In a few moments the liniment of the "Fat Contributor" and the liniment of the landlord had merged into each other, and a friendly feeling sprang up between the two men which time has never effaced. I have often thought of this and wondered why it is that hotel men are not more open and cordial with their guests. Many a time I have paid a large bill grudingly when I would have done it cheerfully if the landlord had told me he was in need.—New York World.

Death Cuts Down All, Great and Small.

A party of hotel men in the Astor house rotunda on Monday were discussing the recent deaths of Messrs. Hunting and Smith, and hoping that the destroyer would not visit their ranks for some time to come, when one of the party said:

"There are several hotel keepers in town whose death, I am sorry to say, is only a question of time."

"Who are they?" eagerly inquired the others.

The first gentleman repeated names which were greeted with expressions of sorrow and regret.

"But I didn't know they were sick," thoughtfully remarked one of the party.

"They are not sick."

"What's the matter with them then?"

"Nothing."

"Well, I"——

"As I said, their death is only a question of time."

And solemn silence appeared and mingled with the crowd.—Hotel Mail.

FRESH FASHION NOTES.

Hints and Suggestions Concerning the Latest Novelties in Feminine Dress.

New jackets are much braided.

Strings again appear on bonnets.

The newest red shade is old rose.

Ribbons are much used for dress decorations.

We are to have another season of checkered wools.

Gobelin blue is the fashionable cerulean tint this fall.

The Parisians are wild over *vieux rose* (old rose) color.

Dots, big and little, appear on some of the new fall fabrics.

Bengalines come in soft, dull finish, with larger rops, this season.

All shades of yellow are used to brighten the effect of dark fabrics.

Jackets have close coat-sleeves, with buttons and buttonholes at the wrist.

New hats in felt and beaver or hatter's plush come in all the new dark and light colors.

Lace scarf strings appear on some of the imported French bonnets of velvet and plush.

Ashes of roses is revived among the new gray tints, and takes the name of Malmaison gray.

There are many shades of Gobelin blue, ranging from Sevres to gray blues of various gradations.

Cocks' plumes, much curled, are seen in quantities on early importations of hats and bonnets.

Checks, bars, herring bone and chevron weaves mark the bulk of the woolen importations this fall.

The hideous fashion of *rasse terre* skirts scraping the street pavements in the back threatens to return.

The new felt bonnets are so soft that the fabric is made up in plaits over a frame, just like plush or velvet.

Zigzag stripes, bars and checks in vanishing effects appear on the new rough and woolly cloths for fall wear.

The favorite colors in straight, upright feathers on round hats are old rose, bronze green and almond shades.

Moire broche antique is a new silk with broche effects in velvet and plush, cut and uncut pile, watered grounds of dull finish and long, bold wave waterings.

Girdles of ropes, of beads, of passementerie, and of seal and plush are to replace those of metal saddle girth and leather that have been worn this summer.

Double-breasted, loose-front jackets or coats are shown for rough-weather wear. They are loose and comfortable, but set in well to the figure in the back.

A Gobelin gray dress, with parements and accessories of heliotrope and canary color and felt bonnet to match, is a much-admired Parisian toilet for country wear.

New woolen black novelties have bars, dots, corded, and plush and velvet effects on diagonal, rep, cashmere woven, chevron, herring bone and diagonal grounds.

Straight, ugright feathers, mostly the wing and tail quills of the domestic fowl, are considered the most stylish decoration for French and English round hats.

Crinoline, long demi-trained frocks, and all the discomfort and nastiness of that style of dress is threatened by French dressmakers, but deprecated by English women.

The high novelty in silks is *peau de soie* (silk skin), a fine, close, satin-woven silk, dull and lusterless, exquisitely soft and pliant, with a good body and firm texture.

The latest fancy in bonnets in Paris are of soft, fine, light felt, with moderately high crowns set up very straight, and peaked brims of rather large size projecting over the forehead.

The gradations in colors and the daring combinations of the same in mixtures, stripes, bars, checks and broche effects are the features in fall importations of woolen stuffs, silks and velvets.

Corsages are as long as ever, cut shorter on the hips, with longer points in front and narrower postilions in the back, narrower waistcoats and fuller draperies and trimmings on the bodice.

Old tapestry colors in unending variety appear in all the new broches and figured goods, silks, velvets, plushes, millinery stuffs and ribbons, whether for bonnets or dress accessories.

New green shades that come in blue tints take the name of Rhone, ocean and serpent. Then there are lovely shades of tapestry, Aubusson or foliage greens, and dark ivy and hunter's greens.

All skirts are double, both skirts are long and plain, the upper one slashed on one or both sides, showing panels, and the draping amounts to mere ripples, effecting just enough of looping to show a small part of the underskirt.

Most of the woolen mixtures for the incoming season are smooth finished, but there is no lack of rough and woolly surfaced, knotted, corded, tufted, bourette, velvet and plush effects, thrown in among the woolen high novelties intended for parts of costumes.

Fine whipcord diagonals of light weight, not heavier than cashmere or vailings, come in all the new shades of dark, sober, bright and pale colorings, and are intended for combination costumes for home wear and evening dress purposes, where silk can not be afforded or is not demanded.

The combinations of colors seen in the newest velvet importations are grays and heliotropes, old rose and Gobelin blues, olives and other greens, with sacjou or mahogany reds, tans and browns, and all these in delicate gradations of color are frequently seen in the same piece of velvet, or silk and velvet and plush goods, making a symphony of color as artistic as in a thousand-dollar shawl.—*N. Y. Sun.*

HONEST CARL DUNDER.

How His Charity Was Insulted by a Number of Blind Men.

"Sergeant, may pe I like to haf a leedle talk mit you," observed Carl Dunder, as he entered the Woodbridge-street Station.

"Go ahead, Mr. Dunder," replied Sergeant Bendal, as he looked up from his blotter.

"How many blind mans goes around begging in Detroit?"

"Two or three, perhaps, but I haven't seen any lately."

"Shust like Shake said he vhas. Vhell, I doan' pelief I vhas arrested dis time, for I make him all shquare, und Shake vhas more to plame as me."

"Another mistake?"

"Vhell, he vhas like dis. Two days ago a feller comes in my place mit a cane. He walks wery slow, und he feels aroundt mit dot cane. He haf some blue glasses on his eyes, und in front vhas a sign of 'please help der blind.' Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. All right. Mr. Dunder, I vhas blind for more ash twenty years, und I haf some large families to support. May pe you vhas kindt enough to help me. Vhell, Sergeant, it seems too badt, und I gif him half a dollar."

"Probably a fraud."

"In two hours a second man comes in shust dot same way. He feels aroundt mit his cane, reaches out mit his hands und shtands half way in und says: 'Vhas I in der place of dot wholesould shentleman named Carl Dunder, who runs for alderman next spring?' He vhas. All right. He vhas blind for feefteen year. A saw-mill falls on him und he doan' see daylight no more, but he like der loan of a dollar."

"And he got it?"

"Vhell, Sergeant, I feels tickled aboudt dot aldermans, und if a man vhas blind we should help him. Dot afternoon der third man came in, und in two days nine blind mans come around for money."

"And didn't you suspect the fraud?"

"I guess not. If a man shpeaks oop und says you vhas his candidate for der Legislature how shall you suspect him? It vhas Shake who suspects. He says I vhas shwindled again, und he laughs at me until I vhas awful madt. My mind vhas made oop dot der next blind man shall haf his eyes opened mit kicks. Sergeant, haf you got a boy?"

"No."

"It vhas a plessing. Shust see how Shake serves me. He goes oafer on der market und gets der only blind man in Detroit und leads him by der door und tells him vhat to say. I vhas in my place all alone, und somepody raps! raps! raps! mit a cane. Another blind man. Vhas I Carl Dunder? I vhas. Mr. Dunder, if you like to be der next President I'm sure your"—

"What did you do?"

"Took him by der neck und mop some floors mit him, und Shake und der boys vhas oudt doors laughing like dey must fall down. Dot blind man vhas pooty goodt, too. He kicks me seven times, und he makes my nose bleed."

"How did it end?"

"I pays him fife dollar to settle der case, und here he vhas. He reads: 'Of Carl Dunder I vhas received fife dollar for some lickings pecause I vhas a blind man und some frauds.' I vhas come down to see if he vhas all right."

"Yes, I guess so."

"Und he doan' sue me?"

"No."

"Vhell, dot vhas all right. I vhas going home to settle mit Shake. I shall laugh mit him und shmile und say: 'Shakey, please go down cellar und see if dot gas-meter vhas leaking some more.' Shake vhill go down, und I shall follow."

"And then?"

"Sergeant, I like to haf you tell dot patrolman who comes by my place dot haf some invention down celler. It kicks und screams und begs und hollers, und he should pay no attention. Der more I practice on dot invention, der better he vhas. Good day."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Look Out for Them.

It is getting near the time when the bogus agricultural papers begin to send out their circulars of lottery and other fraudulent schemes for deceiving the unsuspecting, and at the same time offering to throw in a year's subscription to the periodical for a nominal sum. Our postal authorities here in New York are so watchful that these swindlers can not use the mails. Hitherto the postal officials of other cities have seemingly not been able to successfully cope with them, and they have carried on their operations with impunity, notably in Chicago and Cincinnati. A few months since the postmaster of Chicago inaugurated a war upon these swindlers, which, let us hope, will be continued during the coming winter and autumn. These "publishers" of bogus agricultural papers, which generally are issued long enough to secure the victims money, have coined fortunes out of the unsuspecting by their various schemes, and it is time that they were all of them jailed.—*American Agriculturist.*

—A Scranton, Pa., man has a cat which purrs approvingly whenever he plays the piano, or organ, or guitar. But she draws the line at the violin. When her master passes the bow over the entrails of one of her departed friends she grows savage, as he thinks, at the indignity offered her species in the construction of that instrument.

—The old threadbare stories of famous educated equines are ver table horse chestnuts.

A BABY GIRL'S PRANKS.

How She Won the Hearts of the Occupants of a Railway Car.

There was a baby in the railway car the other day. It was not an unusual child, but it had a decidedly bright face and pretty ways. For the first few miles she was very quiet, and her blue eyes looked about in wonderment, for evidently it was the little one's first ride in the cars. Then, as she became used to the roar and rumble, the baby proclivities asserted themselves, and she began to play with her father's mustache. At first the father and mother were the only parties interested, but soon a young lady in an adjacent seat nudged her escort and directed his attention to the laughing child. He looked up, remarked that it was a pretty baby and tried to look unconcerned, but it was noticed that his eyes wandered back to the spot occupied by the happy family, and he commenced to smile. The baby pulled the hair of the old maid in front, who turned around savagely and glared at the father with a look that plainly said: "Nuisances should be left at home." But she caught sight of the laughing black eyes of the baby, and when she turned back her face had lost the angular, strained look of disappointment, and she seemed pleased about something. Several others had become interested in the child by this time, business men and young clerks, old ladies and girls, and when the baby hands grasped the large silk hat of her father and placed it on her own head, it made such a comical picture that an old gentleman across the way, unable to restrain himself, burst into a loud guffaw, and then looked sheepishly out of the window, as if ashamed to be caught doing such an unmanly thing. Before another five minutes he was playing peek-a-boo across the aisle with the baby, and every one was envying him.

The ubiquitous young man, ever on the move, passed through, but he was at a loss to account for the frowns of every body. He had failed to notice the baby, which every one was now interested in. The brakeman looked in from his post on the platform and smiled. The paper boy found no custom till he had spoken to the baby and jingled his pocket of change for her edification. The conductor caught the fever and chucked the little one under the chin, while the old gentleman across the aisle forgot to pass up his ticket, so interested was he in playing peek-a-boo. The old maid in front relaxed, and diving into her reticule unearthed a brilliant red pippin and presented it bashfully to the little one, who, in response, put her chubby arms around the donor's neck and pressed her rosy little mouth to the old maid's cheek.

It brought back a flood of remembrances to that withered heart, and a handkerchief was seen to brush first this way and then that, as if to catch a falling tear. The train sped on and pulled into the station where the baby, with her parents, was to leave the car. A look of regret came over every face. The old gentleman asked if he couldn't kiss it just once, the old maid returned the caress she had received, and the baby moved toward the door, shaking a by-by over the shoulder of her papa, to which every one responded, including the newsboy, who emphasized his farewell with a wave of his hat. The passengers rushed to the side where the baby got off, and watched till she turned out of sight at the other end of the station, shaking by-bys all the time. They lapsed into silence.

They missed that baby, and not one of them would be unwilling to acknowledge it. The little one's presence had let a rift of sunshine into every heart, warm or cold, in that car. Business men had forgotten for a while their schemes for the day, the girls had omitted to follow up their train of thoughts about that new dress and the fellows had left off thoughts of base ball, and looked into the future when they would call a sweet girl of their acquaintance "wife," and perhaps have just such a little piece of sunshine playing on their knee. Every body was better for the presence of that baby, and its happy face was pictured in many thoughts that day as men pored over columns of figures or talked abstractedly of stocks and securities.—*Newburyport (Mass.) News.*

Yankee Shrewdness.

A Northern shoe merchant set up a shop in Vicksburg several years ago, and buying his stock of the manufacturer he had always dealt with, without reference to any peculiarities among his new patrons, found himself loaded with an absolutely unsalable lot of shoes. At first he thought his case was hopeless, and then noticing that the few small numbers he had were too small really for the people that called for them, he tumbled to the real state of the case. The Vicksburg ladies were greatly gratified at his diplomatically loud avowals that he had bought his stock all wrong through ignorance of the tininess of the Southern foot, and when he at considerable expenditure of time and ingenuity, managed to mark a large part of his stock over again and invited them to come and see his goods bought for little feet, he drove a good trade, and he says saved himself from bankruptcy. As a fact, however, he did have a few boxes of advanced sizes for which he had no call whatever.—*N. Y. Graphic.*

—A woman who had recently married a rich man, and put on a good deal of style, meeting an old servant of her father's family, asked: "Do they miss me at home now?" To which the servant replied: "Law, no. They don't Miss you at all. You're only plain Maria, at home, just as you always was."—*N. Y. Ledger.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY DECEMBER 3 1887

Bond Election.

As was expected, nearly all the owners of patented land within the irrigation district voted against the bonds. At every voting place numerous challenges were made, on the ground that parties offering to vote did not live within the irrigation district as defined in the election proclamation. The challengers held that the mere holding of land within the district is not a qualification for voting, but that the voter must also have his residence within the lines of the district. Those who want the bonds issued contended that the holding of land and residence within the usual voting precinct was enough to qualify for voting. Most of those claiming this qualification were allowed to vote; but in every case such vote was challenged and the clerks were required to make record of the challenge and the reason for it. The opponents of the bonds would make this one of the points in the event that it would be necessarry to contest the bonds in the Courts. It is alleged that at precinct No. 3 the polls were not opened at six o'clock a. m as the law requires; but that it was three o'clock in the afternoon before the polls were opened. This would be another point urged to defeat the bonds in the event of a law contest. At precinct No. 3 the result of the vote was a complete surprise to every one. After the last vote had been cast it was confidently expected that there would be a majority of at least four, or even five, in favor of the bonds; but when the votes were counted it was found that there was a majority of one against the bonds. One voting place certainly, and perhaps two, were outside the limits of the districts. This will be another point used in contesting the validity of the election. It is tolerably certain that the district will now be involved in tedious and expensive law suits. Under such circumstances there is not a shadow of probability that the bonds, or of any part of them, could be sold if issued. But they may not be issued for some time. It is suggested that the opponents of the bonds may apply for a writ of prohibition to prevent the Directors from issuing the bonds, and if this should be granted then the case would at once be carried into court. In the meantime it will be a matter of much interest to those who have real property within the district, to know if their property is holding for all the expense that may be caused by these proceedings. At present the prospect is good for a large amount of money to be spent without turning one sod on the canal. This irrigation business promises to be the fattest thing the lawyers have ever struck in the county.

Money To Be Made.

It is said that dull times are not known by the agents for the publishing house of George Stinson & Co. of Portland, Maine. The reason of this exceptional success is found in the fact that they always give the public that which is keenly appreciated and at prices that all can afford. At present we understand, their agents are doing wonderfully well on several new lines. They need many more agents in all parts of the country. Those who need profitable work should apply at once. Women do as well as men. Experience is not necessary, for Messrs. Stinson & Co. undertake to show all who are willing to work, not hard but earnestly, the path to large success. It should be remembered that an agent can do a handsome business without being away from home over night. Another advantage—it costs nothing to give the business a trial, and an agent can devote all his time, or only his spare moments to it. Stinson & Co. guarantee grand success to all who engage and follow simple and plain directions that they give. We have not space to explain all here, but full particulars will be sent *free* to those who address the firm; their full address is given above.

Railroad Building.

There is remarkable activity in railroad building in the southern end of the State. The Los Angeles *Express* says the Southern Pacific is to at once build a line from Shorb's station to Pasadena and along the foothills to San Bernardino. The Santa Fe is just conpleting a short line to San Diego and is working on branches to Escondido, San Jacinto, Santa Ana and Santa Monica. A new line is to be constructed from this city to Long Beach and thence to Anahiem Landing. The Southern Pacific will before long build a line to San Diego. Work will begin at once on the new road to Salt Lake The railrood builders, who are generally among the shrewdest business men evidently have unlimited confidence in the future of the country.

New Railroad

A new railroad is about to be built from Stockton along the base of the Sieara Nevada mountains to Poso, in Kern county, where it will connect with the main line of the Southern Pacific railroad. Senator Stanford, C. F. Crocker and T. Hopkins are the paincipal stockholders. The new line will run through Stanislaus, Merced, Fresno, Tulare and Kern counties.

In Favor of Non-Intervention.

Judge Chewso, after rising from his seat with an effort which broke a suspender square in two, offered the following resolution:

"Resolved, Dat dis Lime-Kiln club sympathizes wid Greece in her attempt to throw of de yoke of oppreshun an' put 5-cent cigars before de nobility of de ole world."

"Brudder Chewso, do you offer dat resolution?" asked the president, after a moment of silence.

"Yes, sah."

"Whar' am Greece?"

"Dunno, sah."

"Whar' am de yoke?"

"Dunno."

"What has we got to do wid bility of de ole world?"

"I—I dunno."

"Whar' did you git dat resolushun?"

"I dashed it off, sah."

"Well, now, you dash yerself down on your cheer, an' doan't let us heah no mo' of you fur six weeks! When dis club has got frew sympatnizin' wid de United States, Canada, Mexico, Cuba an' South America we may reach out furder. Until dat time comes your resolushun will lie under the table."—Detroit Free Press.

A Faroe Dance in Thorshaven.

As a rare treat it is possible that a Faroe dance may be going on during these evenings of enforced durance at home, and then, if the Englishman be not shy, he may be well amused as a spectator and a participator. There is not much art in the local dance, but it is a survival of centuries, and as a sweating exercise it may be said to be an unrivaled form of pastime. One may see ounces of bulk rolling away down the reddened faces of the men and women and boys and girls, all linked together by arms and hands and spinning round and round to the accompaniment of their own merry voices. Every Sunday evening there is a Faroe dance in Thorshaven; for the Faroese are Lutherans, and by giving their morning to the church consider that they are entitled to enjoyment during the rest of the Sunday.—Cornhill Magazine.

Consequences of Killing a Monkey.

Since Sunday last a certain portion of Bhuleshwar has been the scence of great excitement in the Hindoo community. It is stated that a European police constable shot a monkey from a window of a Bania's house. The Hindoos are therefore very much incensed against this Bania, who, not daring to face the public indignation, is a close prisoner in his house. The Vaishnay Maharaj has stopped the unfortunate man's Darsan and threateas to stop the Darsan of the whole land caste should they not punish the monkey destroyer. A meeting of the caste was consequently held on Tuesday last, when it was resolved that the man Danodar should abide by whatever decision the Pandit Gatulaljee may give in the matter.—Bombay Gazetto.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

$13 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres suitably located for market, with 150 head of cattle, 45 of them No 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

Grant & Crough,
Independence, Cal.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 216.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
October 18, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that Josiah G. Dodge of Lone Pine, Inyo county, State of California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 216, for the S ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 22, Tp 15 S, R 36 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, the 3rd day of December, 1887.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward J. Reynolds, Charles Mates, Manuel Silva and Joseph Blaney, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

PROBATE NOTICE

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of John R. Hughes deceased.

Notice for publication of time appointed for probate of will.

Notice is hereby given that Monday, the 21st Day of November, A. D. 1887, at 10 o'clock a. m. of said day, and the Court-Room—Probate—of said Court, at the town of Independence in the County of Inyo, State of California have been appointed as the time and place for proving the will of said John R. Hughes, deceased, and for hearing the application of John W. P. Laird and W. L. Hunter for issuance to them of letters testamentary thereon.

P. H. MACK, Clerk.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for Petitioner
Dated November 2, 1887.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector.

DELINQUENT NOTICE

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.—LOCATION of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 19th day of Oct., 1887, an assessment (No. 21) of TEN CENTS per share was levied upon the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of December, 1887, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday the 26th day of December, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN L HUNT Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said County as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows

First Class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who e average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First Class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $40,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those dying business in any amount less than $40,000 per quarter constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 3. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $5 per; and for each bowling alley, $15 per quarter for each alley; but no license must be granted for a term of less than three months

SEC. 4 For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performance, $7. And for each show for pay of any figures, jugglers, necromancers, magicians, wire or rope dancing, and sleight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, schools, or other charitable entertainments, by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter

SEC. 7 Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermentd liquors, or wine in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and make the following payment:

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,000 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales of less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter

SEC. 8 Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except Agricultural or viticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under license) and all persons who keep houses or carriages for hire (except such as are used in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates

First Class. Those who are best rated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $3,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a license of $75 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $4 50 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $3 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding Section must not be in quantities of less than one gallon measure.

No license must be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines

SEC. 10. Every travelling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and productions of this state must pay for a license $25 per month, and every such travelling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $50 per month.

SEC. 11 Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay therefor as follows

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $75.

Second At $75 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $50.

Third At $50 and less than $75 constitute the third and require a license of $40.

Fourth. At $25 and less than $50 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $25.

Fifth. At $15 and less than $25 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $15

Sixth At less than $15 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $10.

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each bull, $10.

A license for propagation obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further license or expense.

SEC. 12. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling for the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250 and unless said fine be paid shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 13 The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3820 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty days from its passage.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said county, at least two weeks

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county at a regular meeting of said Board October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes: Barger, Robinson and Eldred.
Noes: None.
Absent: None.

J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

THOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

GRANT & CROUGH.
Real Estate & Mining Agency.

INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.

J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

IRWIN'S SALOON

Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt an furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR

Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of **Colic, Headache,** or **Sick Stomach,** a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, oromptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,

(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)

Merchant,

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Wholesale and Retail

....DEALER IN....

General Merchandise.

MY STOCK

Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
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BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE

BANKER,

Independence, Cal

SELL EXCHANGE

-ON-

SAN FRANCISCO.

DRAW DIRECT

-ON-

NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds

GENERAL BANKING

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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.

Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR

Wells Fargo & Co's Express

MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.

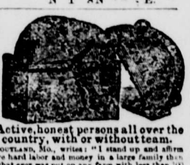
Capital - - - $55,000,000

LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company

Capital - - $21,000,000

NATHAN RHINE.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer



Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

JOHN C. EVANS, SPOOTLAND, MO., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 500 acres in cultivation. If you will put up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money in from and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."

JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, ILL., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for gold."

I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.

J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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10 Spruce Street, New York City,
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Will be sent FREE, on application.

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BREWERY,

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points

Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to

MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK

Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.

JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 26, 1883.

Pioneer Livery & Feed Stables.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,

A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.

Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.

PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.

SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc, done in the best manner.

WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.

All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.

FRED BURKHARDT

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Horseshoeing, General Iron
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MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

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Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind. Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

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EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.

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Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R,

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April st, 1 8.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1. Leave—		To Mound House. No. 2. Arrives—
Mound House.....	9 15 a m		5 50 p. m.
Dayton.....	9 45 a. m.		5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	11:55 a m		3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p m.		11 40 a. m.
Luning	5 10 p. m.		9 55 a. m.
Sixta Springs.....	6 10 p m.		9 10 a. m.
Belleville.....	7 45 p. m.		7 45 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 8 20 p. m		Lv. 7 00 a. m.
	No. 3. Leave—		No. 4. Arrives—
Belleville.....	7 45 a m		5 00 p. m.
Benton	11 25 a m		1 15 p m.
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.		11 20 a m.
Aurora	2 30 p. m		10 10 a. m.
Independence.....	4 10 p. m.		8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5 00 p m.		7 40 a m.
Keeler.....	5 40 p. m.		7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Good Mountain, etc.

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General Superintendent.

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E. CHENOT.

Independence, Cal. March 29 1884.
n476tf

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3 1887

MARRIED.

KING-McMULLEN—At Independence, Nov. 28, 1887, by Hon. John A. Hannah, Superior Judge, Albert King and Miss Annie McMullen, both of Big Pine.

Mr. W. S. Enos arrived home last Monday from Sacramento.

Good work horses are selling in the valley at $120 to $150 a head.

Flour sells at Independence at four dollars per hundred pounds.

Strangers are arriving at Los Angeles at the rate of 500 to 600 each day.

Twelve hundred buildings are now in course of erection at Los Angeles.

Mr. W. S. Enos is building an addition of three rooms to his houre near town.

Very cold weather is reported at Virginia City. Water pipes are frozen up.

Water in the Carson river is very low; therefore the mills along the stream are not doing much.

The Grand Jury of San Francisco remained in session seven months. It is said they were busy all the time.

William Corbet, who was hurt some time ago in the Lent shaft, at Bodie, died last Sunday at San Francisco.

Goldenson, the cowardly murderer of little Mamie Kelly, has been denied a new trial by the Supreme Court.

Last Saturday 118 transfers of real estate were filed for record at Los Angeles. The aggregate value was $211,558.

In the case of Turner against Turner, a suit for divorce, demurrer was argued last Mondly. No decision was given by the Court.

In boring for water at Carson a ledge of very fine quartz was struck at a depth of 256 feet. The ore is reported to be rich in silver.

The Bowers mansion and three thousand acres of land in Washoe valley have been bought by Theodore Winters for $27,000.

Beach, the Australian oarsman, has beaten the famous American oarsman, Hanlan, in a contest for the championship of the world.

Joseph D. Lynch, of Los Angeles, is at Washington prepared to make a contest for the seat in Congress now occupied by General Vandever.

An experiment was tried in town a few days ago to try if raw beef steak will remove a black stain from a damaged eye. Yank did the staining.

Last Monday the temperature at St. Paul Minnesota, was 22 degrees below zero. It is enough to make teeth chatter even to think of such cold.

Rev. T. E. Sisson will preach in the M. E. Church tomorrow [Sunday] evening at half past seven o'clock Sunday school at two o'clock afternoon.

Claus Spreckles has arranaged with farmers in Santa Cruz county to have a large amount of land planted with sugar beets and will manufacture sugar from them.

An election has been held in Colusa county on the formation of an irrigation district. The vote was in favor of the project by a majority of more than five to one.

Robert F. Morrow, the jury briber, has been granted a change of venue to Sonoma county. The application for change of venue in this case is almost an admission of guilt.

Charles Goslaw was hanged at San Jose last Friday for murdering an old man named Grant at Los Gator. Like most murderers, Goslaw declared he was certain of going to heaven.

Mr. F. W. Wilson, of Winters, Yolo county, and Doctor W. E. Briggs of Sacramento, arrived at Independence last Monday. They have been traveling through the valley since in search of land.

Mrs. Enos, mother of W. S. Enos, has returned on a visit to her relatives here, and is likely to spend the winter with them. She finds the weather here in the winter months pleasanter than in the Sacramento valley.

The Comstock people have lost none of their old time generosity. A fair was held recently at St. Mary's Church, Virginia City, for the benefit of the orphans Home and the *Enterprise* says the net amount realized was $4.321.60.

In Ireland men are sent to jail for merely selling newspapers. To make just proportion in punishment the men who print the papers out to be transported and the writers ought to be hanged. "Brittons never, never shall be slaves."

Mr. R. E. Barnes and Mr. W. E. LaMar were up from Cottonwood at the end of last week. Mr. Barnes says he has got one hundred acres of new ground ready for alfalfa. He bought a few spans of fine work horses from Mr. Sanger while up here.

The school teachers in Nevada have organized a State Educational Association. The California State Teachers Association will meet at Lake Tahoe some time next summer, and it is proposed that the Nevada Association meet at the same time and place.

An organization called the "Nevada-California Loan and Investment Company," has been formed at Reno. It is intended to loan money at easy interest on approved security, and to sell bonds as an investment for capital. The company expect to extend their operations to Inyo county.

At the Mechanics Fair at San Francisco both a gold and silver medal were awarded to an exhibit of Inyo marble. The report upon the marble gives a glowsng discription of its beauty. The value of the stone for statuary, monuments, ornamentation and building purposes is strongly advocated. The report is very favorable to this prodnct of Inyo county.

A grand rabbit hunt was organized over in Tulare county lately. A tight corral was built with wings flowing out in the shape of a "V." Between 200 and 300 people took part in the hunt spreading out over the country and driving the rabbits into the pen. It is said that fully two thousand rabbits were killed.

Snow all over the Sierras and Inyos.

Mr. R. Hessian was down from Big Pine last Wednesday.

Mrs. Sallie Bell, of Big Pine was in town during the week.

It is said that a gypsum mine at Lovelock, Nevada, has been sold for $150,000.

It is confidently expected that Mr. Carlisle will be elected speaker of the House of Representatives.

A Tamamy political club has been organized in San Francisco. The members are all friends of Chris. Buckley.

Mr. Israel Luce arrived at Independence last Wednesday from Sacramento. He went down to the marble quarry yesterday.

Rains have set in west of the mountains. After much threatening there was some storm and rainfall in Owens valley on Thursday night.

The town of Santa Ana, Los Angeles county, is building up rapidly. The building boom seems to be constantly on the increase, especially in dwelling houses.

Steve Terrel and John Thomas have just shipped a car load of ore from the Eclipse mine to San Francisco. Steve and Triggy are making good wages; success to them.

Scarcity of eggs, butter, chickens, cheese grain and hay; scarcity of nearly everything in the way of farm produce. And yet some old moss backs keep up the wail of "no market."

Yesterday mornnig the storm had cleared away and it was seen that much snow had fallen upon the mountains on both sides of the valley. Down in the valley it was like a morning in April.

Ten acres of land near Pasadena sold laet week for $1.600 per acre. Twenty acres a few miles from the business part of town sold for $1 000 per acre, Lots in the town sold for $2.500 each.

The county will not lose much through want of license ordinances. Nearly all licenses in the county are now paid up to about the time when the next regular meet- of the Board of Supervisors will be held.

The faro gamblers of Los Angeles have closed up their games. The *Express* says the gamblers have been so closely watched by the police and have been fined so often that there is no longer a living for them in the game.

It continues to be broadly hinted that Chinese are landed in San Francisco by bribery in the courts. In no other way can the decisions of the courts be accounted for in cases where the Chinese were permitted to land in violation of the restriction act.

Bills will be introduced in Congress to remedy the defects of the Chinese exclusion bill. Federal Judges in San Francisco, by strained interpretation of the present law, defeat its purpose. An effort will be made to put this beyond their power.

Joseph Nay passed through town last Thursday with eighty head of horses for Los Angeles. The animals were brought from Elko county, Nevada. Mr Nay said he had been a month on the way. The horses were in good condition.

A new baking powder, the "Banner" brand, is better than any other powder now in use; one pound cans cost only three bits. Get a can and try it. A large stock of toys for Christmas gifts; the finest candies of every variety. Call and examine at the store of L. Wood.

Last Saturday a Chinaman on the Denver and Rio Grande railroad slashed around him with a big knife. He wounded one passenger fatally and had to be shot to death to order to prevent him doing more mischief. The Chinaman appeared to be crazy.

Mr. J. C. Irvin returned home last Thursday from a two weeks visit at Darwin. She brought back some fine and curious specimens from the mines. One specimen in particular is quite curious. It is a lime formation and contains many figures of baby hands and feet; the little fingers and toes are as well formedas if done by a skillful modeler in clay.

With land selling in Los Angeles county at prices ranging from one thousand to sixteen hundred dollars per acre, some idea may be got of the rush there would be to Owens valley, and the rapid increase in the value of land if the C. & C. road were extended south, so as to enable the crowds of people at Los Angeles to reach the valley in a few hours.

In all countries there appears to be a rapid movement toward renewal or increase of silver coinage. Experience seems to prove that there is not gold enough to supply the amount of coin necessarry for the world's business. With increased demand for silver to coin the value of the metal will increase, and with this will come greater activity in silver mining and better profits to the miners.

It is reported that ex-governor Stoneman threatens to kill Harry Dam, his former private secretary, on sight. The cause of the governor's ire is that Dam said he was that kind of a fool and could be made to believe any kind of a story. Dam, it is said, got the Governor to grant pardons to criminals who had money to pay for them and made a nice income out of the business, All this the Governor has at last discovered.

Four citizens of San Luis Obispo county have been arrested by the United States Marshall for being concerned in a fraudulent land entry. They swore that an entry made by one of the parties was for his own exclusive use and benefit and had not been made with an intent to sell it to any body else. It is now alleged that this was false. Each of the defendants was placed under $5,000 bonds for his appearance to answer in the United States Circuit Court.

As a rule short legged fowls will fatter wore rapidly than those "well up on their pins." This is important to the broiler raiser, as his object is to get a nice plump chicken as soon as possible. If eggs are the main desideratum avoid short legged fowls of any breed. They rarely lay well after the second year on account of laying on too mbch fat, while a fowl with a good lenth of leg will ordinarily lay well until three years old.

Mr. Luce is informed by parties at Los Angeles, that if rail communication can be made from Owens valley to that City, large orders will at once be given for Inyo marble. It is said that thirty new buildings will be put up in which an average of ten thousand dollars worth of marble would be used in each, making a total of three hundred thousand dollars worth. When certain arrangements now in progress shall be completed a large addition will be made to the working force and machinery at the quarry.

Testing the Law.

In order to set at rest the question of the constitutionality of the Wright irrigation law a test case is now in the Supreme Court. It is entitled "The Turlock Irrigation District and the Directors thereof vs Williams, Secretary." The action is a friendly one and is brought to test the validity of the law. The people of the District voted to issue $60,000 of bonds for the purposes set forth in the bill and the Directors of the District ordered the bonds to issue accordingly, but the secretary refused to sign them as the law provides and the suit is brought to compel him. A preliminary hearing was had a few days ago and the Court ordered an alternative writ of mandate to issue, returnable before the Court sitting in *banc*, on Tuesday, December 6, 1887. There is very little doubt as to the constitutionality of the law, but as there is some controversy over the matter it is essential, in view of its great importance to the people of the entire State, that the question should be determined as soon as possible.

Birthday Party

A pleasant social event occured on Wednesday evening in the form of a birthday party in honor of Miss Maggie Conklin. At an early hour the guests met at the residence of A. R. Conklin. Progressive euchre was the leading amusement; the royal prize, a handsome tiolet mirror, was won by Mr. P. W. Forbes; the booby prize fell to the lot of Miss Gussie Stiller. At the conclusion of the euchre game a collation was partaken of; after which instrumental music, singing and dancing wiled the happy moments all too quickly away. The event was one that will often be alluded to with pleasant rememembrances. Among the guests were Mr. and Mrs. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Thurston, Mr. and Mrs. Craig, Mr. and Mrs. Laird, Mr. and Mrs. Blair, Mrs. Church, Miss Maud Cook, Miss Katie Mulholland, Miss Gussie Stiller, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Brown, Hon. John A. Hannah, P. W. Eorbes, P. H. Mack, Bertrand Rhine, John A. Lank, W. A. Hampton and Irv. H. Mulholland.

Mono County Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury of Mono County in their report condemned the action of the Board of Supervisors for authorizing the Senator and Assemblyman to employ a lawyer to draft a bill to be presented to the Legislature at an expense not to exceed one hundred dollars, which was paid out of the county funds. The report says: "It has been brought to the knowledge of this Grand Jury that many persons of this county are making a livelihood by selling liquor to Indians. We reccommend that the officers of the law be more vigilant in discovering those guilty, and in bringing them to justice." The report is complimentary to the county officers, the Jury having found the affairs of each office conducted in a proper manner and all books neatly kept and accounts correct.

Unnatural Father.

George Westfall is in jail at Los Angeles, charged with an attempt to murder his own son, a child aged three years. Westfall was employed at the Missouri house; he is a widower: the child is rather delicate and caused the father some trouble. and the unnatural parent took his child to an old water tunnel near the city and beat the little creature over the head with a club, breaking his skull and leaving him for dead. Westfall had been seen going away with the child, and when he returned alone suspicion was excited, search was made and the little one was found in the tunnel, still alive but unconscious. The child was brought into town and put in charge of doctors and at last reports was yet alive, but with faint hope of recovery.

Good Progress.

Good progress continues to be made on the east side canal. During the week the ditching machine has been kept at work toward the head of the canal, about three miles above Independence Station. The machine continues to work as well, indeed better, than at the start, as the men and horses get more accustomed to the work. From where the machine was at work a day or two ago the distance to be made to the river is a little over a mile. The soil turned up is of the finest quality; it is mellow and rich as an ash heap and will be very fertile when irrigated It the work goes on as well as up to the bresent time water will be conveyed in the canal for a large amount of land early in the spring.

Profits In Fruit Growing.

Time and again we have called attention to the conditions that make Owens valley one of the best countries in the world for the production of raisins. The character of the soil and the dry atmosphere; the bright sunshine and total absence of fogs make it so. The Los Angeles *Express* says the average of the 1000 acres in raisin grapes about Riverside last year was $168 net profit per acre. Peaches, which quickly come to bearing, give a net return of $100 to $150 per acre. Apricots, pears, apples and the various small fruits give returns almost or quite as large, while English walnuts, which require several years to come to bearing, yield from $250 to $400 per acre. These are mainly averages. In many cases the yield is much higher than the figures named. All of these fruits can be produced in vast quantity and of far superior quality in Owens valley.

Mistaken Land Hunters.

There are men who appear to think that land can be got in Owens valley for almost nothing, and some come here with that expectation. This is a great mistake and to come here with such notions will be loss of time and money. Very little government land now remains open for location, and none within lines of canals now being made. Men who want to make homes here and have some money to invest in the purchase of partially improved places can find better bargains than anywhere else in the state. But those who want to find land they can have for nothing must search elsewhere.

No License Laws.

The Supervisors failed to meet last Tuesday pursuat to adjournment. This leaves the county without any license law. As matters now stand there is no provision for the collection of any license for carrying on business of any kind in the county. This includes the sale of liquors, wine, beer; the raising or grazing of sheep. In short, no license can be collected in the county till after the next regular meeting of the Supervisors; and this will be in next February. Then license ordinances will be passed under which payment for licenses can be enforced.

The Vote.

The vote at the several precincts on the irrigation bonds was as follows:

Precinct	No. 1	6	for	3	against.
"	" 2	4	"	8	"
"	" 3	7	"	8	"
"	" 4	8	"	4	"
"	" 5	13	"	5	"
Total		38	"	28	"

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HALE BROS. & CO.

Sacramento, Cal.

829, 831, 833, 835 K St. and 1026 Ninth

Our New School House.

The new school house at Independence was so far finished that it was occupied by teacher and pupils last Monday. The Directors have given us a good substantial and comfortable building. The builder, Mr. C. S. Swan, has carried out his contract very fully; having done even more than he was bound to do by the contract. The tax payers of the district have got full value for their money. Two rooms are partitioned off from the school room; one for the use of the girls, and the other for the boys, where caps, cloaks, etc. may be left during school hours. The school ground occupies an entire block, and is enclosed by a neat fence. This will make a fine play ground. No doubt shade trees will be planted on all sides of the ground as soon as possible. Water pipe is already laid inside the enclosure. A fine bell is placed in a tower on top of the school house. This new building is a most gratifying change from the tumble down old shanty it has supplanted. Independence now has by far the best public school building in the county.

Sailor Philosoppy.

All who have recently made land locations within the irrigction district will gain, if anybody gains, by the issuing and sale of bon Land not patented cannot be taxed for payment of the bonds, either principal or interest. If the bonds can be sold at all they will be sold and the canal built, within the next two years. By that time all land in the valley will have so increased in value that every locator will be more than willing to complete title to his land and bear his part of taxation. It may be rough on their snoots, but it is root hog or die with those whose land is already patented. Most men are willing to accept the sailors philosophy "damn Jack, I'm all right."

A False Report.

A report has been going the rounds of the sale of a gypsum mine at Mound House, Nevada. The price paid for the mine being $150,000. The only known gypsum mine near Mound House belongs to Mr. Israel Luce, Superintendent of the Inyo marble quarry. The mine is on railroad land, bought from the C. P. R. R. Company by Mr. Luce; he has not given authority to any one to sell his mine, and no such sale as that reported has been made by him.

Ichabod.

The Governor Stanford hoisting works at Bodie, have been torn down and the lumber hauled to Bridgeport. The *Miner* says: "By the way buildings have been going from here this month it would seem that when a Bodiette visits a neighboring town the houses will appear so familiar that he will imagine himself still at home."

A Tight Grip.

Section 23 of the irrigation law reads as follows: "The assessment upon real property is a lien against the property assessed, from and after the first Monday in March for any year; and such lien is not removed until the assessments are paid or the property sold for the payment thereof."

Chris. Crohn arrived at Independence a few days ago. Mr. Crohn was at Cerro Gordo in its flowery days; he still has mining interests there and his present trip here is to look after those interests. His home is in Sonoma county.

Ore is now being taken from the Defiance mine at Darwin that is said to carry $110 gold per ton in addition to a high percentage of silver and lead.

ORDINANCE NO. 20.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows

SEC. 1 Every person engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding, or pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, State of California, must annually procure a license therefor from the Tax-Collector, and make therefor the following payment:

1. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 5,000 sheep or more shall constitute the first class and must pay $250 per annum for the first 5 000 sheep and for every additional 1,000 the sum of $50.

2. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 4,000 sheep and less than 5,000 constitute the second class and must pay $200 per annum.

3. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 3,000 sheep and less than 4,000 constitute the third class and must pay $150 per annum.

4. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 2,000 sheep and less than 3,000 constitute the fourth class and must pay $100 per annum.

5. Those owning or having in their possession and under their control 1,500 sheep and less than 2,000 constitute the fifth class and must pay $75 per annum.

6. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control 1 000 sheep and less than 1,500 constitute the sixth class and must pay $50 per annum.

7. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control 500 sheep and less than 1,000 sheep constitute the seventh class and must pay $2 per annum.

8. Those owning or having in their possession or under their control less than 500 sheep constitute the eighth class and must pay $5 per annum.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall engage in the business of raising, grazing, herding or pasturing sheep, or who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo, State of California, any business, trade, profession, or calling, for the transaction of which a license is required by any Ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county, without taking out or procuring the license prescribed by such Ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250, and unless said fine be paid shall be imprisoned in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC 3 The Tax-Collector shall have the collection of he license provided for in this Ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same, and he may enforce the collection as provided by Sction 3 3 30 of the Political Code of the State of California.

SEC. 4. The County Auditor shall prepare and have printed suitable bank licenses for the Tax-Collector to carry out the provisions of this Ordinance with blank receipts for the Tax Collector when sold

SEC. 5. The Tax Collector shall collect a fee of one dollar for each license sold, which shall be paid into the Salary Fund of the county.

SEC. 6 All money collected for licenses under the provisions of this Ordinance shall be paid over to the County Treasurer as other moneys and placed to the credit of the Salary Fund of the county.

SEC. 7. This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after 20 days from its passage, and all Ordinances, or parts of Ordinances in conflict herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 8. This Ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper published in said Inyo County, at least four weeks, said publication to be made for a period of twenty days after the adoption thereof, and said Ordinance to take effect in twenty days from its adoption.

The above Ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County, State of California, at a regular meeting of said Board, October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes—Harger, Eldred and Robinson.

Noes—None. J. D. HARGER,

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors of Inyo County.

Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk.

P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

FORBES & TOBEY,

HAWTHORNE, NEV.,

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Independence Hotel.

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H. LEVY, Proprietor.

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—AND—

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Jy-1-86

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(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

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HONEY

I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

W. M. MUTH RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

LINGUAL ACQUIREMENTS IN TRADE.

Knowledge of Foreign Languages Needed in Commerce—The German Merchant.

Every large town in the midland region of America—in truth, every large town throughout the entire country—has a greater or less percentage of German citizens, varying from 10 to 40 per cent., and in many cities the school commissioners have made a concession to the German element by including the German language among the branches taught in the public schools. By this course the fact has been established that not only the children of German parents have derived a benefit, but that the studious boys and girls of other nationalities have profited by this opportunity for acquiring German. Experience has shown that this twofold acquisition of language, by practical use, is of very decided utility to the children who embrace it, and the latter make much more rapid progress than such as are taught by means of one language exclusively. In many countries they would esteem themselves peculiarly fortunate in possessing such an advantage—that is to say, a majority of the pupils bringing with them into the school at least a superficial knowledge of two languages. Such an opportunity would be sedulously cultivated, just as the French has been cultivated in the French and Wallon provinces for fully 200 years.

Not so, however, in our own country. Here, the German tongue has had to contend constantly against prejudice or direct hostility. If one takes into consideration the fact that a considerable proportion of the boys instructed in the two tongues later in life enter commercial vocations, this aversion to German will be regarded as unwise and suicidal. The German language is the second most widely spoken on the face of the globe, and a man who understands it well, together with the English, can today engage in business as a commercial traveler in any country that is not European. The trade, for example, of Mexico and Central America is in the hands of German firms, whose members were educated from their boyhood for their future profession, by being compelled to acquire Spanish, at the same time with their mother tongue, and often English and French besides. If an American commercial traveler should enter into conversation with such a merchant, in Guatemala or San Salvador, in his mother tongue, a bond of fellowship is at once established, which is very likely to bear fruits.

A nation that in our day wishes to enjoy consideration in the markets of the world must possess polyglot acquirements. For this reason Germans succeed in all parts of the world, whilst Englishmen or Frenchmen are complaining of stagnation in business. The German imperial government encourages these efforts in all directions, and last winter the permanent establishment of an oriental department in the Berlin university was decided upon, not less as a measure for the promotion of commerce than as a facility for learned investigation. The German trade's organ, Export, thus expresses itself upon this subject: "Today it is no longer sufficient to understand English and French; the period in which the German merchant supposed he had acquired a knowledge sufficient of foreign languages, in possessing these two, is long past." At present a large and active commerce throughout the whole globe has been established. The long locked up countries of Africa have been thrown open to the world—Asia is everywhere accessible. Now, for the first time, our minds fully realize how numerous is mankind—how multiform are nations and how many tongued likewise. Even in India, whose sovereignty resides in the hands of Great Britain, there is only a very small minority that can speak more than a word or two of English.

The merchant of modern times must, to be successful, understand foreign tongues—the more the better, and the school authorities, instead of acting as the dog in the manger, should afford to the rising generation every opportunity to acquire them, especially where this can be done at the expenditure of so little time and cost as is attached to the acquisition of German in most of our cities, by the system indicated.—Translated for Public Opinion from the Baltimore Correspondent.

Poverty Abroad.

Senator Frye, of Maine, who has just returned from Europe, gives, in an interview, his impressions of the condition of the masses of the people abroad: "The people in Europe live on the poorest food, and mighty little of it. I found that laborers in Glasgow work for 2s. 6d. a day—sixty-two cents. I was charmed with Edinburgh, but when I saw women drunk, fighting in her beautiful streets, the modern Athens lost her charms. I cannot convey to you the picture of the degradation and want throughout Great Britain caused by drink.

"Speaking of wages, I found girls in factories in Venice working with great skill for from five to twelve cents a day, the most experienced getting twelve cents a day, out of which they have to live. But how they live is a wonder. Their chief diet is macaroni. Farm hands all over Europe, women, earn twenty cents a day. Women do most of the field work. I saw no improved machinery on the farms of the continent. I have seen twenty women in one field at work, not a single man in sight. The plain people have meat to eat but once a week on the continent. The condition of American wage earners is incomparably better than that of the working people in Europe. It is the difference between comfort and competence and discomfort and insufficient food and clothing."—Frank Leslie's.

Cable Roads Preparing for Frost.

The Cable Road company are already preparing for winter. When the road was built due allowance was made for the expansion and contraction of the ironwork itself caused by heat and cold, but the pressure on the rails caused by the same agencies seems to have been entirely forgotten. The first cold snap of winter brought any quantity of trouble to the company. It froze the rain and snow water which had been allowed to settle in the spaces between the paving stones lying between the rails and the iron forming the slot through which the grips pass.

The stones spread farther and farther apart, and, pressing against the ironwork, closed up the slot so effectually that the grips were gripped firmer than they ever grasped the cable, and the road was blocked completely until gangs of men tore up the pavement at various points and pried the slot open with crowbars.

The company are now busily engaged relaying the pavement between the tracks, leaving considerable space between the stones. These spaces are first filled with gravel and finally run as full of hot pitch as possible, in the hope that water will find no space to lodge and freeze in this winter.—New York Evening Sun.

Paris in the Sixteenth Century.

Some curious documents just found in the archives of the Paris prefecture of police throw an interesting and instructive light on the manner in which the streets of Paris were guarded during the night in the Sixteenth century. To begin with, there were stringent rules to the effect that each house should have only one door and should be regularly inhabited. This being the case, it was a comparatively easy task to order that the dwellers in the different houses should in turn keep an eye on what was going on in their respective streets. They were not compelled to tramp up and down the pavement like the modern policeman; the authorities were satisfied if they looked through their windows and watched all that was going on below. If the slightest cry were raised they opened their windows and rang their bells until their neighbors followed suit. The alarm spread from street to street, and soon all the bells in Paris were ringing, the windows were lit up, and the inhabitants, armed to the teeth, sallied forth, barring the road to the malefactors, who were almost always arrested.

I need hardly explain that the Paris of those days was liliputian in comparison with what it is now; but what an uncomfortable way they had of keeping the peace in the Sixteenth century! The remedy was positively worse than the disease, for it was hard that the inhabitants of one street should be awakened out of their first sleep because the dwellers in a remote avenue imagined that something wrong was going on. One would fancy that in some quarter or another some noise at least must have been made every night. The slumbers of the Parisians generally must often have been woefully curtailed, not to speak of the volunteer watchman for whom "all night sittings" were a stern reality.—Home Journal.

Poisons in Food.

We are hearing a good deal of late about poisons in food containing protein compounds, such as the casein of milk and the myosin of lean meat and fish. The protein compounds are prone to decay—that is, to be decomposed by the action of the ferments called bacteria or microbes. In certain forms of decomposition substances of a more or less poisonous nature, called ptomaines, are formed from protein. It appears to be in this way that poisonous compounds are formed in cheese, meats, etc. While the true digestive ferments, such as the ptyalin of saliva and pepsin of gastric juice, are very different from the ferments just spoken of, yet microbes exist in the digestive apparatus of even the healthiest people, and within a short time past it has been found that poisonous compounds, formed probably by the action of microbes, often occur within our bodies.

The natural inference—it is not positively proved, I think—is that there may be cases in which the protein of certain kinds of food is thus transformed into injurious substances while passing through the alimentary canal. Perhaps this is the reason why certain persons cannot endure milk without pain or nausea, and it is not impossible that many of the cases in which one kind of food or another causes sickness may, in the light of future research, be attributed to such fermentations within the body.—W. O. Atwater in The Century.

A Sleepy Headed Duke.

The Duke of Edinburgh is getting up a reputation as the champion sleeper and also as the champion boor among all the royal personages of Europe. Last spring this sleepy headed admiral laid such stress upon the enjoyment of his slumbers at Cannes, on the occasion of Queen Victoria's visit to that place, that he refused to allow the British fleet under his command to return the royal salute of the French squadron to his mother until he had slept all he wanted to, which did not come to pass until several hours after the time that official courtesy demanded an acknowledgment in kind of the noisy welcome of the French guns. Of course, the French admiral and the French people were furious over this marked discourtesy.

But the Duke of Edinburgh sleeps in spite of everything. For example, it is reported that recently the British Mediterranean fleet arrived at an Algerian port and the French officials went on board the flagship to pay their respects to the duke as the commander of the squadron. But Edinburgh was at his usual business. He was so fast asleep that his valet refused to arouse him, and the insulted Frenchmen hurried ashore without a chance to pay their respects. The mattress of this boorish duke must certainly be stuffed with poppies.—New York Graphic.

Signs of Wind.

Father Dominick Navarette in the Seventeenth century discovered certain infallible signs of wind. One never failing token "was the running and fluttering about of little insects aboard the ship, and the more restless they are the higher the wind, and by observing what place they came from mariners shall know if it will be fair." Another sign, according to his reverence, is when pigs begin to run and tumble about a ship in a calm. Baumgarten, in his "Travels," says he was with a pilot who, by putting his finger in the mouth and then holding it up, "prognosticated to us that we should have wind very speedily, which, indeed, proved accordingly." All that the modern sailor can do by wetting his finger and lifting it is to feel if there be any movement in the air. The digit has long ceased to be a sibyl. Formerly the Brittany fishermen raised the wind at will by procuring the dust swept out of a certain church and blowing it in the direction from which they desired the breeze to come. Sardinian sailors also possessed the same useful art. To procure a fair wind they had nothing to do but to sweep a chapel after mass and blow the dust of it after departing ships.—London Telegraph.

A Watch for a Blind Man.

"This is one of the cutest things in the watch line that has yet appeared," said Jeweler Charles S. Crossman, holding up one of the new Swiss watches designed for the use of the blind. "The old raised figure watches were clumsy, and the blind people were constantly bending or breaking the watch hands by touching them. In this watch a small peg is set in the center of each figure. When the hour hand is approaching a certain hour the peg for that hour drops when the quarter before it is passed. The person feels the peg is down, and then counts back to twelve. He can thus tell the time within a few minutes, and by practice he can become so expert as to tell the time almost exactly. They have been in use about six months, and there is a steady and growing demand for them."—New York Evening Sun.

Whole wheat preparations are proved to be far richer in the possession and proper distribution of the best life elements than any other single article of food.

IN A CAPUCHIN TOMB.

Ghastly Devices and Ornaments Constructed Out of Human Bones.

The Capuchin brother, attired in his long habit of coarse brown frieze, his waist encircled by a hempen rope, his stockingless feet bound in sandals, his untrimmed beard and head bare, except for a diminutive skull-cap, is a familiar sight on the streets in Rome, which he patiently traverses, carrying an earthen pitcher as a receptacle, while he begs alms from house to house.

The Church of the Fraternity is in the piazza of the same name in the immediate vicinity of the Piazza Barberini. It was founded by Cardinal Barberini brother of Pope Urban VIII., in 1624—the same Cardinal who was the friend of Milton when he visited the Eternal City in 1638. The church contains the tomb of the founder and many remarkable treasures of art, including the magnificent painting by Guido, representing "Michael the Archangel Trampling the Devil"—the latter a portrait of Pope Innocent X., for whom the painter seems to have had an inveterate hatred.

Passing through the church a few steps to the right will lead you to as ghastly and at the same time as grotesquely horrible a spectacle as the morbid searched-after flesh-creeping experiences can possibly desire. A series of four connected small apartments, the floors of which are made of earth said to have been carried from Jerusalem, contain the horrors I speak of. The walls and ceiling are liberally decorated with ornamented devices constructed by cunning workmen out of human bones. The bones of the vertebra, wrists and ankles are arranged so as to describe circles and curves. These figures are interspersed here and there with skulls, femurs and humerus, tibias, fibulas, ulnas and radius.

The same horrid ornaments are arranged around the person of a deceased brother, who appears suspended against the middle of a wall, incased in the coarse brown cloth, the garment he lived, died and was buried in. The dried skin clinging to the face of the skeleton grins in horrible mockery as the living brother, his former companion in flesh, conducts you around this decorated charnel house. He looks as though he chuckled over the fact of having been released from the grave below to give place to a brother more recently defunct, for it is the rule of the fraternity—who are compelled to make a small burial ground meet the requirements of the order—when a death takes place to dig up the longest interred to make room for his successor.

There is a quality in the earth employed that has the effect of preventing decay of the body, drying it up in mummy fashion, and preserving the hair, presenting a far more horrible effect than if bleached bones were presented to view.

There is a weird uncanniness about this strange mixture of the living and dead, and the latter divested of solemnity by environment of ornamental osteology, while the air of the survivor seems toned down to an unnatural sepulchralness—a sort of half-way condition between life and the tomb.—*Rome Cor. San Francisco Chronicle.*

THE CONGO PIGMIES.

A Race of Cunning Liliputians Living in the Heart of Africa.

Ronzo de Leo, who traveled many years in Africa with Dr. Livingstone, was one who almost stood out alone in the assertion that a race of dwarfs lived in Central Africa. In his lectures in America he told of a little people who fled to the clefts of the rocks when the explorers approached. C. Eugene Wolff, who traveled many years with Stanley, and who is now in the city, gives some queer accounts of these dwarfs. "On the southern branches of the Congo," said he to a reporter, "I have seen whole villages of these Liliputians. They are a generous little people, who live in rude huts and clear ground, engaging in varied sorts of agriculture. They are also skilled hunters and they make palm wine. They are as lithe and supple in climbing trees as monkeys or baboons, although they are physically as perfect men as any of the giant tribes thereabout, and they know as much. The men are not over four feet and a half high, while the women are a good deal smaller. These tiny little men are both brave and cunning. They are experts with the bow and arrow and readily bring down the African bison, antelope and even elephants with them. As trappers of small animals they are unsurpassed. In a close pinch they use the lance with astonishing dexterity, and an ordinary sling in their hands is wielded with wonderful skill. The dwarfs collect the sap of the palm, with which they make soap. The men are smooth-faced and of a rich mahogany color, while the hair is short, kinky and as black as night. Tens of thousands of them live on the south branch of the Congo. They are an affable, kind-hearted people, of simple ways and devoid of vicious tendencies to a greater degree than most semi-barbaric races. The women are industrious and amiable. Very queer these people look alongside the great swarthy blacks further up the Congo. The latter are of prodigious size, uncouth, rude to the remotest degree and cannibalistically inclined. The dwarfs stand in awe of them, but are so brave and cunning that, with all the odds of physique against them, the pigmies are masters of the situation."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

—The object sought in burying butter is the comparative coolness, equable temperature of the earth and darkness, where no better means are at hand. It should be buried six feet deep, in well-drained soil, in some vessel that will be impervious to moisture. Pack the butter solid to within an inch of the top of the vessel, cover with strong brine and close the top. In this way butter put down sweet is said to keep perfectly until autumn, and, of course, will do so in winter.—*Troy Times.*

—Fry some apples occasionally. Fried apples will remove the edge from many a hard meal.

CONCERNING GOLD LEAF.

Methods of Manufacture Usually Employed in the United States.

The extreme malleability of gold has made it a prominent metal in the useful as well as the fine arts. It has been calculated that from $2,000,000 to $4,000,000 worth of this precious metal is annually used on ornaments, in gilding, in lettering, edging of books, in signs, ornamental paintings and in dentistry. Of course, the greater proportion of this is for the first-named purpose, although there appears to be a great amount used in the other industries. A comparatively small amount, however, is necessary to cover a great deal of space. A cubic inch can be hammered so as to cover a space of thirty-five feet wide and one hundred feet long, and twenty of our twenty dollar gold pieces can be drawn into a wire that would reach around the globe.

The gold-leaf beaters' art is one of the most surprising when the result is considered. The minute films are so thin as hardly to retard the light, and yet possess all the brilliancy of color of the solid block of gold of about twenty-two carats. It is first cast into a bar eight inches long, one inch wide and one-half inch thick, the weight being about thirty-five ounces, and rolled out until it is about as thick as your finger nail; the "ribbons," as it is called, are now weighed into packages or "beatings" of 2½ ounces each. The beatings are what the men first start to work on. A man will cut one of them (of 2½ ounces) into 180 pieces, making the pieces about an inch square. He next puts them into a "kutch," which is made of prepared paper, the size being 2½ inches square. He lays these 180 pieces of gold between these papers, first a paper, then a piece of gold, and beats on the "kutch" with an iron hammer weighing about eighteen pounds, until the gold is the size of the "kutch." These pieces are cut into quarters and filled into a "shoder," which is made of gold-beater's skin, the size being four inches square, and holding all the pieces, numbering 740. The gold-beater's skin is made from a preparation of a large portion of the large intestines of an ox, and the prepared paper is, or may be, parchment made from calf skin, rendered clear and white by a peculiar operation that gives it the appearance of writing paper, for which purpose it is used to some extent. The pieces are then beaten out in the "shoder," with a hammer weighing about thirteen pounds, making them all four inches square. These pieces, or "shoder leaves" (as they are now called), are cut into quarters, making them two inches square, and in all 2,880 pieces or quarters of "shoder-leaves." These are filled into three molds. Each mold is made of the same material as the "shoder." The molds are five inches square and hold nine hundred pieces or quarters of "shoder" each.

The molds are then beaten out separately with a hammer weighing about eight pounds until the gold is very nearly square with the edge of the molds. They are then sent to girls for booking. Each girl will take a mold full of gold, taking each leaf out separately and trimming the edges of the leaf off, making them 3¼ inches square, and as the leaves are cut they are put into a paper book holding twenty-five leaves. The gold is now ready for sale.—*American Wood Worker.*

—Blondin, of tight rope fame, will return to this country next summer after an absence of over twenty years.

HE WON A COOL $5,000.

Great Good Luck of Samuel W. Barrett.

Melbourne Avenue, North Toronto, has for the past few days been a scene of intense excitement. It was whispered that one of the residents held a lucky ticket in The Louisiana State Lottery drawing on the 9th ult. *The News* found the fortunate man to be Samuel Ward Barrett, 105 Melbourne avenue, forman bookbinder at Gage & Co.'s, Wellington street.

Mr. Barrett was found at his place of business, and in answer to the reporter's inquiries said, while a broad smile lighted up his whole countenance, "I had no faith in the lottery business; but four months ago one of the men induced me to invest a dollar in it. I sent to the New Orleans National Bank in New Orleans to find out how I could get tickets. The bank sent me blanks, and I enclosed a dollar for a tenth ticket in the May drawing. I got nothing then. Still in June I again sent a dollar for a tenth ticket, also in July, and also in August. I got the report of the August drawing last Thursday week on my way home, and carelessly jammed it into my pocket, with the remark: 'Well, there's another dollar gone.' In my bedroom, however, I thought I would look at the report, and the first that met my eyes was the number 29,146, entitling me to one tenth of the fifty thousand dollar prize. I immediately broke the news to my wife, and joy reigned in the family. I tell you," said Mr. Barrett with a wink "one does not fall into a small fortune so slick every day."

"How did you collect your money?" asked *The News*, when sufficiently recovered. "I received notice from the New Orleans National Bank that a draft for $5,000 in gold coin had been forwarded to the Central Bank in this city, payable to my order."

"Did you call at the Central Bank and draw the money?" "No. I allowed it to remain there on deposit to my credit."

"Had you other tickets in the same drawing?" "No, I only had one. The whole business since I commenced cost me for tickets, postage, etc., $4 32, and I now stand in five thousand dollars ahead."

"I suppose you will go more extensively into lottery business hereafter?" "No, I will continue to send my dollar every month. But I tell you they are going to do a pile of business here now. No less than one hundred tickets have been sent for since I got the prize." He turned around, and pointing to the numerous employees, said: "Why all these have sent for tickets, and they intend to continue as monthly subscribers."—*Toronto* (Ont.) *News*, Sept. 12.

Only a Brief Interruption.

It was in one of the stately mansions of Beacon street, Boston, that our story opens.

He was declaring his love in language that only a Boston youth can use, and even he must be sober.

"Dearest Penelope," he said, "if I had loved you less I could have told you that I loved you long ago. If——"

But he stopped. A far-away whither-am-I-drifting look had come over the girl's face, and his heart sank within him.

"If my words are displeasing to you, Miss Penelope," he went on in his broken tones, "if I have said what I ought not to say, or you ought not to hear; if I——"

"Not at all," interrupted Penelope, looking wildly about her, "but I have certainly lost my spectacles. Oh, there they are. Thanks. As you were saying, Mr. Waldo——"—*N. Y. Sun.*

—A young man who was about to enter a drinking saloon suddenly stopped, and with a set look upon his face walked rapidly away. "Sir," said an old gentleman who had observed his movements, "you fill my heart with joy. You have resolved never to enter that accursed place again." "I won't at present, at least, sir," responded the youth; "you see it suddenly occurred to me that I owe the proprietor seventy-five cents."—*Tid-Bits.*

WRETCHED, INDEED,

Are those whom a confirmed tendency to biliousness, subject to the various and changeful symptoms indicative of liver complaint. Nausea, sick headache, constipation, furred tongue, an unpleasant breath, a dull or sharp pain in the neighborhood of the affected organ, impurity of the blood and loss of appetite, signalize it as one of the most distressing, as it is one of the most common, of maladies. There is, however, a benign specific for the disease and all its unpleasant manifestations. It is the concurrent testimony of the public and the medical profession, that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a medicine which achieves results speedily felt, thorough and benign. Besides rectifying liver disorder, it invigorates the feeble, conquers kidney and bladder complaints, and hastens the convalescence of those recovering from enfeebling diseases. Moreover, it is the grand specific for fever and ague.

"Water as a Medicine," read a Kentucky politician in a sanitary journal. "Next, some blame fool will be advocating water as a beverage," he added in a tone of deep disgust.

THE SPLENDOR OF DRESS

And the artificial effects of cosmetics, no matter how deftly applied, can never make beautiful or attractive one who is subject to emaciation, nervous debility, or any form of female weakness. These must be reached by inward application, and not by outward attempts at concealment, and the ladies may take hope from the fact that thousands of their sisters have made themselves more radiant and beautiful by the use of Dr. Pierce' "Favorite Prescription" than they could ever hope to do by the aid of the appliances of the toilet.

There are few more disagreeable people in this world than the people who are always doing wrong and then telling you how bad they feel about it. They ought either to do right or else get a tougher conscience.

As a Cure for Sore Throat and Coughs, "*Brown's Bronhhial Troches*" have been thoroughly tested, and maintain a good reputation.

Citizen (to Sheriff)—I suppose, Mr. Sellemount, that the execution of a murderer is not only a most unpleasant duty, but one somewhat difficult to successfully perform as well? Sheriff—Not after you get the hang of it.

ONLY THIRTY-SIX PER CENT

Of those who die from consumption inherit the disease. In all other cases it must either be contracted through carelessness, or, according to the new theory of tubercular parasites, received directly from others as an infectious disease. But in either case, Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is a positive remedy for the disease in its early stages. It is delay that is dangerous. If you are troubled with shortness of breath, spitting of blood night-sweats, or a lingering cough, do not hesitate to procure this sovereign remedy *at once.*

The Emperor of Germany having given the Pope a jeweled mitre, costing $4,000, the detractors of the Kaiser have availed themselves of the opportunity of saying that the mitre have been more liberal and still had some money left.

CRAMPS OF THE MUSCLES CURED.

John I Wood, of Stratford, Ont., was cured of cramps in the legs by wearing ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTERS. Mr. Wood says:

Some three months ago I was taken very sick with severe pain in the small of my back over the kidneys. The pain was excruciating. I applied an ALLCOCK'S POROUS PLASTER over the affected region, and had relief almost within an hour. At the same time, in conjunction with this trouble, I had very great nervous disturbance, affecting my legs with cramps so I could scarcely sleep. Meeting with such success with my back I applied a plaster under the knee on each leg, and in three days was completely cured, and have never been troubled in either way since.

IF SUFFERERS FROM CONSUMPTION,

Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanate benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

Mr. Bell of the Thistle asserts that the excursion steamers stole the first race from him by giving him their wash. How the Chinamen must envy him!

The cleansing, antiseptic and healing qualities of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are unequaled.

The rail gave way and over she went,
Just clearing the side of the guard,
The water was deep, but it failed to enuglf;
She was "hoist by her own foulard."

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

BEAUTY of Skin & Scalp RESTORED by the CUTICURA Remedies.

NOTHING IS KNOWN TO SCIENCE, AT ALL comparable to the CUTICURA REMEDIES in their marvelous properties of cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin, and in curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair.

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Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

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Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

J. R. GATES & CO., Proprietors
417 Sansome St., San Francisco.

FREE By return mail. Full Description Moody's New Tailor System of Dress Cutting. MOODY & CO., Cincinnati, O

$5 To $8 a Day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horses feet. Write BREWSTER'S SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich.

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Self-Playing Musical Instrument.
Plays Classical, Sacred, Dance and all the popular music of the day correctly. Price from $15 to $275. Write Kohler & Chase, San Francisco, for catalogue.

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GREENBANK 98% Powdered Caustic Soda (tests 99 3-10%), recommended by the highest authorities; also, common Caustic Soda, pure Caustic Potash, etc., etc., for sale by T. W. JACKSON & CO., Manufacturer's Agents, 3 California & 104 Market Sts., S. F.

WOVEN WIRE MATTRESSES AND IRON BEDS. PRICE OF THIS BED $5.95. Manufactured by W. A. SCHROCK, 19 New Montgomery St., San Francisco, Cal. Send for Catalogue and Price List.

SURE CURE DISCOVERED FOR CATARRH
Lauderbach's German Catarrh Remedy.
Price $1. Samples free at Druggists. Mailed for 10c. in stamps. THOUSANDS CURED since the discovery of this method of treatment. Every mail brings letters from grateful persons CURED. E. S. LAUDERBACH & CO., Newark, N. J., U.S.A.

One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

We are selling *four times* as many "Tansill's Punch" against any other cigar, and have only had them in the case a week.
J. A. TOZIER, Druggist, Brockport, N. Y.

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"CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH."
The Original and Only Genuine.
Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless Imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us for particulars IN LETTER by return mail. NAME PAPER.
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Send for Description and Map of FLORIDA SOUTHERN R. R. LANDS. Four million acres, suitable for Oranges, Lemons, Olives, Pineapples, Bananas, Strawberries and early vegetables. For sale on long credit. $1.25 to $8.00 per acre.
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BIG G. Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Sold only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, O. Ohio.

G has taken the lead in the sales of that class of remedies, and has given almost universal satisfaction. MURPHY BROS., Paris, Tex.

G has won the favor of the public and now ranks among the leading Medicines of the oldest. A. L. SMITH, Bradford, Pa.

Sold by Druggists. Price, $1.00.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

For months I suffered from a very severe cold in head. Ely's Cream Balm has worked like magic in its cure after one week's use. I feel grateful for what it has done for me. Samuel J. Harris (Wholesale Grocer) 113 Front St., New York.

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

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AT LAST EXPOSITION.
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Cures Spring Humors, Salt Rheum, Scrofula, Ciatica, Rheumatism, Constipation AND Regulates The Kidneys & Liver.

One bottle taken according to directions will give better results than a gallon of Sarsaparilla, or any of the so-called Blood Purifiers with which the market is glutted. At Druggists, price $1.00 per bottle.

$500 REWARD
will be paid for any case of Rheumatism which Dr. Pardee's Remedy, properly administered, fails to relieve.

GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY

CURES ALL HUMORS, from a common Blotch, or Eruption, to the worst Scrofula. Salt-rheum, "Fever-sores," Scaly or Rough Skin, in short, all diseases caused by bad blood are conquered by this powerful, purifying, and invigorating medicine. Great Eating Ulcers rapidly heal under its benign influence. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Rose Rash, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Scrofulous Sores and Swellings, Hip-joint Disease, White Swellings, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands. Send ten cents in stamps for a large treatise, with colored plates, on Skin Diseases, or the same amount for a treatise on Scrofulous Affections.

"THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE." Thoroughly cleanse it by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and good digestion, a fair skin, buoyant spirits, and vital strength, will be established.

CONSUMPTION,
which is Scrofula of the Lungs, is arrested and cured by this remedy, if taken before the last stages of the disease are reached. From its marvelous power over this terribly fatal disease, when first offering this now celebrated remedy to the public, Dr. Pierce thought seriously of calling it his "Consumption Cure," but abandoned that name as too limited for a medicine which, from its wonderful combination of tonic, or strengthening, alterative, or blood-cleansing, anti-bilious, pectoral, and nutritive properties, is unequaled, not only as a remedy for consumption, but for all Chronic Diseases of the

Liver, Blood, and Lungs.

If you feel dull, drowsy, debilitated, have sallow color of skin, or yellowish-brown spots on face or body, frequent headache or dizziness, bad taste in mouth, internal heat or chills, alternating with hot flushes, low spirits and gloomy forebodings, irregular appetite, and coated tongue, you are suffering from Indigestion, Dyspepsia, and Torpid Liver, or "Biliousness." In many cases only part of these symptoms are experienced. As a remedy for all such cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is unsurpassed.

For Weak Lungs, Spitting of Blood, Shortness of Breath, Bronchitis, Asthma, Severe Coughs, and kindred affections, it is an efficient remedy.

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is offered by the proprietors of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy for a case of catarrh which they cannot cure. If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of smell, taste, or hearing, weak eyes, dull pain or pressure in head, you have Catarrh. Thousands of cases terminate in consumption.

Dr. Sage's CATARRH REMEDY cures the worst cases of Catarrh, "Cold in the Head," and Catarrhal Headache. 50 cents.

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is a combination of Phosphorus, Albumen, Protogon, Lime, Soda and Iron, which act on the Brain, Nerves and Stomach, increasing the appetite, assisting Digestion, Curing Dyspepsia, in every form, Headache, Neuralgia, Insomnia, General Debility, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration and Impotence. In Hysteria and Epilepsy its effects are magical. In Consumption its nutritive qualities are beyond comparison with other preparations. Its action is shown by the increasing strength and weight of the patient, and the loss of cough and night sweats. It is a brain, nerve, and life giving tonic. Price, $1.50 per bottle.
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DR. CHEEVER'S ELECTRIC BELT FOR MEN ONLY
The Belt or Regenerator is made expressly for the cure of derangements of the generative organs. The continuous stream of ELECTRICITY permeating through the parts must restore them to healthy action. Do not confound this with Electric Belts advertised to cure all ills from head to toe. It is for the ONE specific purpose.
For circulars giving full information, address Cheever Electric Belt Co., 103 Washington Street, Chicago, Ill.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use, and Cheapest.
CATARRH
Sold by druggists or sent by mail. 50c. E. T. Hazeltine, Warren, Pa.

ONE DOLLAR!
Saved is a dollar earned. We sell for a big American dollar any of the following items: 20 lbs. Rice; 20 lbs. Pearl Barley; 25 lbs. Split Peas; 16 lbs. Tapioca or Sago; 20 lbs. Mixed or Plain Bird Seed; 1 box No. 1 Macaroni or Vermicelli; 4 lbs. Baking Powder; 5 lbs. Father's Delight Coffee; 5 lbs. Japan Tea; 4 lbs. Hotel Mixed Tea; 12 small or 6 large cans Oysters; 12 cans Tomatoes. Dried and Canned Fruits of this year's crop now ready to distribute. They are fine quality, and prices reasonable. Flour is lower; good time to get a supply. Order the best, and have good bread. Send for full list to SMITH'S CASH STORE, 115 and 117 Clay Street, San Francisco.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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IN A GERMAN CAFE.

An Institution of the Fatherland That Has Found Its Way to New York.

I was walking up Second avenue from Hudson street the other day when I noticed a number of men seated at open windows in one of the old-time aristocratic houses near Tenth street. Some were reading, some were playing chess and a few were dreamily puffing at cigars and watching the rings of blue smoke as they floated over their heads.

From their appearance they were all Germans, which was not at all strange, this being now a German neighborhood. Over the main entrance to the house was a small, neat sign, bearing the single word: "Cafe." I entered.

The place was a peculiar one. It was divided into three rooms, and also had a large veranda in the rear. The front room, which was also the largest, contained many small, round, hardwood tables, at which sat the persons I had seen from the street and many others. Nearly all were drinking strong coffee. On shelves extending around the walls were all sorts and kinds of German illustrated papers, newspapers, funny journals, standard German books and some rare and curious German volumes. Perhaps thirty men were in the room, although it was early in the afternoon, when most people are at work.

Generally Germans are very voluble when they are together, but here not a sound was to be heard except the rustling of the papers and an occasional ejaculation from one of the chess players. The latter were deeply immersed in their games and entirely oblivious to aught else but their cigars. Their brows were knit into severe frowns and their bodies were bent forward. An air of extreme restfulness pervaded the place and made one feel at home, despite the foreign characteristics of the men. All seemed to know each other, but, as if by agreement, all conversation was confined to a few words of recognition.

In the spacious hall a similar scene was to be found. In one of the inner rooms were two billiard tables, which were covered and looked neglected. In the third room was a counter with two showcases, one containing cigars and cigarettes, and the other filled with samples of German pastry. There were large cakes, soft and delicious in appearance, but not at all sweet; peculiar apple, peach, cheese and prune cakes, without any upper crust, all very good, but different from American or French pastry.

On the veranda sat several persons engaged in conversation, apparently appertaining to business. It was a queer scene in the middle of a busy day in busy New York and outside of similar resorts could probably not be found anywhere else in the city.

In no place, probably, can the everyday life of the male part of our large German population be studied to better advantage than in the numerous German cafes which range from the cheap resort on East Houston street to the swell and luxurious brownstone affair on Fifty-seventh street. The characteristics of the one differ but little from the other. The difference lies mainly in the surroundings and the quality of the furniture, decorations and so forth.

The one is an exact copy of its Berlin and Viennese prototype. It is so entirely different from any thing American or French or English that it seems out of place in our streets. To a student desirous of making himself acquainted with real German customs and character no place this side of the Fatherland will prove so useful as this cafe. It is also the only place where can be obtained those examples of real German cooking which are so satisfying and at the same time so delicious.

The cafe is a great deal more to the German than merely a restaurant. It is his club where he find things as he remembers them in the old country; where he can throw aside his acquired American customs and can forget every thing except that he is a German.

Not that he always does this, for at night, when the quiet scene I have described is changed to one of mirth and enjoyment of a more noisy kind, scraps of loud conversation can be heard, in which English words are frequently jumbled in with a strong flow of German in an extremely ludicrous manner.

When two German business men have some particularly important transaction to discuss they will, if anywhere near a cafe, adjourn there to talk it over. Under the influence of coffee and cigars they soon come to an amicable arrangement. From early morning, when the bachelors come there for their breakfasts, until late at night, when, dinner having been disposed of, chess, billiards and merry talk are in order, the cafe is continually filled. To some it is more familiar than their homes.—*N. Y. Cor. Philadelphia Press.*

A Hopeless Case.

Anxious Chicago Father (to friend)—I fear that my son will never amount to any thing.

"I heard," the friend consolingly replied, "that he had written a magnificent criticism on the school of American realism."

"Oh, yes, he did that, but he sold a cow for ten dollars when he might just as well have got ten and a quarter.—*Arkansaw Traveler.*

—A friend who has been at the seaside estimates that it costs about a dollar a pound to catch bluefish. And, he adds, it is awfully irritating when you don't catch any and the skipper claims them all.

FACTS ABOUT CANDY.

Interesting Information Picked Up by a New York Reporter.

There is more money in molasses candy at the ordinary selling prices than in any other kind.

Close to molasses candy come chocolate drops, caramels and other candies in which sugar and chocolate or plain flavors are the ingredients. The candies on which there is the least profit in proportion to the selling price are those which sell high. The best confectioners' sugar costs but little over six cents a pound, and the best grades of molasses are not dear. They add a little flavoring make molasses candy, and that is why there is so much profit in it.

There is another particular besides good grades of molasses or sugar and flavoring that makes a big difference in the quality of candy and would account for the superiority of some candy over others. That is the quality of the butter. Cheap confectioners do not use butter at all. There are plenty of substitutes for it, but none answers entirely. One of the best known candy men in New York, who has built up a large business, starting from a small taffy shop, thinks that his use of fifty-cent butter in his molasses candy has done more to build up his trade reputation than any thing else. He gives as the keynote of candy success: "Pure materials, fruit sirups and fine butter."

As much candy of the best grades is sold in summer as in winter, if not more. The candy stores down town do a big summer business, as business men buy candy there for their wives out of town, and young clerks send a box every little while to their girl who is off at some summer resort. In the winter the bulk of the trade is by the women themselves, who cause more trouble than the men, and do not buy so much of the highest price. When a man is buying candy he asks for the best, while a woman prices the candies as she does every thing else.

A woman's candy store can always be told from a man's candy store by noticing whether there is a soda-water fountain and some tables to sit down at. A man does not go to a candy store but to a drug store for whatever soda-water he may want, while a woman prefers a candy store to have a soda-water and ice cream attachment. Some of the candy stores are accused of running liquor attachments in the back room reserved for ice cream tables, but as men do not go there a male reporter has no way of finding out except by hearsay whether there is a secret for men in the guise of an ice cream parlor.

The best paid man in a candy establishment is the designer of new candies. His pay is $50 or $60 a week, while the foreman of the factory receives only $30 or $40. There is always a demand for new candies with new names. Each new thing invented has its run of popularity for a little while, and then is succeeded by something else. The candy man who puts the most taking novelties on the market at the right time is the one who makes money. There is a constant demand not only for new candies but for new flavors and designs in old standbys. Molasses candy is as old as any form of confectionery, yet there are new flavors and forms of it appearing every little while, and caramels and chocolates continually turn up with some French name prefixed to them. A man who can invent such things is worth money, and is rare.—*N. Y. Evening Sun.*

IN GAY BARCELONA.

Costumes Worn by the Men and Women of the Famous Spanish City.

With some exceptions the ladies still wear the poetic Andalusian headgear, their glossy tresses piled high, the black lace covering them drooping in front in a point. The Barcelona shop girl or seamstress, however, instead of the mantilla, prefers a crimson or deep yellow silk kerchief, that suits to perfection her dark skin, jetty locks, and glorious orbs. Probably their eyes become trained by the constant contemplation of vivid colors in mountain and sky, for even in such slight matters as the selection of a flower to place in the hair, or the choice of a stocking to match the petticoat, the Spanish lass never errs on the score of harmony. The peasant, too, is no less romantic than artistic. In dress, deportment and physiognomy, in fact from head to foot, his appearance is characteristic. His woolen cap is in reality shaped like the leg of a stocking—happily he does not stiffen or distend it to its full length capacity, the effect would be too grotesque for even his inborn gravity; the lavish superfluity he draws forward, and, folding it in a scroll over the forehead, it not only shades the eyes, but is most becoming. It is generally red, and thus not altogether unlike the Phrygian cap; old men, however, often choose a dark brown, purple or gray color. His short jacket is of black or blue velveteen, with clusters of tiny silver filigree buttons; he wears knee breeches, knitted hose, and round his waist a red sash no less than five yards in length. To put this on he lets it trail on the ground, and winds himself into it by turning round and round. In the folds of this scarf he carries a clasp-knife of singular shape, presumably of Moorish origin, and peculiar to Catalonia. The blade is from five to seven inches in length, and, laying it flat in the right hand palm, with the point touching the tip of the two forefingers, the "muchacho" knows how to throw it with deadly accuracy. A pair of sandals, light and suitable for the climate, complete his equipment, and no doubt contribute greatly to the marvelous feats of speed and endurance for which he is remarkable. On many a day's journey in the mountains the young man who acted as my guide was able with ease to keep pace with the horse, and where the path became rocky he would stride in advance springing like a goat from boulder to boulder.—*Gentleman's Magazine.*

PERSONAL AND IMPERSONAL.

—Henry Ward Beecher's old home on Hicks street, Brooklyn, has been leased to a Mrs. White, a member of Plymouth Church, who will use the premises for letting out furnished rooms.

—George Meredith, the famous English novelist, is a handsome man between fifty and sixty years of age. His hair is gray, his features well cut and expressive, and his manner vigorous, unaffected and pleasing.

—A former public school teacher in England is the scrub woman of the hotel on the top of Mount Washington. She is a good musician and an excellent scholar in the languages. When off duty she devotes her time to reading French and Latin books.

—An old negro woman living near Sunny Side, Ga., has two children—a boy and a girl. The girl she has named "I will arise and go to my Father," but calls her "I willer" for short. The boy's name is "Only begotten son, in whom I am well pleased," but he is called "Only" for short.

—Captain A. H. Whetstone, of Robinson Springs, Ala., has in his possession a trowel that his father, Rev. Jacob Whetstone, owned and used in the year 1795. He has also a chair which was one among the first his father used after his marriage in 1799. This chair, Mr. Whetstone says, was made in South Carolina out of hickory-wood.

—A gentleman who has taken a house at the seaside for the summer advertised for a housekeeper, and entertaining enough were some of the answers he received. In one case a woman wrote that she must have two rooms, artistically furnished, and a comfortable stall in the stable for her saddlehorse. The gentleman says he is much impressed by her forbearance in not insisting that he should also provide her with a groom in livery.

—A gentleman in London thoughtlessly omitted to remove his cork legs before bathing. The laws of nature are seldom suspended in behalf of individuals, and they were not in this case. The gentleman was suspended instead. In the water the legs at once assumed a superior position, and maintained the upper hand of the gentleman, so to speak, in spite of his most violent struggles. He would have been drowned had it not been for timely assistance.

—At Emperor William's recent visit to Gastein he found on his table a letter addressed in very large characters, which proved to be from the hand of his five-year-old great-grandson William. An inclosure by his mother assured the Emperor that no one had dictated or even looked at the letter, the first production of the writer. "I fully believe it," the Emperor smilingly said, "for if she had seen it she would not have allowed it to be sent. In six lines my great-grandson makes nine demands."—*Christian Visitor.*

"A LITTLE NONSENSE."

—When a Louisville dry goods store is robbed the proprietor pays the *Courier-Journal* a dollar and a half to report the item under a head like this: "Burglars of Good Taste."—*Texas Siftings.*

—Milking Time on the Farm.—Country Husband—"Alice, where's the cow?" City Bride—"I locked her up in the ice-house, dear, so as she'd make some ice-cream. It's so hot!"—*Town Topics.*

—Some boats and railway coaches have their berths on hinges so they will adjust themselves under the changing conditions of the land and water. This seems to be getting Yankee invention down to bed rock.

—Who can answer?—

Why does the basswood bark?
O, why does the forest pine?
Why does the red sky lark?
And what makes your iron mine?
—*Exchange.*

—John (just from the club and about to retire for the night)—"I say, Tom, there's a brick in my hat sure this time. It's so heavy it breaks off the nail-heads." He had been trying to hang up his hat on a fly.—*New Haven News.*

—It has been noticed that a girl who has graduated from Vassar and had twenty-five thousand dollars spent on her education will, after marriage, hold clothes-pins in her mouth and gossip over the back fence while hanging out the washing, just like other women. You can't change a woman's nature.—*Dakota Bell.*

—As an absent-minded professor was sitting at his desk writing one evening, one of his children entered, and he exclaimed: "What do you want? I can't be disturbed now." "I only want to say good-night," answered the child. "Never mind now; to-morrow morning will do as well," said the professor.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—"Patsy, come here. I want to talk wid you. Will yez loan me two dollars?" "Indade I wull not. It's yerself that's bin owin' me a dollar since the Fourt' ov July." "An' wasn't it partly to pay yez the dollar I owe yez that I wanted to borry the money?" "In that case, Mickey, yez can have it, for Oi always loike to incourage a man in payin' his honest debts."—*Merchant Traveler.*

—A New York young man who arrays himself for his slumbers in the imported Indian style recently visited a quiet summer resort, and while there sent two sets of pajamas to the local washer woman. In making out her bill, the proper names of these garments evidently gave her much trouble, but after one or two false starts she entered them as two prs. overalls and two jumpers.—*Harper's Bazar.*

COLONEL MACBRIDE.

A Prominent Texan's Adventures in New York City.

Colonel Sumpter McBride, who is one of the cattle king of Austin, Texas, is once more in New York on a brief visit. He visited our sanctum last week. He seemed to be puzzled about something. Finally he remarked:

"This is the dog-gondest town ever I was in."

"Yes, New York is considerable of a town."

"Well I should say so. Do you know what bothers me more than any thing else?"

"*Quien sabe?*"

"Well, it's seeing the duplicate of every man I ever met in my life."

"Yes, I've noticed that."

"Do you know Dan McGary, of Houston?"

"I should smile; but as far as that goes nobody could know Dan and not smile, if there was a saloon in the neighborhood. But what about Dan McGary?"

"I saw a policeman taking Dan to jail. I pushed through the crowd and was trying to tell the policeman that I'd go on Dan's bail bond, when he reached out and hit me a whack on the head that made me see stars. I wonder if it was Dan?"

"That was merely somebody who looked like him. Dan is in Houston."

"I guess you are right, for I've seen four Ben Thompsons since I got here, and you know Ben was killed in San Antonio more than three years ago. I was one of his pall-bearers. And yet I saw one of him driving a street car and another of him bathing at Coney Island, and two more of them on the police force."

"I have undergone the same experience."

"Besides, I met a man who looked so much like ex-Governor Ireland that I called him Governor; and what's more, he was walking with a man who was a perfect fac simile of ex-Senator Terrill. If it hadn't been for that I'd have sworn it was Ireland."

"Yes, you meet all kinds of people in New York. There are lots of Texans, here, too."

"I should say so. I made the acquaintance of one yesterday on Broadway. He is a nice, clever fellow, knows everybody in Austin, and is a nephew of Major Brackenridge, of the First National Bank."

"He is, eh?"

"Yes, he had just won a picture worth five thousand dollars, one of the old masters, you know."

"Did you lend him any money?"

"Yes. You see there was one hundred and fifty dollars due on it. He didn't have any money with him, but fortunately I had just drawn two hundred dollars from the bank, so I let him have it."

"Let him have it, did you?"

"Yes. He didn't want to take it at first, but I persuaded him."

"O, you persuaded him?"

"Yes, he seems to be a gentleman from the ground up. Well, I must be going."

We have not seen Colonel Sumpter McBride since, but he is still in New York, for there was an item in a morning paper to the effect that he had called at police headquarters to obtain the arrest of an unknown man who had played the confidence game on him.—*Texas Siflings.*

LEARNING A TRADE.

A Sound Argument in Favor of Boys Acquiring Knowledge in Shops.

When a boy has once gained the practical knowledge which every boy of the least ability will naturally acquire in a shop he is fitted to convert the knowledge which a college or a university offers him into useful wisdom.

The greatest fallacy of modern educationists is that a boy can better be taught to do something by theory than he can learn to do something by practice. This has never proved true, and there is no reason to believe that it ever will. There are thousands of college graduates in this country to-day whose prospects of getting a living are extremely precarious, because they know nothing except what they were taught at college. On the other hand, there are a great many who have had their ideas broadened by a college course, and correspondingly benefited thereby. Simple as the whole matter is, there are many who can not be made to see it, and they are helped along sometimes, in their blindness, by those who ought to know better. The idea that a college course alone will fit a man to get a decent living is as fallacious as the idea that such a course can not help him in getting along in the world. The best advice, in our opinion, that can be given boys in this respect is: Do not depend upon what you may acquire at some institution of learning to get you comfortably through the world. The failures will be a hundred to one. On the contrary do not despise what you may learn at schools and colleges. This will be a mistake, though not so fatal as the one first named.—*American Machinist.*

—The three-year-old son of Michael Curron, of Susquehanna, N. Y., was seized with convulsions and a doctor was called. Suspecting that the boy had been overeating, the doctor gave him an emetic and soon after the child ejected a live lizard two and a half inches long. The boy is now all right.

—Many a man thinks that it is his goodness which keeps him from crime, when it is only his full stomach. On half allowance he would be as ugly and knavish as anybody. Don't mistake potatoes for principles!—*Burlington Justice.*

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—Judge Hilton has one of the finest stables at Saratoga, his collection numbering twenty-six fleet-limbed trotters.

—The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says that a Southern negro will steal a dog first, chickens next, pigs third and old clothes fourth.

—Forty years ago there was but one yacht club in the United States. To-day we have eighty clubs and two thousand six hundred and twenty-one yachts.

—A young man named Darling lives in Brixton, and when any one calls him in the street every young lady near blushes and looks around, saying: "Sh, sh!"

—A man who dresses too grandly, or too absurdly, or too shabbily, has some mental oddity, or insanity, or meanness, which develops itself outwardly in the fashion of his garments.

—A sycamore tree in Edinburg, Lawrence County, Pa., is probably the largest tree of any kind in the State, as it measures twenty-five feet in circumference at the trunk. Only five feet from the ground it sends out three huge branches.

—A child was recently watching a young lady in Holliston busily talking into a telephone transmitter. Suddenly the child said: "Who are you talking to?" The lady answered: "I am talking to a man." The child replied: "Well, he must be an awful little man to live in such a small house as that."

—Mr. Rose, the watchman at the Georgia depot in Athens, has a fine yard dog that assists him in guarding the depot, and is very valuable. This dog got one of his legs cut off by the cars a year or two ago, and Mr. Rose is making him a leg out of wood and leather that he thinks will answer every purpose.

—A Brooklyn woman recently succeeded in mortgaging her four hundred dollars' worth of furniture to twenty-six different firms for sums aggregating four thousand dollars, which she squandered at the races. The husband had the sale of the furniture stopped by an injunction, claiming that he, and not his wife, owned the property.

—A citizen of Arthur village, Canada, fell from an unguarded bridge into the water, and was saved from drowning by the exertions of Mrs. Drake, who risked her life in the act. She caught a severe cold and has been an invalid ever since. The man recovered three thousand dollars from the town, but not a cent of it has gone to the woman who saved his life.

The jailer of the Pueblo County jail, Colorado, permitted one of the prisoners to play the violin evenings. The other night the scraping began at an early hour, and was kept up continuously and vigorously until late, when it ceased. In the morning the jailer found that under cover of the music four prisoners had sawed off a portion of a window casing, worked a big stone out of place, and escaped.

—Golden trout are found in but one place in the world—that is in the brooks of Mount Whitney, up near the banks of everlasting snow. They have a golden stripe down each side and are the most beautiful fish that swim. Those who saw the first specimens of these trout that were brought down from the head of Whitney creek thought they were made up for show—that stripes of gold-leaf had been glued to their sides.

—A telegraph operator, no matter how expert he may be, becomes in time a sort of machine. In sitting long hours at his instrument listening to the monotonous tick of his sounder he becomes deaf to reason, and perpetrates bulls that in his walking senses he knows to be wrong. Here is one that caused considerable consternation in a New York family. As the operator received it it read: "Unclean Gus died to-day." It should have read: "Uncle Angus died to-day."—*Philadelphia Press.*

—A new kind of scale consists of a simple balance arm resting on a nickel point, supported by a standard about eighteen inches in height. There are two scales in the balance arm: one denotes the weight and the total cost of the article weighed, the other the unit of price, which is designated by a sliding weight. From this sliding weight is suspended the scoop or slab to contain the article to be weighed. By this scale the total cost of an article at any point is given immediately upon weighing it.—*Boston Budget.*

—A man in Westville, Conn., had a grudge against a neighbor, and therefore hunted up an old law enacted in 1650 with which to get even. The law provides that one rescuing cattle from a pound shall be fined. The neighbor, a poor woman, allowed her cow to feed near the house while her son watched her closely. The animal chanced to step on to her neighbor's ground, and before the boy could reach her she had been captured. The cow was on its way to the pound, but was rescued by the old woman. A few days afterward she was fined seven dollars—as the law fixed the sum—and the man can pocket half the amount.

The Widow's Might.

She was a widow and perhaps a little sensitive on that account. When she answered a summons the other day she found a good-looking ministerial chap standing at the door.

"Good day," he began, "I represent a loan association——"

"So do I," she responded shortly, "and I mean to stay alone; good day, sir."

He hasn't thought it out yet to his entire satisfaction.—*Detroit Free Press.*

TO COUNTY FAIR ORATORS.

He started for the county fair, the ambitious candidate,
While his rival went a fishing with a flask he labeled "bait!"
"Upon the sun tanned sons of toil my heart with pleasure dotes,
I love their simple ways," said he, "and venerate their votes."

He arose before the people, but their eyes were all agog,
In strained expectancy to see the thousand dollar hog:
"My fellow countrymen," he said, in accents loud and full—
A deep, stentorian, mighty roar came from the Durham bull.

"Good men from Geebuck county, and brothers, one and all"—
At this the champion donkey brayed from out his neighboring stall;
Just then the horse race was announced; the people scattered wide,
And a sympathetic Jersey cow looked up at him and sighed.

Thus left in solitude alone, he staggered to the rail;
A cow began to taste his coat and masticate its tail.
He seized his tailless covering and from the stage he ran,
And squandered all his money on a three card monte man.

Such fate the luckless candidate had on that direful day,
And next his rival at the polls bore all his votes away.
"We want no man to govern us," each farmer said, "I swow,
Who'll let himself be all et up by any durned old cow!" —S. W. Foss in Detroit Free Press

Plantation Philosophy.

Men an wimin is diffunt, but putty much all boys is erlike.

It ain't whut er man is dat makes him happy in dis yere worl'. It's whut he thinks he is.

Folks may talk ez much ez da please erbout all people bein' created ekul, but it ain't er fack. De game chicken's meat is better den de shanghai's.

Ez we git old we kain't do nigh so much work ez we could we'en we wuz young, but it peer like we do it better. De apples on er young tree grows bigger den da do on er ole tree, but da ain't so sweet.

It is er mighty hard matter fur us ter see de bad p'ints in er thief dat is willin' ter lend us money, ur de good p'ints in er hones' man dat hab 'fused ter do us a favor. Dar ain't er weaker raskil in dis yere worl' den human natur'.—Arkansaw Traveller.

Song of the Money King.

I'm a modern Money King (tis a wondrous pleasant thing)!
And I rule men with a scepter made of gold.
I would not exchange my state for a kingdom small or great,
If I lived to be a jubilee year old.

How I pity Kalakaua, once a royal rogue, but now a
Poor old penniless repenter just deposed,
And the czar, who eats by proxy, and considers all men foxy,
With a tendency to make him indisposed.

But I rule by sov'reign right, and I smile at dynamite—
No one has to sample what I eat;
For I cannot lose my rocks while I keep my eye on stocks,
And pretend to be a stranger to the street.

So I wish to have it known that no shaky foreign throne
Can allure me till the bank is wholly burst;
And while blest with failing health (and accumulating wealth)
I'll sign myself, Yours,
Makesamillion First.

—Paul Pastnor in Tid Bits.

A Foolish Queen.

Omaha Man (in England)—That's a pretty fair sort of a house. I believe I'll take that for the season.

Englishman—'Ouse! 'ouse! that's no 'ouse, sir.

"No house, eh? What is it then, a stable?"

"That's one of the queen's palaces."

"Oh! I see it's empty."

"Yes, it stands h'empty most of the time."

"I wonder what rent she wants for it?"

"Rent? You couldn't get that for a million pun, sir."

"A million pounds? Great Scott! I wonder if she thinks this is Los Angeles."—Omaha World.

Well, Can You Pronounce It?

I stopped yesterday to price some very beautiful pears which were exposed for sale upon a fruit stand.

"What sort are they?" I asked, "and how much do you charge for them?"

"Fifteen cents apiece," replied the vender briefly. "They're the real duchy dangle 'em."

It took me till morning to make out that he meant the "Duchesse d'Angouleme."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

All the Requisites.

Omaha Dame—Johnny, what did you do with that quarter?

Johnny—Spent it for education.

"Education?"

"Yes'm; went to see the 'Battle of Gettysburg.'"

"I told you I'd take you there myself next week."

"I couldn't wait. Dick an' me is gettin' up a amateur magazine an' I'm to write the war articles for it."—Omaha World.

The Camisole.

Her dainty waist, her pretty form,
Were hidden from my view
Beneath a blessed garment true
Was beautifully blue.

The lace upon it clung about
The curvings of her mouth,
It ravished all my senses and
It put my wits about.

"What call you this seraphic thing—
This girl of Beauty's goal?"
I murmured, and she laughing said:
"It is my camisole."

A camisole—Oh, idly named—
My pulses wildly roll
At sight of it—how can it then
E'er hope to calm my soul?
—Cleveland Sun.

VENETIAN GLASS.

The Modern Methods of Producing the Lovely Article.

The blending of the colors in Venetian ware is almost infinite in variety. The colors, however, never offend the eye; they are so toned and softened as to produce a combination rarely attained. They certainly manifest great art in this respect, although they effect so little by the excessive application of adornment. Amidst all their mistakes there is, as it were, a desire to show how their method can be applied to articles of domestic use. This, no doubt, has been the aim of Dr. Salviati and Signor Castagliani, and here and there can be seen some real gems in the form of small cream jugs and finger basins, with the simple green leaves and roses so adjusted that they are not only very beautiful, but at the same time well suited to the chief requirements of domestic economy, easy to clean and convenient for use.

What is wonderful in these Venetian productions is the extraordinarily skillful arrangement of the colors. In this these artists are unapproachable. One feels humbled in their presence. The facility with which they handle their threads and the way in which they imitate the natural colors and forms of flowers is as near to perfection as may be. They revel in this power. In the adjustment of different metals, also, they are wonderful. Their continuations of metallic substances, such as the golden threads, known as avanturine, with ruby enamel are astonishing. The exactness, the regularity and the consecutive order displayed in these combinations indicate skill in the manipulating process not yet attained by any other glass workers in the world. Some of these things appear as if they were done with a lady's knitting needle, and belonged to embroidery rather than glass. It is almost impossible, in several instances, to trace out the maze by discovering how they had placed these threads at starting. The more closely they are examined, the more there is to wonder at the executive powers of the workmen. One thing to be greatly commended is the way in which they prevent their long fancy glasses from cracking in the feet. All their elaborate goblets and dishes are made in different sections and joined at the finish. For instance, there was first the dish (the body only), then the stem distinct as a piece, then the foot, all made separate, then the punty stuck inside the dish, and after this fashion all the separate parts are joined, and so the risk considerably lessened by letting the foot and stem be the last part of the work, and not the body as in sometimes the case. The chief thing required is great care that the punty inside the dish should be so regulated as that no mark can be seen of it after the article is finished.

One great drawback to some Venetian glass is liability to injure from use. It is so fragile in structure that the greatest possible care can scarcely prevent its being broken. One great principle of domestic economy is that all articles for domestic use should be made capable of a reasonable amount of durability. In this particular Venetian glass is certainly deficient, for the outer surface is so ornamented with prunts and pinchings and breakable pieces, that even the merest touch of the hem of a lady's garment is sufficient to break it, and when it is considered that every time these glasses are used they require to be thoroughly cleaned in order that their surfaces may be bright, this fault becomes a very grave one. It has indeed been a question with some whether Venetian glass can be properly considered as applicable to domestic purposes at all, they contending that it is only an art production. This consideration militates greatly against this kind of glass work. In examining the pinchings at the top of handles and stems sharp projections are discovered which would make it it impossible for them to be cleaned otherwise than by a most elaborate exercise of care; where servants have to be employed this becomes a serious source of expenditure.

Another notable feature in the Venetian productions is the want of accuracy and precision in their shape. Of all things a broken outline shape is one of the most distressing characteristics that can be conceived. Some critics have affirmed that perfection of outline and proportion interferes with the freedom of design. This is, however, refuted by an appeal to the art productions of Greece, which are mathematically correct in outline, and capable of construction by the application of a few geometrical principles. Surely truth is as much required in the art of glass blowing as it is in logic and other sciences. There remains, notwithstanding its flights, in this Venetian glass much to admire. In the graceful interlacing of soft and chaste colors and delicate threading there is love of true art, with all the wonderful subtlety and grace, and leads one to hope for the time when other workmen will rise above narrow local prejudices and seek to add to their resources the hints which may be drawn from this difficult yet capable art industry.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—Apparently hopeless — "Do you think, Miss Clara," he asked, with infinite tenderness in his voice, as he handed her the bill of fare, "that one's appetite is affected when one is in love?" "I haven't a doubt of it," she replied, scanning the bill of fare; and then she turned to the waiter and said: "Roast-beef, rare, please, with plenty of fat, mashed potatoes, corn, parsnips, and boiled onions."—*Drake's Traveller's Magazine.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 10 1887

The session of the Grand Jury was very brief as will be inferred from the report published elsewhere. As intimated in the report itself the examination of books of county officers by a committee of Grand Jurors is mere form and amounts to nothing. A thorough examination could only be made by an expert in such work, and with all the time necessary. There is no reason to think that any such examination is necessary. A matter was proposed for consideration from Bishop Creek; but a majority of the jury held that if there is any infringement of law in the case a remedy can be had much cheaper, quicker and easier by lodging complaint and proceeding according to the usual forms of law than by any action that the Grand Jury could take. They decided that if there is not grievance enough to induce any one to make such complaint there would be nothing to warrant interference by the Grand jury. The foreman and jurors deserve commendation for wasting no time over their work or in idle talk when no good could be accomplished. The county has reason to be satisfied by the fact that the jail is empty and no criminal charges pending. Several jurors expressed the opinion privately that it would be well for the county to own a hospital building at the county seat.

Congress was opened last Monday. In the House of Representatives Mr. Carlisle was elected Speaker on the first ballot. This is his third term in the office. In his speech on taking office Mr. Carlisle urged the need of legislation for the reduction of the revenue. Money is pouring into the National Treasury much faster than the government can use it, and the accumulations are so great as to be an injury to the business of the country. He said that the numerous and valuable industries which have grown up under our system of taxation ought not to be rudely disturbed by sudden and violent changes; but taxation ought to be reduced by a moderate and reasonable reduction of duties. In the Senate objection was made to the admission of Faulkner of West Virginia and the case was referred to the Committee on elections. Objection was also made to Turpie of Indiadna, but the oath of office was administered to him and he was allowed to take his seat.

Ruling Passion Strong in Death.

Dr. Swan relates a very sad case of the ruling passion strong in death. I always believe a doctor's story, except in a case of cure. If the patient dies, you never hear anything but the truth. If he lives, the doctor has to find some explanation of the phenomenon. Doctors, of course, see a vast variety of human nature, and especially its weak sides. This is a touching story of a young and fair girl, leaving the bright world while the dew of life was still laying on its morning glories. You can imagine the sadness of the scene. The growing certainty of the end, the passing beauty of the world, the bright vision of all the happiness and the joy, the heavy shadow hanging over all.

"It is hopeless," said the gentle doctor. "You can not live."

"And must I die?" she asked.

"You can not live."

"Tell me, doctor, one thing before I go."

"What is it?"

"Does the hair change color after death?"

"No."

"Then I die happy. I'll look as well as those Smith girls on the day of judgment, anyway."—San Francisco Chronicle.

Paris Dangerous for Pedestrians.

Paris is the most dangerous city in the world for the foot passengers. There is no rule of the road and no policemen to guard the crossings. The pavements are mostly smooth, silent asphalt and all, the cabs are insured in a company for that purpose, so the drivers are reckless, and so if a man gets in the way of a cab he is arrested for obstructing the traffic. If he has been run over it is all the worse, for he has more effectually obstructed the traffic and besides collected a crowd. In the principal streets of London this sort of thing is better regulated that any where else in the world. In the middle of the street there is a guarded safety spot. All traffic must keep to the left of the direction in which it is going. A person crossing has only to look for vehicles one way. A policeman stands in the center to see that foot passengers have a fair show for their lives. A little of that kind of tyranny would not be a bad importation to introduce in some of our American cities.—Detroit Free Press.

A Cautious Chap is John Chinaman.

Among the passengers on a north side car was a disciple of Confucius, who earns a living by washing shirts and stockings in a Clark street basement. Suddenly the Chinaman held up his hand, focused his oblique eye on the conductor and calmly waited for the car to come to a full stop before he ventured to step off.

"That's just the way with these chaps," said the conductor, giving the bell two vicious jabs. "A Chinaman will never get on or off a car unless it is standing perfectly still. We always have to stop for them. They are more particular than an old woman with the rhumatiz. I have been a conductor six years, and in all that time I never saw a Chinaman get on or off a moving car. I have talked with the other boys, and they say it is a full stop every time for a Chinaman. Way is this so? I give it up. You ought to be as good at guessing as I am."—Chicago Herald.

Farewell of Rear Admiral Leroy.

A recent visitor at Old Point Comfort was Rear Admiral Leroy—"the Chesterfield of the navy"—who went on the retired list a few years ago. That event occurred while he was at Nice, and he signalized it with a farewell banquet on his old ship, the Trenton. The festivities over, he ordered his gig to be made ready to take him ashore, but when he went to take his place in it he found it manned entirely by officers, headed by his successor, the new rear admiral, all in full uniform.—New York Tribune.

Of Some Use, After All.

The large placques painted by young ladies during the past few years are of some use, after all. The ladies are now, it seems, having shanks put on them, and utilizing them as buttons on their coats and dresses.—Norristown Herald.

A Frenchman has invented an automaton which plays upon the piano with expression and brilliancy.

SELECTIONS.

Begin, be bold, and venture to be wise.
He who defers his work from day to day
Does on a river's bank expecting stay
Till the whole stream that stopped him shall be gone,
Which runs, and, as it runs, forever shall run on.

—Abraham Crowley.

Your life lies out before you like a field,
Wherein you have but paced a little way:
What matter if you stumbled? Stand upright,
Pass by the grave where you have wept enough,
Pass it, and leave your tender thoughts upon it,
Your faithful memories, your gracious flowers,
But not your hopes, but not your living self!
Go on to better joys!

—Menella Bute Smedley.

Curious Fact Regarding "Rich" Mortar.

In conversing recently with one of the oldest and most successful contractors and builders of Chicago, I learned a very curious fact in relation to mortar. He says that mortar in the interior of walls, especially if it be what is called "rich" mortar, is liable never to harden, but to retain its soft consistency even for centuries. This can only happen where the interior of the wall is hermetically sealed against the external air. This both arrests evaporation and shuts off the chemical operation of the atmosphere.

My informant said that in England, not long ago, an architect dug into a thick stone wall 300 years old, and took from between the interior stones some mortar as soft as it was the day the wall was built; and he himself has made some discoveries of the same character. Any one, he says, who doubts the possibility of such a thing, can easily satisfy himself of it by putting some rich mortar into a glass bottle and hermetically sealing it. He will find that it will never get any harder than when it was put into it. This curious fact about mortar may be the explanation of some of the hitherto inexplicable and horrible casualties that have taken place by the sudden collapse of great buildings.—Cor. Chicago Journal.

A bunch of oats eight feet three inches in height is displayed at Winter, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

513 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres suitably located for market, with 150 head of cattle, 45 of them No 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

Graat & Crough,
Independence, Cal.

115 CLAY STREET. 117
SHIFF'S STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 216.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. October 18, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that Josiah G. Dodge of Lone Pine, Inyo county, State of California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 216, for the S ½ of S E ¼ of Sec 22, Tp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, the 3rd day of December, 1887.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward J. Reynolds, Charles Mates, Manuel Silva and Joseph Blaney, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of George W. Parish deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the Law Office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

ESTEM PARISH,
Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased.

Dated this 7th day of December, 1887.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 29 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector.

DELINQUENT NOTICE

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.—Location of principal place of business, San Francisco, California; location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the 19th day of Oct., 1887, an assessment (No. 1) of TEN CENTS per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately in United States gold coin, to the undersigned, at the office of the Company, 808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California. Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 1st day of December, 1887, will be delinquent, and advertised for sale at public auction; and unless payment is made before, will be sold on Monday, the 26th day of December, 1887, to pay the delinquent assessment together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

JOHN L. HUNT, Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco, California.

ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, state of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said county as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

First Class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or sell of State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First Class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those doing business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 3. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $5 per and for each bowling alley, $10 per quarter for each alley; but no license must be granted for a term of less than three months.

SEC. 4. For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performance, $7. And for each show for pay of any figures, jugglers necromancers, magic class, wire or rope dancing, and slight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, school, or other charitable entertainments, by any authorized association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 7. Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wine in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and make the following payment:

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,000 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales of less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter.

SEC. 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except Agricultural or Horticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under license) and all persons who keep houses or carriages for hire (except such as are used in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector; such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $5,000 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 and less than $5,000 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $2,500 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $5 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding Section must not be in quantities of less than one gallon at a license.

No license must be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines.

SEC. 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and productions of this State must pay for a license $5 per month, and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $10 per month.

SEC. 2. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay therefor as follows:

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $75.

Second. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $50.

Third. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the third and require a license of $40.

Fourth. At $25 and less than $50 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $25.

Fifth. At $15 and less than $25 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $15.

Sixth. At less than $15 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $10.

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each bull, $10.

A license for propagation obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further license or expense.

SEC. 11. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling for the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250 and unless said license fee paid shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 13. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 540 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty days from its passage.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said county, at least two weeks.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county at a regular meeting of said Board October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes: Barger, Robinson and Elwell.
Noes: None. J. D. HARPER,
Attest: F. H. MACK, Clerk. Chairman.

THOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

GRANT & CROUGH.
Real Estate & Mining Agency.
INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.
Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.
J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence, Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SUPERB BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

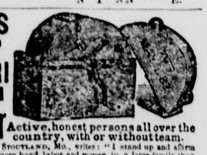
TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.
This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.
The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.
No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.
Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.
If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.
A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.
I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.
SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.
MY STOCK
Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of every body; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
NATHAN RHINE.
n252 tf

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
-ON-
SAN FRANCISCO.
DRAW DIRECT
-ON-
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, (German)
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT
GENERAL BANKING
-AND-
Exchange Business.
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Tollmarkten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.
JOHN C. EVANS, Stockton, Mo., writes: "I stand up and claim that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of mom as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."
JOHN E. DODGE, JR., Jeweler, Normal, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Ist. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for $100."
I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.
J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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Will be sent FREE, on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BREWERY,
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All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoet in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
WELLES BARNES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N. Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18tf

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

FRUIT TREES
All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.
—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.
Call and Look Over My Stock.
AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.
S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

TO ADVERTISERS
A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April st, 1 8.

STATIONS.	From Mound house. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House.....	9:15 a. m	5 50 p. m.
Payton	9 45 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Wabuska	11:55 a. m.	3:15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p. m.	11:40 a. m.
Luning	5:10 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Sodа Springs.....	6:10 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
Belleville.....	7:45 p. m.	7:55 a. m.
Candelaria.....	Ar. 8:20 p. m	Lv. 7:05 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville.....	7 45 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Benton	11:25 a m	1:15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1:40 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
Alvord	2:30 p. m	10:10 a. m.
Independence.....	4:10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine.....	5:00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Keeler.....	5:40 p. m.	7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE.
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO
BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

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AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to dose can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 10 1887

J. J. Gunn came in from Darwin on Friday.

Electric lights have been introduced at Virginia City.

Ulysses Waldrop has returned from San Diego to Independence.

C. A. Levy, of Bishop Creek, spent several days in town this week.

Professor Ford will give a concert at Independence New Year. Full programme published next week.

All signs fail at times; the Judge has been wearing his plug hat several days, and yet there is no wedding.

W. P. George Esq. came down from Bishop Creek on Wednesday. He had business in the Superior Court.

An arrastra run by steam power is running on gold ore at Old Coso. J. C. Eddy is owner of mine and machinery.

A regular line of vessels now ply between New York and San Diego; the growth of the latter place has been remarkable.

S. T. Swift died last Monday at Markleyville, Alpine county. He was Sheriff of Ormsby county, Nevada, for fourteen years.

Rev. T. E. Sisson being absent there will not be any preaching to-morrow (Sunday) at the M. E. Church. Sunday School at 2 p. m.

The decision of the Supreme Court on the constitutionality of the Wright irrigation law may not be made public for some time.

Rain set in west of the mountains at the end of last week and was general over the state on that side. Plowing has since been going on.

The I. A. D. A. will go to Bishop Creek next week and play two nights, the 15th and 16th. The young people are sure to meet with a good reception.

William Olliver, William Gheen and Ben T. Williams were at the Land Office at Independence early in the week. All have located land near Bishop Station.

Mr. Trenmore Coffin, of Carson, arrived at Independence last Monday. He stayed till the end of the week attending to business in connection with the Eastside canal.

Mrs. Eva Gunn came in from Darwin at the end of last week. She remained until yesterday, when she returned home, accompanied by her sister, Miss Luella Shepherd.

John G. Irwin, an old resident of Aurora committed suicide at Elko, Nevada, on Monday a week ago by shooting himself through the head. Cause of suicide, out money.

Up at Virginia City the youngsters are enjoying the fun of coasting. Independence children don't know what that means; they never have a chance to slide down hill on the snow.

Gus Thede was down from Bishop Station last Monday. He has located a ranch near the Station and will soon be able to lay his own eggs and supply other produce for his hotel.

The second trial of Joseph Harlan, at Woodland, for killing Everett Craft, resulted in a disagreement of the jury. From the start it was tolerably certain that Harlan would never be convicted.

We old gray heads take as much pleasure as the boys in our new water works. The lovely prismatic colors seen when a cloud of spray is thrown out into the bright sunshine are delightful to old and young.

The number of votes cast at a recent election in Dakota was more than the entire population of Nevada. Dakota is denied admittance into the Union as a State on the ground of partizan politics alone.

Last year the delinquent tax list of Storey county, Nevada, amountee to over $50-000; this year the *Enterprise* says it is but $523 42. The very gratifying change is attributed to increased confidence in the Comstock mines.

A recent strike of good ore is reported in the Columbia mine, at Darwin. The working force has been more than doubled since the strike. Hon. A. J. Gould is one of the owners. Mr. J. C. Eddy recently got an interest in the mine.

A few days ago a boy went home from school and told his mother that all the pupils had hysterics that afternoon and it was bully fun. The mother asked Miss Barnes, the teacher, about it and found that calisthenics was what the boy meant.

General W. A. Emory died at Washington last Friday night, aged seventy seven years. General Emory was a brave and able officer and did gallant service in the war of the rebellion. He commanded an Army Corps under Sheridan part of the time.

In the town of Santa Cruz an election was held to determine if bonds should be issued to get money for water works. The Courts have decided that the election was not conducted according to law and have forbidden the issuance of the bonds.

There will be a grand Christmas celebration at Lone Pine. Quite a number of persons in this vicinity have signified their intention of attending. On Saturday night there will be a Christmas tree and on Monday night a dramatic entertainment, followed by a ball. Further particulars will be given next week.

Mr. Converse, an old time resident of Independence, passed through town with his family at the beginning of the week He was on his way to San Buenaventura, where he means to make his home. He has been living in Nevada for some years. He kept a livery stable in Independence years ago.

Next week a meeting will be held at Washington to determine where the next National Republican Convention will be held. Delegations from several cities will attend to compete for the honor. Omaha has raised $60,000 to defray the expenses of the Convention should it be held at that place.

When Congress meets there will be two contests for California seats in the House of Representatives. Frank J. Sullivan will contest the election of Charles N. Felton from the Fifth District. Mr. Lynch, of Los Angeles, contests the election of General Vandever in the Sixth District.

IRRIGATION DIRECTORS MEETING.

Last Monday the Directors of Irrigation District No. 1 met to canvass the vote on the bond election. Messrs. George Gill and P. W. Forbes appeared as counsel for parties opposed to issuing the bonds. A recount of votes cast at each precinct was demanded. The Directors opened the ballots and counted. As the poll list for each precinct was read challenges were made as had been done when the votes were cast on the ground of non-residence and want of qualification on the part of the voter. The Board decided in each case that the votes were all regular, and therefore the result of the election was in favor of issuing the bonds. All of these challenges were duly recorded and will be used as part of the ground for contesting the legality of the bonds when issued. The following was presented to the Board:

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
COUNTY OF INYO,
LONE PINE, Dec. 3, 1887.

To the Board of Directors of Irrigation District No. 1, in the State and county aforesaid.

Gentlemen:—We, the undersigned, qualified electors of Inyo county, respectfully submit the following, to wit:

First. At the election held on the 29th day of November, 1887, as it was ordered by your Honorable Board, to vote for or against the issuance of the bonds in said Irrigation District No. 1, there was in the division District No. 5 [according to the returns] 18 votes cast, and out of those eighteen votes there were only seven qualified electors, who are residents of said Division No. 5, to wit, David Wells, A. C. Harvey, T. Richards, W. K. Miller, John Anton, John R. Turner and R. C. Spear.

Second. Each member of the Board of Election in said Division District No. 5, knowing positively that there were in the aforesaid election eleven votes cast of persons residing outside of the boundary line of said Irrigation District, we, the undersigned protest against the action of said Board, as conflicting with section 2 of an Act of the Legislature to provide for the organization and government of Irrigation Districts, approved March 7, 1887.

Third. The following named persons were challenged by W. K. Miller on the ground that they were residents of said Division District No. 5, or precinct, to wit: M. Montana, M. C. Lasky, R. Carrasco, John H. Dodge, George H. Palmer, R. Van Dyke, James Moffet and J. C. Dodge, and the Board of Election rejected the challenge and accepted all the above stated votes, which we consider as illegal.

Fourth. The vote of C. Meysan was challenged and rejected by the Board of Flection on the ground that he was not owner of land in the Irrigation District; and for the above stated reasons we pray your Honorable Board of Canvassers to reject the returns of said Division District No. 5, as illegal.

J. H. DODGE,
JOHN LUCAS,
MANUEL SILVA,
G. H. PALMER,
CHARLES MEYSAN,
W. K. MILLER.

On Tuesday, the appointed day, the regular meeting of the Board was held. Nothing was done beyond reading and approving minutes of previous meetings and the Board adjourned till Saturday of next week.

School Entertainment,

Last Friday evening Miss Barnes and her pupils gave an entertainment in the new school house. Many recitations, readings and songs were given by the pupils and all did most creditably. A noticeable and most gratifying feature of the occasion was the complete control Miss Barnes has acquired over her pupils; and yet her methods are so gentle that the young people are evidently unconscious of being controlled. At a wave of the hand, or even the motion of a finger, all the pupils moved or acted together with nice precision, and appeared to take delight in the exercise. Miss Maggie Conklin and Mrs. Eibeshutz gave valuable help to the entertainment by playing on the organ. George Wood, one of the pupils, played a good selection on the violin, accompanied by Mrs. Eibeshutz on the organ. The entertainment was creditable to teacher and pupils and gratifying to the parents of the children.

Delinquent Taxes.

Tax-payers will do well to note Section 3756 of the Political Code. The section reads as follows: On the last Monday of December of each year, at 6 o'clock p. m., all unpaid taxes are delinquent and thereafter the Tax-Collector must collect thereon for the use of the county an addition of 5 per cent.

Mr. William Charles has bonded for an English company the Dark Horse and another mine in Cold Water Canyon. At the beginning of the week eleven men were put to work in the two mines and prospecting will be pushed with vigor. The bond is for three months.

Mr. P. J. Fields has again been appointed agent at Independence Station. For some months past he had been acting as general agent at the Stations on the line of the C & C road and traveled with the trains. Now there is an agent at each station, parties who were already employed at the various stations being appointed agents

Senator Stanford is heartily in favor of a tarrif for the protection of American labor. He gives millions for the education of American youth, and wants to protect American workmen from competition with men in other lands whose compensation hardly allows them the bare necessaries of life. Evidently Mr. Standford wants to have all his fellow countrymen well educated and able to live in comfort.

Mrs. Clara Belle McDonald has sued her father-in-law, R. H. McDonald, for half a million dollars for maliciously enticing her husband, his son, to desert her and live apart from her. The Court has decided that the complaint is a good ground for action. Now if on trial the allegation shall be proved the profit on many a case of vinegar bitters is likely to go to young Mrs. McDonald.

Last Monday morning Henry Morrison foreman of the Sierra Nevada mine, Virginia City, was found in a dying condition in one of the levels of the mine. The *Enterpsise* says he was taken to his home as quickly as possible, but he never recovered consciousness and died at 11 o'clock the same day. A congestive chill was the cause of death. Morrison was a man of great personal strength and the day before his death he appeared to be in sound health.

There are signs of reviving interest in mines north of Bishop Station. Mr. J. J. La Grange, former Superintendent of the Casey mines, and three friends in Illinois, have bought the Husband mine. Seven men were put to work last week running a tunnel and sinking a shaft. The mine is near the Casey mines and Mr. La Grange is thoroughly familiar with the ground. The prospect in the Husband mine is reported to be very good.

PANAMINT.

Its Present Condition and Prospects.

At the beginning of the week John T. Erwin returned to town from a trip to Panamint. This was the first time he had ever been there and he reports the prospect as being much better than he expected to find. Contrary to what he had looked for Panamint, he says, has a pleasant climate and plenty of good water; winter and summer he is confident the climate would be very agreeable in the neighborhood of the mines though down in the valley it is very hot in summer. He visited some of the mines belonging to the Surprise Mining and Milling Company and brought samples of ore from several of them. In the Stewart's Wonder he saw a great deal of ore already uncovered. The mine is opened by two tunnels, each already well into the ore body. The vein is from two to six feet wide. A good deal of ore was formerly shipped from this mine to San Francisco; it was all selected and was worth $200 per ton. About sixty-five tons now lie on the dump; this is second class, worth sixty to seventy dollars per ton. The mine is in good condition for putting men to work as soon as ore shall be wanted for the mill.

The Wyoming mine is better opened up than the Stewart's Wonder. A great deal of tunneling and other work has been done. Mr. Erwin says there are several fine ore bodies in sight in the mine. Much of the ore is high grade and will go from $200 to $500 per ton. A tramway is built from the mine to the mill and with slight repair to the track the ore cars can be run right to the mill and dumped over the battery.

At present the only miners employed by the company are at work in the Ida mine; here six men are taking out ore. Mr. Erwin says there is ore enough in the Ida alone to supply the mill for an indefinite time. The vein is large, and though the quartz is hard and all has to be blasted, yet it is not very expensive to mine.

All of these mines are distant from the mill about one and a half miles. The company owns a dozen or more mines, all in the same locality and all held under patent from the United States. The new mill built by the company is completed and is well equipped and furnished with the latest improvements. Charley Mates has contracted to pack three hundred cords of wood to the mill and two hundred tons of ore.

There are many mines in the locality belonging to other parties. The Jacobs Wonder is a fine mine and will produce plenty of good ore. A good deal of development has already been done on this mine and much ore taken out. The Hemlock is another good mine and sure to be a big producer. H. G. Chickering owns a fine mine from which, working alone, he has taken fifty tons of good ore. All the mines in the district will be sources of ore supply to the new mill should the company want more beyond what their oww mines supply, of which there is very little probability. Supplies of all kinds are at present costly at Panamint. The distance from the station at Keeler is seventy-four miles, and freight costs forty dollars per ton for hauling. Hay now costs when delivered fifty-eight dollars per ton, and grain eighty dollars per ton. Wood is found on the mountains and costs at the mill six dollars a cord.

Mr. Erwin is confident that Panamint will be a busy camp within a few months. The projected Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad would afford much easier access to Panamint and would very greatly increase mining operations there.

The Grand Jury.

The Grand Jury met last Tuesday, the following members being present: T. J. Goodale, Foreman; Thomas W. Carrll, T. E. Jones, William H. Powers, J. S. Brown, William McLaren, James B. Chamberlain, J. N. Newlon, J. W. Clark, P. P. Keough, George M. Clark, Barna Peeler, Robert Love, John Dugan, Thomas Ferguson, C. B. Rawson, Henry Fehrman, A. C. Harvey, I. P. Rittgers. The jury was in session only two days and would have adjourned at the end of the first day had not a committee been sent to Lone Pine to examine the hospital. Following is the report made by the jury:

To the Honorable Superior Court of the County of Inyo, State of California.

We, the Grand Jury impaneled by your Honor, for the November term, 1887, of said Court, respectfully submit the following report.

In compliance with the law we have examined and inquired into the public affairs of the county. We find the county buildings in good order and well kept. The books of the Treasurer, Auditor, Sheriff and Assessor we find neatly and correctly kept so far as our limited time would permit of examination.

Having visited the County Hospital we find the same commodious, clean, well furnished and in good order. At present there are six patients under medical treatment, who express themselves as being well satisfied with their treatment and accommodations.

We respectfully make the following recommendations to the Honorable Board of Supervisors: 1st. That they cause to be erected a suitable fireproof Hall of Records outside of the Court House, which will effectually preserve the county records. 2d. That the Court House hall be properly lighted 3d. That the barbed wire fence which at present encloses the Court House yard be removed and a substantial picket fence be erected in its stead. 4th. That the various offices of the Court House be designated by lettering of the same.

We have diligently inquired into all public offenses triable in this county which have been brought to our notice and upon investigation we have found no true bills, and after due deliberation on a certain charge the same is ignored.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

THOMAS J. GOODALE,
December 7, 1887. Foreman.

Stealing Water.

Last week an important suit about water was tried at Dayton, Nevada. The case was that of E. W. Bennet, J. M. Houston, et. als., to recover $2,000 for maliciously blowing out a dam filling a ditch in Mason Valley and ruining crops of plaintiffs. The jury returned a verdict for the defendant on the ground that he had a right to abate a nuisance, the evidence showing that while Bennett owned one-eight of the water he had practically turned most of it and divided it with other parties. The law will no more support a water thief in what he has stolen than it will a horse thief.

Paul Shirley has resigned as Warden of the State Prison at San Quentin and John McComb has been appointed to succeed him.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL, JANUARY 19, 1888,

In The New Pavilion, At Independence.

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Louise L. Woodin, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

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UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance.
I GIVE FIFTY TRIAL.

HONEY

I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

W. M. MOTH RASMUSSEN
Bee Keeper.

TRICKS ON THE STAGE.

A Thrilling Life and Death Struggle.

Some time ago there was on exhibition, in New York, what was called the "wonderful electrical man!"

That "wonder" now says that he was always *secretly connected with a battery* so arranged as to defeat discovery!

Many "freaks of nature" are only freaks of clever deceptive skill.

Bishop, the mind-reader, so-called, was shown to be only a shrewd student of human nature, whose reading of thought was not phenomenal.

Even so intelligent a man as Robert Dale Owen was for many years fully persuaded that certain alleged spiritual manifestations were genuine, but, in the Katie King case, he eventually found that he had been remorselessly deceived.

When to natural credulity is added a somewhat easily-fired imagination, spectres become facts, and clever tricks realities.

"That man," remarked a prominent physician the other day to our reporter, "thinks he is sick. He is a 'hypo.' He comes here regularly three times a week for treatment. There is *absolutely nothing the matter with him*, but of course every time he comes I fix him up something."

"And he pays for it?"

"Yes, $3.00 a visit. But what I give him has no remedial power whatever. I have to cater to his imaginary ills. He is one of my best friends, and I dare not disappoint his fears."

An even more striking case of professional delusion is related by W. H. Winton, business manager of the Kingston (N. Y.) *Freeman:*

"In 1883, Mr. R. R. of New York, (a relative of a late vice-president of the United States) was seriously ill of a very fatal disorder. The best physicians attended him, but until the last one was tried, he constantly grew worse. This doctor gave him some medicine in a two-ounce bottle. Improving, he got another bottle, paying $2 for each. He was getting relief after having used several of these mysterious small bottles.

One day he laid one on his desk in his New York office. In the same office a friend was using a remedy put up in a large bottle. By pure accident it was found out that these two bottles contained exactly the same medicine, the two ounce vial costing the doctor's patient $2, while his friend paid but $1.25 for a bottle holding over sixteen ounces of Warner's safe cure. The doctor's services were stopped at once, the man continued treating himself with what his doctor had secretly prescribed—Warner's safe cure, which finally restored him to health from an attack of what his doctors called bright's disease."

If the leading physicians in the land, through fear of the code, will *secretly* prescribe Warner's safe cure in all cases of kidney, liver and general disorder, do they not thereby confess their own inability to cure it, and, by the strongest sort of endorsement, commend that preparation to the public?

We hear it warmly spoken of in every direction, and we have no doubt whatever that it is, all things considered, the very best article of the kind ever known.

VALUABLE LANDS.

Where Cockle-Burrs, Sand-Burrs and Tumble-Weeds Grow in Profusion.

He was sitting in front of a sod house in Nebraska, near the Niobrara river, smoking a cob pipe and occasionally pausing to whistle a few bars of "Dixie" as he gazed lazily but admiringly at a semi-circle of dogs stretched on the ground around him. We drove up and inquired how far it was to Valentine.

"Dunno, stranger," he replied.

"Haven't you ever been there?"

"Yes, I 'low I've been there."

"How far do you think it is, then?"

"It might be 'bout seven mile, then she might be nearder ten—makes a heap o' dif'rence what you do down where the road forks. Say, don' want 'o buy a good farm, I reckon?"

"Don't believe we do."

"No, I 'lowed not. Seems's if I can't never sell out."

"Where you going when you sell out here?"

"Gen'l'men, I shal pull back to Missoory!"

"Can't you raise good crops here?"

"Can't raise nothin' on this farm 'cept cuckleburrs. That's what I call it, gen'l'men, Chuckle-Burr Home! I got 'nother farm out on the flat furder."

"That must be poorer soil than this."

"Doggoned sight wus. Can't raise nothin' but sand-burrs there. I call it Sand-Burrs Place. I got one other farm down nearder the river."

"That seems like a better location."

"O, yes, some—you can raise red tumble-weeds on that land—it's Tumble-Weed Retreat; that's the name of it."

"All for sale, are they?"

"Every one of 'em. Buyers can take their choice between Tumble-Weed Retreat, Sand-Burr Place or Cuckle-Burr Home—they all got their good p'ints. Tumble-Weed Retreat commands a good view of the river an' more muskeeters; Sand-burr Place is level and nice, but is exposed to the wind; Cuckle-Burr Home is sheltered from the wind, an' there's fourteen badger holes on the back forty, an' a feller can take a dog an' have piles o' sport with 'em. I'll take the Home for nine every time—I'm powerful on sport. Goin' to shack along, air you? Well, if you see any body that wants to buy some land of 'bout this d'scription jes' send 'em out. I'm gettin' mighty anxious to be moseyin' down round old Pike ag'n."—*F. " Carruth, in Chicago Tribune.*

Proud Philadelphian—It was a glorious celebration, wasn't it?

Wife—Indeed it was. And how thankful we should be that our ancestors were members of the first constitutional convention.

"More than that! More than that, my dear. They fought for liberty on the field of battle. They laid all they had on the altar of freedom—yea, life itself—that we might enjoy the blessings of human liberty; but I must hurry down town."

"Why, what's going on to-night?"

"I want to find out what candidates Boss McManes has set up for me to vote for."—Omaha World.

How Music Boxes Are Made.

The principle of manufacture is simple. The different parts comprise a brass roller studded with fine points of the hardest steel, a steel comb, the teeth of which give the sounds, a spring to give the revolving motion to the cyclinder and a fly wheel or fan to regulate the revolving motion. The music has first to be arranged by a thorough artist. The cylinder which comes from the machine shop is then placed in the hands of a woman, who, with the aid of the music and a very ingenious machine, marks the places on the cylinder where the points are to be inserted. Another person drills all the little holes, and another inserts the points. The cylinder is then filled with molten cement and then placed on a lathe and revolved quickly. The cement adheres to the inside surface and thus holds the points. A hole is left in the center of the cylinder for the axis. The points are then filed down so as to be of equal length. The comb is tuned by a tuner, who first files the teeth, without excessive care, to give them the proper flexibility, and then files them near the base to lower the tones and near the point to sharpen the tones. The operation of fastening the cylinder and comb to the bed plate requires much accuracy, so that the points of the cylinder and the comb will exactly meet. A woman following the music then bends the points on the cylinder slightly forward in order to secure more strength, but more especially to make the cords drop simultaneously and cause the runs or roulades to play evenly.

Size in music boxes increases both their volumes and their richness in tone. A cylinder ten inches long can be made to play six, eight, ten or twelve airs well, but it will play six or eight airs better and with more sweetness and harmony of sound than it can be made to play a greater number. The reason of this is that more points on the cylinder and more teeth in the comb can be used for each air if there are fewer airs. The space between the teeth decreases with the number of airs. If the cylinder is increased in diameter the airs may be prolonged. A music box is like a watch. It will last a lifetime if it is good to begin with, and is treated well and with care. Most owners of music boxes object to using them except for company. The fact is, a music box should be used every day, just as a watch should be wound up every day.—Jewelry News.

Zachary Taylor's Simplicity.

President Taylor was probably the only president to whom the presidency was an uncoveted and unsought for boon. Mrs. Taylor was so averse to public life that it was said she prayed every night during his candidacy for his defeat, and when told of his election said: "Why could they not let us alone? we are so happy here. Why do they want to drag us to Washington?" Who that ever saw Gen. Taylor at a levee could forget him? He grasped every new comer cordially by the hand and saluted all, high and low, old maids, brides, young girls, all with the words: "Glad to see you! Glad to see you! How's your family? Hope the children are all well." His greeting was almost equal to Rip's toast: "Here's to you and your family. May you live long and prosper!" He hardly ever opened his mouth without making a mistake, and people laughed heartily. Still they loved him, trusted his judgment, and knew his heart and hand were true as steel; and when he died the whole nation was a mourner at his grave.—Ben: Perley Poore.

The Baby Beaver's Dam.

"I know of a naturalist down in eastern Maine," said a well known Maine college professor, "who wouldn't be convinced that beavers could build dams till he saw it done with his own eyes. He is an awful incredulous fellow, any way. I bought a baby beaver of a hunter who traps them, one day, and sent him to my skeptical friend. He grew greatly attached to the little fellow and kept him in the house, but he often wrote me that his beaver didn't show any propensity at all for dam building. One Monday, washing day, his wife sat a leaky pail full of water on the kitchen floor. The beaver was in the kitchen, he was only a baby then, too, and he saw the water oozing out of a crack in the pail. He scampered out into the yard, brought in a chip, and began building his dam. The naturalist was summoned. He watched the little fellow, thunderstruck. Said he, 'Leave that pail there, wife, till doomsday, if need be, and let's see what the little fellow will do.' The beaver kept at it four weeks, until he had built a solid dam clean around the pail. My naturalist friend is quite a beaver man today. They say, you know, that way down east there is a beaver dam that $200,000 couldn't build the like of. Oh! men don't know everything. The wasp knew how to make paper before we did."—Lewiston Journal.

Bogus Epileptic Fits.

Epileptic fits are often stimulated by beggars to excite sympathy, and by prisoners to avoid work. A few years ago a combination of a peculiar kind was discovered. This consisted of one man who imitated an epileptic attack while his confederates picked the pockets of the spectators, whose attention was directed toward the man in apparent convulsions. Some of these imitations are artistically done; the cry at the outset of the fit, the fall and violent convulsions, together with frothing at the mouth and the unconsciousness which should follow a real attack are well simulated. The absolute insensibility to pain can hardly be imitated. The French police generally detect the simulators by forcing the point of the thumb nail under that of the suspected dissimulator. This is actually painful to one who has his senses, while it can do no harm if the case is one of genuine epilepsy. In the real disease, the pupils of the eyes become widely dilated when the attack begins; the upper half of the face is very pale; and there is a short period (a few seconds) when all the muscles of the body are rigid before they are alternately contracted and relaxed in the fully developed fit. These symptoms cannot be feigned, no matter how well the simulator has studied the disease.—Globe-Democrat.

A Mantle for the Pope.

Princess Clotilde has just finished a mantle she has embroidered for the pope at her seat at Moncalleri. The mantle, which is of white satin embroidered with golden flowers, will be sent to the approaching exhibition to be held at the Vatican on the occasion of the pope's jubilee.—New York Graphic.

Portions of the Bible have already been printed for the blind in 249 languages, using the invention of Dr. Moon.

The Corean government is having three large iron steamers built by a firm at Chemulto.

By a new process a thousand shades of color can be printed at once.

MUSICAL CULTURE.

One Art in Which America Has Made Most Wonderful Progress.

In respect to one art at least—the art of music—America has certainly made great progress. The war song of the savage has been very quietly succeeded here in this Western continent by the songs of the masters. There was first the church music in the earlier days, then the singing-schools, and after that a gradual growth following the first introduction of the simplest forms of melody. Too much can not be said of the influence of the church in this musical progress. The solemn chant and the inspiring hymn have from the first had their influence. The simple hymns are still loved, though as a result of the upward tendency they are superseded to a great degree by classical music. But "classical" is a term that may be applied to song-wrought prayers which Father Junipero and his followers voiced in the California missions, so that we have had it with us for a longer time than we give ourselves credit for. "Blessed be the old singers forever!" The old songs are loved best now and always will be. The term inspiration must have been coined for application to music. There is an indescribable something in it which inspires and uplifts. When Moody and Sankey first traveled together over the country conducting revival meetings, it was said that the singer did as much as the preacher to stir the great congregations. It is noted that when a band begins playing on the street, all within hearing immediately step in time. And, as to war songs and martial strains, what would patriotic peoples and warriors have done without them "when armies charged and battle flags unrolled?"

Dead Homer from his lost and vanished grave
Keeps battle glorious still and soldiers brave,

while John Brown's body is sent marching on from the throats of soldiers at every reminiscent camp-fire. Whether breathed over a cradle, voiced in a cathedral, or sung in grander forms on the operatic stage, songs need little interpretation. And, accepting this, may not the Indians, who heard the blue birds in the New England forest before the white man's advent, have felt something stirring within them which they did not exactly comprehend? The force and effect of harmony has never been better expressed than in these words of Sidney Lanier: "Late explorers say they have found nations that had no God, but I have not heard of any that had no music. Music means harmony; harmony means love; love means God." It is apparent that America is wide awake in the matter of musical education of all kinds. An impetus is given vocal culture in the public schools, and rare indeed is the home that does not contain an instrument of some kind. The late convention of teachers of music showed that the instructors form a small army. And we have our composers, too. The musical success and financial failure of the National Opera Company shows clearly enough what can be done, and give no cause for discouragement. We have the singers, the song-writers and the musicians, and American opera will yet become something of which Americans may be proud. With the general awakening now evident, societies, conservatories and promising compositions, the musical progress of the new continent is to be watched with a great deal of interest. The music is everywhere around us, and over the broad plains and high peaks hang great symphonies.—*Indianapolis News.*

A Drink from Father's Well.

The dying man, who was so poor at this moment that he could not purchase one hour of time, was rich in the worldly possessions he was about to leave forever.

He had houses and lands and bank stock. He had rich viands to tempt his failing appetite. It was his pleasure to drink of many different wines at his grand dinners. Yet his restless spirit craved one luxury—a simple, homely thing—that all his wealth could not buy.

Listen!

He is speaking and they bend eagerly to hear. He is asking for a drink.

His wife presses a goblet to his lips filled with a sweet and cooling draught.

He refuses it.

Then his loving child pours out a glass of his favorite wine and tenderly begs him to take it.

"No! no! not that!"

He speaks wildly, and they bend low and try to distinguish his broken and faltering words.

"Bring—me—the—gourd!"

"What does he mean?" asks his wife in despair.

"It—is—hanging—just—inside—the—curb!"

"Papa, dear, what is it?" asks his sweet faced child.

"I—want—a—drink—of—fresh—water—from—father's—well!"

That was all. He closed his weary eyes to open them in his heavenly home, where, when life's little dream is over, we shall all one day slake our thirst from our Father's well.—Mrs. M. L. Rayne in Detroit Free Press.

How Savages Fight Sharks.

The greatest danger to be feared in the presence of a shark is the paralysis of fear. Sharks unless very hungry will not attack a man while in motion. They swim around with longing eyes waiting for one moment when their victims shall remain quiet, and then make their onslaught. On the coast of Africa the natives fight sharks fearlessly. They enter the ocean naked, having first oiled their bodies in order that they may slide through the water easily. Their only weapon is a stout stick about two feet in length sharpened at both ends. The water is so clear that they can see for hundreds of feet around them. When a shark swims toward them they wait until the moment he turns on his back, and as he opens his jaws to seize them they thrust the stick crosswise into his mouth and swim off. The shark's mouth being held open by the stick, he is soon drowned, when the natives tow him ashore and feast upon his flesh.—New York Mail and Express.

Let us pray that the dead may find rest and the living strength to fight their battle to the end.—Christian Reid

—Mrs. Minks—"Does your boy show any particular bent yet?" Mrs. Binks—"Yes, indeed. He'll be a noted scientist some day." "Do you really think so?" "O, there's no doubt of it at all. He always uses the biggest words he knows."—*Omaha World.*

A Coquette in the Bud.

Flossie is a dear, little golden haired creature, with large blue eyes, dainty red lips and the roundest, pinkest cheeks in the world. She loves her papa and mamma dearly. Her pretty ways and sunny smiles endear her to a host of playmates, and her gentle thoughtfulness of others makes her the pet of an indulgent, doting household.

"Mamma," said the little one softly one day as she nestled lovingly in her mother's arms, "I love to walk with Mamie Brown."

Tears sprang to the mother's eyes at this proof of her darling's unselfish nature. Mamie was a poor little crippled girl, whose plain, pinched features were in pitiful contrast to Flossie's bright beauty, and her attire, though always neat, was very plain and inexpensive.

"And why does my little Flossie love to walk with Mamie?" asked the mother.

"Because she is so plain and her dresses are so shabby," artlessly lisped the little one, "that when we are together everybody notices only just me."—Binghamton Republican.

An Omaha Failing.

Detroit Maiden—Papa says I shall never marry such a specimen of humanity as you. Ain't he horrid?

Omaha Youth—What in creation has got into your father all of a sudden? Last Sunday, when I went to your church, he was particularly kind and told me always to come into his pew.

"Yes, but you went to the baseball game in the afternoon."

"Great Cæsar! How did he find that out?"

"He was there himself, and said he knew from the scratches you applauded that you nadn't the first idea about the game."—Omaha World.

Knew Some One Would Suffer.

Anxious Wife—Doctor, what do you think is the matter with my husband?

Physician—Oh, he has an attack of gastric fever.

A. W.—There! I knew that leak in the pipes would injure some of us before it was stopped.—Boston Budget.

The Luck of Some Men and How They Accepted It.

In the Grand monthly drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery October 11th, two-tenths of the capital prize of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars were sold in this city, the remaining fractions in New York and Chicago.

Mr. Laurent Faget, a well-known broker doing business at 181 Common street, was the first comer at the lottery office Wednesday morning, and, on behalf of a friend, presented for redemption one-tenth of ticket 13,646, entitled to fifteen thousand dollars.

Having received a bank check for that amount, Mr. Faget bowed his acknowledgment, signed a certificate and departed.

Scarcely had he withdrawn when in stepped two gentlemen, Mr. Victor Tujague and friend. Tujague had drawn a prize and he desired to claim it in person. His ticket, 58,480, represented two-tenths of the third capital prize of twenty thousand dollars, and was entitled to four thousand dollars.

Mr. Tujague is a handsome young fellow, native of New Orleans, apparently 21 years of age, and with his father keeps a saloon at 213 Decatur street. He bought his ticket from a peddler in his neighborhood, and is thoroughly convinced that fortune is kind in the distribution of favors.

He received a check for four thousand dollars on the New Orleans National Bank like a little man, smiled and wanted everybody to smile with him, and signed for the biggest sum of money he ever received for his individual account, for although his father has usually joined in his lottery ventures, on this particular occasion the old gentleman "guessed he wouldn't go in," for which unrighteous guess the o. g. is doubtless investigating his horoscope with a view of obliterating from the firmament his zodical sign.

Victor expects to add "& Son" to the sign which swings over the door of the house of spiritual refreshments, 213 Decatur street, and to invest in such choice properties as he may consider bargains. He will not loan money at usurious or even doubtful interest.

The other one-tenth of the one hundred and fifty thousand dollar prize was drawn yesterday by the Union National Bank for account of a depositor.—*New Orleans Picayune*, Oct. 15th.

At the convict inquiry in Georgia, one witness said that it would be impossible to have discipline in camps or get work from convicts without whipping them. "If you whip in time it is not necessary to whip them much."

THE WESTERN SETTLER'S CHOSEN SPECIFIC.

With every advance of emigration into the far West, a new demand is created for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Newly-peopled regions are frequently less salubrious than older settled localities, on account of the miasma which rises from recently-cleared land, particularly along the banks of rivers that are subject to freshets. The agricultural or mining emigrant soon learns, when he does not already know, that the Bitters afford the only sure protection against malaria, and those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, to which climate changes, exposure and unaccustomed or unhealthy water or diet subject him. Consequently, he places an estimate upon this great household specific and preventive commensurate with its intrinsic merits, and is careful to keep on hand a restorative and promoter of health so implicitly to be relied upon in time of need.

President Laws of the Missouri State University has been expelled from the Prohibition party, in which he was an active worker, because he allowed a bar in a hotel owned by him.

AN ARTICLE OF TRUE MERIT.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for Throat Diseases and Coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. *Sold only in boxes.*

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In our advertising columns will be found the most liberal offer in real estate ever yet submitted. Messrs. H. Newman & Co., the Real Estate Agents of 411 Kearny street, San Francisco, offer to deed, free and unconditionally, to every one applying, personally or by letter, one lot, 25x100, in the tow of Border City, in the famous County of Los Angeles. As they send, along with the deed to the lot maps of the State and town, they no doubt expect that the grantees will return to buy more lots, but there is nothing obligatory in this respect. Of course the purchaser pays for the deed, but the land is an absolutely free and unencumbered gift, and the offer will doubtless be largely taken advantage of. Border City is well located, on the proposed line of the A. and P. R. R., and is about forty miles northeast from the city of Los Angeles, and those who believe in the great future of this State, when town lots will be worth hundreds of dollars per front foot, should at once avail themselves of this chance, by accepting the lot presented, and then, having ascertained all particulars from the information afforded, wade right in, and buy, at the very liberal prices at which the lots are offered, as many more as their means will permit.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

OUR LITTLE WORRIES AND ILLS.

It is the little things of life, the worries of to-day and to-morrow, that make the crow's-feet around our eyes. So the little pains of an hour or a minute break down the constitution. Look after the little ills. BRANDRETH'S PILLS cure dyspepsia, or indigestion, headache, pain in the shoulders, coughs, tightness of the chest, dizziness, sour stomach, bad taste in the mouth, bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, inflammation of the lungs. Pain in the region of the kidneys, and a hundred other painful symptoms are the offspring of dyspepsia. One or two Pills every night is sufficient.

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To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

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It's nachul dat de higher we gits in dis life de mo' trouble we has. De taller de tree grows de mo' it's shuck by de win'.

"Golden Medical Discovery"—the great blood-purifier.

A critic, Mary Ann, is a party who reads your book, your story, or your poem, and then kindly sits down and tells you how he would have written it if he had been you.

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Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod-Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanent benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HUBBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

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DAYLIGHT.

If a gentleman by the name of Day volunteers to throw the light of his experience into the darkened places of misery, so that others may go and do as he has done and enjoy life, may it not be reasonably called daylight? As for instance, take the case of Captain Sargent S. Day, Gloucester, Mass., who writes April 16, 1881: "Some time ago I was suffering with rheumatism. I used a small portion of St. Jacobs Oil and was cured at once. I have used it for sprains and never once have known it to fail. I will never be without a bottle." Captain Day also received a circular letter, and in reply under date of July 1, 1887, he says: "I used the Oil as stated and was permanently cured of rheumatism by its use." During the intervening six years there had been no recurrence of the pain. Also a letter from Mr. H. M. Converse, of the Warren (Mass.) *Herald*, dated July 9, 1887, as follows: "In response to yours of June 22, would say that in 1880 my wife had a severe attack of rheumatism in shoulder and arm, so that she could not raise her hand to her head. A few applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured her permanently, and she has had no return of it." Another case is that of Mr. R. B. Kyle, Tower Hill, Appomattox county, Va., who writes, November, 1886: "Was afflicted for several years with rheumatism and grew worse all the time. Eminent physicians gave no relief; had spasms, and was not expected to live; was rubbed all over with St. Jacobs Oil. The first application relieved, the second removed the pain, continued use cured me; no relapse in five years, and do as much work as ever." These are proofs of the perfection of the remedy, and, taken in connection with the miracles performed in other cases, it has no equal.

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cures Intemperance, Nervous Diseases, General Debility, Female Weakness, and Excesses.

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cures Biliousness, Headache, Jaundice, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation and Piles.

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Send me two more bottles of PARDEE'S REMEDY. I was unfortunate in contracting a loathsome blood disease over a year ago, and tried all the well-known blood-purifiers without success. I took three months ago, Six Bottles of PARDEE'S REMEDY, and am entirely cured. I want the two bottles for a friend of mine who has got the s—lis, as I know it will surely cure him.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

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THE DYING JUGGERNAUT.

Coolies Hired to Draw the Car Once Drawn by Fanatic Devotees.

The announcement that the once-famous festival of Juggernaut has so declined in popularity as to render it necessary for the priests to hire coolies to drag the car is a measure of the extent to which the destructive solvent of Western thought is being applied to Western creeds. The car of the great god of Pooree was one of the most sacred of Brahmanic "properties" and the rath jattra, a festival which, in importance, yielded to that of no other duty in the Hindoo Pan hoen. From every part of the vast empire of Hindostan pilgrims flocked to share in it, and when the car of Juggernaut was dragged once a year from the temple in order to bathe the gods in the cool water of the tank a mile and a half distant the wildest enthusiasm seized the vast multitude of devotees. Thousands rushed to seize the cables, and so eager were the volunteers for this holy service that the best and greatest men of Orissa struggled with each other to obtain a hold upon the ropes. To use the language of an old writer who witnessed the rath jattra in its palmy days, "they are so greedy and eager to draw it that whosoever, by shouldering, crowding, shoving, heaving, thrusting, or in any insolent way, can but lay a hand upon the rope, they think themselves blessed and happy. And when it is going along the city there are many that will offer themselves as a sacrifice to the idol, and desperately lie down on the ground that the chariot wheels may run over them, whereby they are killed outright. Some get broken arms, some broken legs, so that many are destroyed, and think to merit Heaven."

At even a later date martyrs to Juggernaut, or Jagganna'th, as he is more correctly termed, were not infrequent. When Francis Buchanan was in Pooree early in this century, he describes the harsh grating of the gigantic car as it moved along, the obscene songs of the priests in honor of the god, and the fierce glances which the fanatics bestowed on the beef-eating Englishmen, as a pilgrim announced himself ready to become a sacrifice to the idol. No one daring or caring to prevent the self-immolation, the man prostrated himself in the road before the tower as it moved along, lying on his face with his arms stretched forward. The multitude passed around him, leaving the space clear, until he was crushed to death by the wheels of the ponderous structure. Then a wild cry of praise was raised, and as the god was seen to "smile" at the libation of spouting blood, the devotees threw cowries and pieces of money on the body of the victim in approbation of the holy deed.

It is, therefore, suggestive of a strange revolution in Hindoo opinion to hear that not only are victims lacking, but that instead of thousands struggling for the honor of a place at the dragropes, laboring men, at so many annas per diem, have to be hired to perform the sacred function. The awe of the Indian people for "the Lord of the world" has been declining. For many years past the fame of the great god of Orissa has been on the wane, and the time when a human sacrifice was deliberately offered up to the hideous idol is fast getting beyond the power of the very oldest of old Indians to recall. Admitting that the number of devotees this year is smaller, owning to the loss of two pilgrim ships—and the prophecy that a third will be wrecked before the year is out—it is undeniable that Jagganna'th is doomed, and the wealth which it brought to the priests and the townspeople of Pooree is likely to vanish before many years elapse. Sometimes a poor decrepit wretch, weary of life, or drugged by the priests with Indian hemp or opium, will wildly throw himself in front of the wheels, though he is usually dragged out by the police, who have orders to prevent any attempts at suicide. Saddest abasement of all, from the standpoint of Brahmanism, it happened a few years ago, for the first time in history, that to the horror and chargin of the priests, the car of Jagganna'th stood still in the streets of Pooree, while the pilgrims looked on in impious apathy. Yet no harm befell them, although a subsequent famine has been attributed to their sacrilegious carelessness. However, the result has been, that though worshipers still come to Pooree, they just as frequently prefer to save themselves the trouble of hauling the gods, and, as happened on the present occasion, the priests afraid of the idols never reaching the tank, have contracts with irreverential coolies to perform the job for a stipulated number of rupees. Mortality there is, of course, still. The poor die for want of food, of disease, and of lack of proper accommodations. But there is no longer any need for interfering, for the wrong will soon right itself by Jagganna'th ceasing to "draw." The East, we fear, is already grown lax in its religious observances. The pilgrim takes a third-class circular ticket to the holy places. Infidel ship-owners issue passages to Djeddah, and a tourist contractor escorts the faithful over the forty miles between Mecca and the sea. The Egyptain dervishes are becoming extremely chary about making a payment of their persons for the Saadeeyeh Sheik to ride over, and now that the Indian exchequer is bemoaning the reduced returns from the "Jagganna'th trade," and coolies have to be hired to drag the car, we seem a long way from the time when Job Charnock, factor at Fort William, was converted to Hindooism, or when General Stewart engaged a Brahman to perform daily worship among the idols in his bungalow.—*London Standard.*

THE STARS AND STRIPES.

The House in Which the First American Ensign Was Made.

On Arch street, below Third, stands a little old building, two stories and a half high, bearing a sign which informs the passer-by that within the house was made the first American flag and that in these days he can buy beer or liquor there.

Early in 1777 a committee appointed by the Continental Congress to select a design for a National flag went with General Washington to the little shop of Mrs. Elizabeth Ross, at 239 Arch street, to have their ideas embodied in bunting. Mrs. Ross was a milliner whose principal business was among the Quaker ladies, and in the projecting window were hung the correct forms of the brown and drab bonnets about whose make up the women of the Friends' society were and are as particular as the lady who now stops one's view at the theater. General Washington sketched on a scrap of paper the design agreed upon. There were thirteen stripes of alternate white and red, and in the blue union were to be thirteen white stars ranged in a circle. There is a tradition that General Washington ordered that the stars have six points. She won the day by showing her visitors how a star with five points could be made with one clip of her scissors. The flag was made in her little back room, and on July 14 of the same year Congress adopted the design as the national banner.

The building has changed but little since then. A large tree which stood in front of it during the revolution survived until 1876, when it became dangerous and was cut down. But the house stands as it did then. Even Mrs. Ross' show-window is preserved and the wooden shutters on the second-story windows and the dormer-window in the sharply sloping roof are the same that looked down on Arch street a hundred years ago.

The bar-room would even now be recognized as Mr. Ross' shop if one of that committee could now revisit it. Passing from this room through a narrow entry and up two steps, one enters Mrs. Ross' work-room, where, without doubt, the flag was cut out and sewed together. It is even now a queer old room. On its furthest end is the old fireplace now covered with wall-paper, but showing at the top a row of the blue and white tiles which once surrounded it. Built into one corner is a three-cornered wooden cupboard. The very locks and knobs on the doors are of the pattern of the last century. The stairways of this house are all winding and very narrow. That leading to the cellar is very steep. The attic is still floored with the puncheon boards which once were the only flooring in the house—an inch thick and eighteen inches wide. The only new thing about the whole structure is a back kitchen, built within the last few years.

Mrs. Amelia Mund, a comely German widow, who keeps the tavern and owns the property, told what she knew of the history of the building since the time of Mrs. Ross. "It was occupied as a tailor's shop for many years, and my husband bought it over forty-five years ago. Neither he nor I would allow any thing to be changed unless an absolute necessity to keep the building from going to pieces. It is strong and well built, and has needed very little repairing. When the floor of what was the shop was taken up some years ago the original floor was taken away, as it could not be kept from falling into the cellar. People came from long distances to get pieces of it as relics, and one gentleman had a board made into a table and draped it with the American flag. The house until two or three weeks ago never had a sign to tell people that the first American flag was made here, but I thought people ought to know. Any way, I've had no end of visitors to inquire about the old house. Not many of them were Philadelphians, for they don't seem to care much about the relics of the Revolution nowadays, but a great many Western people and visitors to the city have come to this house and taken as much interest in it as they did in Independence Hall."

On either side of No. 239 are tall buildings used for manufacturing purposes, and the space this relic of history occupies is becoming too valuable for it to stay there much longer. Mrs. Mund says she wishes the Historical Society would buy the building and move it out to the park beside William Penn's Letitia street house. Several ladies have already become interested in this project, and the Historical society is said to have it under consideration.—*Philadelphia Press.*

The Clown's Day is Over.

Colonel W. C. Crum, advance agent, says: "The day of the clowns is nearly over. Formerly they were half the show, but now they attract little attention. The enlargement of the shows is the chief cause. The big shows now have two or three rings, and the circle of seats is so far off that the people can not hear the jokes of the clowns. In the old days an average clown received from $100 to $200 a week. Dan Rice, who was considered the greatest of them all, was paid $1,000 a week, which was the highest salary a clown ever received. He was a bright, ambitious young fellow, possessed of much originality, and he reached the top notch of his profession. Once an educated young Englishman, a graduate of Oxford University, who possessed excellent comic talents, was brought over to this country and he was paid $500 a week. At the present day the pay of the clowns ranges from $20 to $50 a week.—*Louisville Courter-Journal.*

—"Gall" is the motive power which impels some men.

MOTHER'S PICTURE.

A Scene in a Photograph Gallery That Inspired Lovely Thoughts.

I was waiting, not a great while ago, in a picture gallery, and after amusing myself with looking 'round on the many faces, old and young, handsome and ugly, that decorated the walls, and resting in my quiet corner, I was aroused by a heavy footfall on the stair. The door opened and a young man entered. He had an honest, sunburnt face, on which a smile of quiet satisfaction beamed, and he was leading by the hand a small, quaint looking old lady, neatly but plainly dressed. He led her tenderly, almost reverently, to a chair and seated her. She seemed quite fatigued and trembled from weakness. The son looked upon her with such genuine affection and honest delight that it brought the tears to my eyes. Nothing could be more touching or striking than the contrast. He, just on the threshold of life, full of hope and freshness, every thing wearing the rose-colored tint of early morning, fearing nothing, hoping all things; she, with her snow-white locks and trembling age, leaning on his strong arm with faultless trust, the time of her departure near at hand, life's toils and labors over, its honors, its strife nothing to her.

"Can you take a picture, mister? I hope that she is not too old or that her not seeing good will make any difference. She didn't want to come for fear her being so old and blind you couldn't make a picture of her. Please try your best, sir, for you see she is my mother, and I have plenty of money to pay for a big one, and she wants you to take mine for me to leave with her—you see I have to leave her, sir; I have the living to make now. No more hard days for her old eyes. I am all that's left, sir, of seven. Though she says she may not be able to see my picture, she can hold it in her old hands and kiss it and know that it is me. Say, mister, if you have to stint either of us, don't stint mother. I feel like I don't want to lose none of her; don't make it too little."

The son was requested to lead his mother into the ante-room. As they returned he was loud in his praises to the artist at the success, and the humble little mother, clinging to the strong manly arm of her boy as she passed out, had a calm, holy expression, as if she already discerned the golden gates of the New Jerusalem which she must shortly enter. How gayly he chatted and laughed as they descended the stairs! I listened until the last sound of that manly voice died away. I could but say: "God be with him; such a tender, loving son." Have you a feeble old mother, boys? If so, don't hide your love, but, like this bonnie boy, let it be seen in every glance of the eye; heard in every tone; felt in every action. This little scene in the picture gallery inspired pure and lovely thoughts and enriched my heart with precious memories.—*Mrs. A. E. Henton, in Courier-Journal.*

PERFUME MANUFACTURE.

Methods Employed to Extract the Delicate Odor of Flowers.

Pomades are the commercial vehicle for absorbing and transporting the perfumes of the jonquil, tuberose, jasmine and a few other species of flowers.

A square frame, or chassis of white wood, and about twenty by thirty inches in size, is set with a pane of strong plate glass. On each side of the glass is spread a thin, even layer of grease, which has been purified and refined. Thus prepared, the frames are piled up in ranks six or seven feet high to await the season of each special flower.

When the blossoms arrive, the petals are picked from the stem—the pistils and stamens being discarded—and laid so as to cover the grease in each frame. These being again piled so as to rest upon their wooden edges, which fit closely together, there is formed a series of tight chambers, the floors and ceilings of which are of grease, exposed to the perfume of the flower-leaves within.

The grease absorbs the perfume, the spent flowers are removed daily and fresh ones supplied, and this process goes on from two to four or five months, according to the desired strength of the pomade, which, when sufficiently charged with perfume, is taken from the glass with a wide, thin spatula, and packed in tin cans for export.

By these methods, the delicate odors of flowers are extracted and retained for transport to distant markets, where, being treated with alcohol, they yield their perfume to that stronger vehicle, and produce the floral waters and extracts of commerce.

Coarser pomades are made by boiling the flowers in the grease, and subjecting the residue to pressure. The spent pomades are used for toilet-purposes and in the manufacture of fine soaps.

The process of preparing perfumed oils involves the same principle except that, instead of solid grease, superfine olive oil is used. With this oil, pieces of coarse cotton fabric are saturated, which are then spread upon wire netting stretched in wooden frames about three by four feet in size. The flowers are spread upon the saturated cloths, and the frames are piled one above the other, so that the perfume of the flowers is absorbed as in the previous process.

Essences and "flower waters" are produced by ordinary distillation, in which the flowers are boiled in water in large alembics. The vapor carries off the perfume, and is condensed in adjoining copper tanks, like ordinary spirits. Some of the retorts used for this purpose are of sufficient size to receive at once half a ton of fresh flowers, with the requisite water for their distillation.

When "flower waters" are to be produced, alcohol is used in the distilling tank to receive the perfumes.—*Golden Days.*

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—In Mexico laborers get eighteen to twenty-five cents a day, and are often paid in farm produce.

—A Berlin company offers electricity for boiling water, and other heating purposes as well as for lighting.

—It is estimated that there are more than fifty thousand families in London with only one room each to live in.

—The original stock of the beet occurs wild on the shores of the Mediterranean sea, in Greece, and grows wild in some of the islands of the Atlantic ocean. This is the common mangold, of which there are two subspecies.

—The titles of the King of Burmah include the king of kings, the cause of of the preservation of all animals, the regulator of the seasons, the absolute master of the ebb and flow of the sea, brother to the sun, and king of the four and twenty umbrellas.

—The sacred Burmese white elephant is to be removed from Mandalay to Rangoon to convince the natives that the royal house has disappeared forever. So long as the elephant remained at Mandalay many of the Burmans firmly believed that Thebaw or his family would eventually enjoy their own again.

—According to the *Pravitelstvennyi Vestnik* the Russian army has 2,808 surgeons, 232 veterinary surgeons and 3,455 *feldshers* (medical assistants). The strength of the Russian army on a peace footing is said to be about 800,000, so that the allowance is about one surgeon to every 300 men.

—Dr. S. Hurgronje, of Leyden, is the fifth European who has visited the city of Mecca. He lived there six months in 1885, in the disguise of a Mohammedan, and says that the surface of the city is gradually rising, in consequence of the action of the rains which wash the soil down from neighboring heights.

—A College of State Medicine has been founded in London. The council includes a number of distinguished medical men. The main purpose of the institution is the advancement of sanitary science in its public aspects. The teaching will be carried on by means of lectures and laboratory instruction, and students will be qualified to become public analists or health officers.

—It is not generally known that pearl-fishing is carried on in rivers of Saxony. A family by the name of Schmerler has for generations had the monopoly of following this pursuit for the benefit of the State. The Weiss Elster and its tributaries furnished last year one hundred pearls. Formerly the yield was much greater, and in the [illegible] century pearl-fishing was carried on in Saxony of rather more importance than the mining industries.

—Berlin has gradually become the headquarters of the carved-wood industry, supplanting Switzerland. Six hundred artists in wood-carving, the same number of turners, and 700 carpenters are engaged in manufacturing such articles as cigar-cases, newspaper and picture-frames, napkin-rings, etc. The value of the annual export of these articles is 5,000,000 marks, and this is exclusive of the costly carved wood furniture, the manufacture and export of which is likewise assuming large proportions.

—Recent explorations by Italian travelers in the region of the Lower Congo, and of the Ogowai river in Western Africa, leave no doubt that some of the native tribes, and notably the people known as the Fans, are cannibals. They not only eat men, but they manifest a decided preference for this kind of food. The Cavaliere A. Pecile, who was a member of the Brazza expedition, says that three of their boatmen, who happened to be left behind near a Fan village on the banks of the Ogowai, were killed by the inhabitants, and so completely devoured that their skeletons were subsequently found picked clean.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

HONOR IN INDUSTRY.

Wealth Gained by Personal Superiority and Riches Acquired by Trickery.

Undoubtedly there is much wealth which is worthy of honor, as symbolizing the energy, industry, wisdom and far-seeing judgment of its possessor. He who acquires it with honor, and employs it with wise generosity, stands worthily in the list of public benefactors, and richly deserves the respect and admiration that is accorded to him. But it is the indiscriminate adulation that exhausts itself on mere riches, no matter how they have been gained or how they are used, that is largely responsible for the dishonorable transactions which we all lament. Few, indeed, are without blame in this matter. But few give their approval so heartily to character and intelligence, when clad in homespun, as when attired in broadcloth. But few pause to discriminate between the wealth gained by personal superiority and that acquired by tricks and deception before they do it reverence. Every one, by purifying himself and showing honor only where honor is due, can do something toward purifying the morals of trade. If the expression of social respect and consideration be so strong an incentive to action as to lead men to make almost any sacrifice to obtain it, a great and solemn responsibility rests upon every individual as to his share of such expression. If he honors what is not really honorable, he contributes to commercial immorality as surely as does the manufacturer who adulterates his goods or the merchant who deceives his customers.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

IMPATIENT CREDITORS.

Some of the Schemes Adopted to Secure the Payment of Bad Debts.

The problem of collecting "bad debts" is one of ever-increasing perplexity; and numerous are the devices suggested and tried to that end. Associations in almost every branch of trade and business have been formed for the purpose of circumventing the "beat" who buys without intending to pay, and of reaching him when by any chance he has succeeded in his design. But the "beat" still flourishes at the cost of the butcher, the baker and candlestick-maker, to say nothing of the grocer, the tailor and the hotel-keeper. "Black list" and "confidential circular" are alike futile; and when the army of "beats" is supplemented by the army of unfortunates who would pay if they could, but can not, the array of bad debts reaches colossal proportions.

One of the newest devices of forcing collections is the attacking of the delinquent through the post-office. The patience of creditors and collector having failed, the debtor receives some morning through the mail his bill inclosed in an envelop whereon is inscribed in large letters the legend; "Bad Debts." At the same time he is apprised that unless his particular bad debt is liquidated his bill will continue to seek him out with just such an envelope until it is paid.

In certain cases, no doubt, this method is as effective as its inventors and users claim. Some bad debtors can unquestionably be shamed by such a proceeding into paying a debt which they would otherwise permit to outlaw. We doubt very much, however, if the method if efficacious enough in the long run or with the mass of bad debtors to justify the resort to it. The true "beat" can not be shamed in any such fashion. On the contrary he will regard himself upon the reception of a "Bad Debt" missive as a martyr, and hold himself justified thereafter in refusing payment if he has never before attempted justification. With the "slow" man or the unfortunate the process will be equally barren of results. The former, if in passable credit, will be angered and abandon, if he ever entertained it, the intent to pay. The latter will be hurt, perhaps, but he will not be made any more capable of payment.

There is risk, too, in the resort to this method of attempting to collect "bad debts." The sending of such an envelope as we have described is a direct attack on the credit of the person to whom it is addressed, and unquestionably libelous. If the recipient has any credit at all and is injured therein, he can secure damages from the sender if not from the creditor who authorizes collection in such fashion. There would be no risk, of course, if all bad debtors were "beats;" but such, as we have already pointed out, is not the fact. It very often happens that the non-payment of a bill is due to a dispute as to the amount or as to the fact of indebtedness. A "bad-debt" envelope, out of which it is intimated a law-suit may grow, was brought in yesterday in which there is a difference of two dollars between creditor and debtor. The former claims there is four dollars due. The latter admits that there is two which he honestly means to pay—or did mean to pay before his credit was attacked in the manner described. The sum is too small for litigation, but it is easy to see that in such a case—and there are many of them—the creditor or his collector could not well do a more unwise thing than to inclose his bill in a libelous envelope.

Creditors will, nevertheless, run the risk of this scheme or any other which gives the faintest promise of securing bad debts. But by and by, perhaps, they will learn that the true method of dealing with bad debts is not to have any. If our credit system were not grossly abused in the frantic rush to do business and make sales, there would be no bad debts worth scheming to collect.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Clear Definition.

Omaha Boy (in New York)—What are all these men rushing into that place for?

New York Boy—That's a bucket-shop.

"What's that?"

"They buy and sell stocks there on margins, same as they do in the exchange."

"Oh! It's another exchange, eh?"

"No, it's a bucket-shop."

"Well, how do they tell the difference?"

"Why, one is in a great big building and the other in a little bit of a one."—*Omaha World.*

No Cause for Worry.

"How is my boy getting on?" inquired an anxious father of the principal of a boarding-school.

"Wonderfully, wonderfully," replied the pompous pedagogue. "He is making rapid strides in every thing but penmanship. I'm sorry to say he's the worst writer in the school."

"Pshaw!" returned the father, "don't trouble yourself on that account. I intend to make a doctor of him."—*Judge.*

—A plant has been discovered in India which is said to destroy the power of tasting sugar. It will be useful in counteracting a morbid appetite for sweetmeats, which is an active promoter of indigestion. Another plant found in Madras destroys the relish for cigars and tobacco. Thus two important curatives are added to the materia medica.—*Boston Budget.*

THE CHEWING-GUM FAD.

Men, Women and Children Habitual Users of Tolu and Paraffine.

Few people have any realization of the large interests involved in the manufacture of chewing-gum, or of the extent to which it is habitually used. They know that children love the sticky morsel that keeps their jaws in motion, but the extent to which their elders indulge a similar fondness is generally unsuspected. Women are not proof against the seductions of the penny package, and hosts of men, who hide the little wad when threatened with discovery, are wont to slip their small change in the hands of boyish venders of tolu and paraffine delights.

Such is the testimony of dealers, whose assertion finds occasional proof in the observations of every one. Chewing women may be seen in stores, on street cars, and even on the promenade. They are so addicted to the habit that even in public they can not forsake its exercise. But these are exceptional devotees. Many more indulge the taste in private, secretly enjoying what they blushingly confess or hide from every eye. The masculine chewer must have something in his mouth; perhaps because he is trying to escape from the thralldom of tobacco, or because he finds it a soothing aid to reflection. It would be amusing to find on under sides of somber desks the evidences of such a childish taste, but the discovery might easily be made by any curious investigator.

To meet this want vast amounts of gum are annually manufactured. One large firm in Elgin, with a branch in the city, averages 1,600 boxes a day, and requires the services of more than one hundred girls to wrap the little packages. They keep in stock $20,000 worth of tiny pictures to adorn their wares and catch the color-loving eyes of little customers. Another firm in New York City does a business estimated at $500,000 yearly. Though this is the largest manufactory in the country, there are numerous others that do a good business and that swell the sum received to millions annually.

Though there are innumerable varieties of gum, differing chiefly in flavoring and appearance, there are several kinds that are wholly distinct. Of these, the white or paraffine gums and the darker-colored tolu gums are made in largest quantities. All white varieties are made of paraffine, an article requiring no description. Tolu gums are the product of balsam tolu and the chicle tree. The latter is found in Mexico. It yields a rubber-like gum, called chicle, that can be easily chewed, and is of creamy-brown color. Tolu is yielded by the balsam tree that bears its name. It is of dark color, and serves the purpose of adding elasticity to the compound. Sugar is used to sweeten gum, and various ingredients are added to furnish different flavors.

Manufacturers report a steadily increasing demand for their wares throughout the country. This is especially noticeable in the South, where gum-chewing is supplanting the old snuff habit, to which women were almost universally addicted. Whatever may be thought of the new custom, it is certainty better than the old, if only on account of cleanliness. The chief objection to it seems to be its lack of taste if not its positive vulgarity, but so long as human nature takes delight in doing things not quite commendable, it probable could find few less harmful diversions. Beauty with a cud is not a pleasing sight, however, and the social laws that forbid her to eat upon the promenade should relegate the enjoyment of her gum to hours of privacy.—*Chicago Herald.*

SKULLS AND SNAKES

Uncomfortable Ornaments for Gentlemen's Canes and Umbrellas.

The extent to which idiotic cane heads and umbrella handles will be carried is capable of astonishing if not horrifying the beholders. There have been plenty of the grotesque monstrosities on exhibition among silly young men ever since oxidized silver came into fashion. A favorite thing has a handle of carved wood, elaborately painted, representing an uncanny head, half human and half beast. A college graduate sat in an orchestra chair at a theater with a cane in his mouth most of the time. The device was an oxidized silver skull as big as a hen's egg, and on top of the skull there crawled an enameled lizard. The well educated young man sat and chewed this lizard in a way to madden any delicate woman in his vicinity. In a New York store window were lately shown a stand of fifty of the most villainous inventions ever put on the tops of canes or umbrellas. Inside, and from a handsome case, the polite attendant produced a cane and umbrella, to which the same knob could be attached, and in fair weather or foul the happy possessor could make himself a terror to society. The knob was a large skull of oxidized silver, with a flexible jaw that wriggled at you as you moved it, while from the eyeless sockets on the slightest agitation there protruded the heads of two snakes. It was a thing to make one shudder, but the proprietor spoke with pride of being the only importer of this infernal design.

Robert Heller used to wear an enameled skull as a scarf pin. An eyeglass made of an emerald occupied one socket, and by a connecting battery in his pocket he made the dreadful little thing chatter its teeth in a truly hair-standing fashion. But Robert was a disciple of the black art, and it was his business to surround himself with the attributes of diabolism. The usual young monkey who buys such toys hasn't the brains to become a prestidigitator, and is only a social nuisance.—*Detroit Free Press.*

GREAT TELESCOPES.

Why They Are of More Service to Science Than Small Instruments.

It is frankly to be admitted that for ordinary work enormous instruments are not advantageous; those of moderate dimensions will do far more easily and rapidly the work for which they are capable. It would be poor economy to shoot squirrels with fifteen-inch cannon. Observers with smaller instrument, if they have sharp eyes and use them faithfully, can always find enough to do and do it well. But the great telescope has two advantages which are decisive. In the first place, it collects more light, and so makes it possible to use higher magnifying powers, and thus virtually to draw nearer to the object studied than we can with the smaller one; and, in the next place, in consequence of what is known as "diffraction," the image of a luminous point made by a large lens is smaller and sharper than that made by a small one. The smaller the telescope the larger are the so-called "spurious disks" of a star, so that in the case of a close double star, for instance, where our nine-inch telescope shows only an oval disk, the twenty-three inch shows two fine distinctly separated points. It is true that the atmospheric disturbances, which always prevail to a greater or less extent, very seriously affect the "seeing" with large instruments. The "power of the prince of the air," which is to an astronomer the very type of the "total depravity of an inanimate things," on nine clear nights out of ten deprives a great telescope of much of its just superiority, so that on an ordinary night a good observer with an aperture of twelve or fifteen inches can make out all that can be fairly seen with twenty-four or thirty inches at the same time. And yet the writer has continually verified in his experience the observation of Mr. Clark, who said: "You can always see with a large telescope every thing shown by a smaller one—a little better if the seeing is bad; immensely better if it is good." But when a really good night comes, as once in a while it does, then to a great telescope heaven opens, new worlds appear, old illusions are dissipated, and observations and measurements before beyond the reach of human skill become possible, easy and accurate. In fact, the reasonabless of wanting still larger telescopes is identically the same as that of wanting a telescope at all. Of course, it is impossible to predict what discoveries will be made with the great Lick telescope when it is erected on its mountain of privilege—very likely none. It is not possible now to go out at night, as some seem to think, and pick up "discoveries" as one would gather flowers in a forest. But we may be sure of this, that it will collect data, with micrometer, camera and spectroscope, which will remove many old difficulties, will clear up doubts, will actually advance our knowledge, and, what is still more important, will prepare the way and hew the steps for still higher climbing toward the stars.—*Prof. Young, in Forum.*

APPROPRIATED HUMOR.

Bob Burdette Tells How Conscience May Make Cowherds of Us All.

If there is any thing that disgusts the tall corn and silo editor more than another, it is newspaper humor. Every time he reads a pun, he loses his cud, and once when he clipped a funny poem and printed it in his department thinking it was a "Song of the Farmer," he kicked down his manger and was off his feed for a week. One day, he came into the office in high good humor. He had an egg in his pocket as big as a turnip, a stock of millet thirteen feet long—the boys had worked over two hours splicing it—and a bottle of sorghum that killed all the cockroaches in the office. "I'll give you something for your funny column," said the old man, graciously, "something that you won't be ashamed to have people read."

"You needn't credit it," he went on, as he scratched across the paper with a quill pen that sounded like a creaking wagon going down hill, and that flowed ink like an artesian. "Just put it right in with your own; thank heaven my reputation doesn't depend on these things. There she is, and she's a corker." And the ever gloomy humorist read: "No," said Mr. Fussbudget, savagely, "Matilda can't have a new dress. Times are hard, and I'm going to have a tariff for revenue, dress or no dress." "Well," said his wife, "so we think Matilda is going to have a tear if her have a new dress, too." There was a moment of embarrassing silence, which was broken by the silo editor: "See? Tear if her have a new; put it in; that'll catch 'em." The old man's salary was to be raised the next week and he was assigned to the humorous department, but alas for the vanity of human schemes. That very night he was taken deathly sick, and the doctor said he could not live till morning. Appalled at the prospect of sudden death, he sent for the managing editor and confessed that he had stolen that revenue joke out of an English paper. Thus conscience doth make cowherds of us all, and thus the native few of evolution are sicklied o'er with the high caste of some one else's thought.—*Burdette, in Brooklyn Eagle.*

—The Atlanta *Constitution* in pursuing its crusade against the pistol-toting coward, arrives at the remarkable conclusion that more pistols are carried by northeners than by southrons, and even makes this startling allegation: "One peculiar feature of the hip-pocket nuisance of the north is the great number of girls and women who always appear to have a pistol handy whenever an emergency arises.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY DECEMBER 17.....1887

Several bills of special interest to the Pacific Coast will be introduced at the present session of Congress. Mr. Morrow will introduce in the House a bill to increase the appropriation for the purchase of a site for a public building in San Francisco to $850,000. It has been found impossible to purchase a site for the amount appropriated at the last session of Congress. Senator Stanfofd will introduce bills for the following purposes: To encourage co-operation; to enable California to take lands in lieu of the 16th and 36th sections found to be mineral lands; granting California 5 per cent. of the net proceeds of the sales of land in the State; to credit and pay to the several States and Territories money collected under the General Tax Act levied in 1861; to provide mortars and heavy guns and armaments for vessels and coast defence; to extend the time of naturalization from five to twenty-one years. Senator Stewart has introduced a bill to provide for the issuance of coin certificates to serve as money. It provides that any person may deposit at any mint or assay office of the United States both gold and silver bullion in quantities not less than five ounces of gold or eighty ounces of silver and demand and receie vtherefor coin certificates representing one dollar for twenty-five and eight-tenths grains of gold, and one dollar for each four hundred and twelve and a half grains of silver, provided that the gold and silver bullion so deposited shall contain by weight in one thousand parts nine hundred of pure metal. Other conditions for issuing the certificates are provided in the bill. These certificates would be issued of not less value than two dollars nor greater than one thousand dollars; they would be money for all intents and purposes. Mr. Stewart will also introduce a bill to encourage irrigation; it contains many important provisions that will have influence upon irrigation if it shall become a law.

The French Republic appears to be firmly established at last. The Monarchists, Bonapartists and Bourbonists, enemies of free government on the one hand; and the Anarchists and Communists, enemies of all governments on the other hand, have been beaten in their attempt to overthrow the Republic. A President has been elected lawfully and has taken office and is discharging his duties in peace. The mob of Paris no longer dominates over France. A treacherous adventurer and a lot of beggarly conspirators are no longer able to destroy free government, as was done by Napoleon the little and his tools. The new President of France, Marie Francois Sadi Carnot, is fifty years of age and is familiar with affairs of state. He is said to be an honest and capable man. But whatever may be the capacity or character of the new President, it is of far more importance that there is a republican party strong enough to elect him and to sustain him in maintaining his authority and discharging the duties of his office. While this continues free government is safe and quite independent of individuals, and beyond the power of enemies of freedom and enemies of order to destroy it.

The five states of Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois have as many electoral votes as New York and Pennsylvania combined. In all of these states the former immense republican majorities have in late elections been reduced to insignificant pruportions. The change is said to be caused by the desire of farming communities for changes in the tariff laws. The changes in these states may more than equal any gains that the republican party might make in states where there is a growing desire for continued protection.

English newspapers are full of triumph over the free trade views urged in the President's message. If such views should be embodied in laws tens of thousands of American workmen would at once be left without the means of earning bread. With the ruin of great manufacturing establishments that would follow a free trade policy, American farmers would find a woeful falling off in their best markets.

Some Answers.

In reply to eastern inquiry: Inyo county is nearly as big as Massachusetts and New Jersy combined. Owens valley contains over three hundred thousand acres of arable land; equal to eighteen hundred tracts of 160 acres each; average number of persons in a family, five; total for said number of tracts, 9375. Total population of county at present, 3000. Room enough for new comers. Soil, sandy loam. Fruits grown, everything from cherries to figs. All the grains, grasses, roots and vegetables known to the state. Springs of pure water abound. Wells ten to thirty feet deep. Snow rarely falls in Owens valley, and never lies longer than a few hours. Carson and Colorado railroad runs lengthwise through Owens valley 75 miles. Independence, county seat, 251 miles from Los Angeles. Good schools at convenient distances. Churches not far enough away for some and too far for others. Strangers cannot get any more government land; two years ago the old settlers would not take the public land as a gift; now they are quarreling about it. Partly improved land can be bought from fifteen to twenty-five dollars per acre. Fuel in plenty found on the mountains both sides of Owens valley. Farm produce of all kinds brings higher prices than anywhere else in the State. Mines make good local market. Products of the mines, gold, silver, lead marble and disappointments. Sources of water for irragation, mountain streams and Owens river. Healthiest county in the world; young wives with old husbands, and some whose husbonds might as well be old, find fault with the climate; ditto, the doctors. Wages of farm hands, thirty to forty dollars per month; carpenters, four to five dollars per day.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Delinquent Notice

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 21, levied on the 19th day of October 1887, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

	No. Cert.	No. Shrs.	Am't.
J D Ruggles	4534	25	$ 2 50
J D Ruggles, Trustee	4533	475	47 50
John L Hunt, Trustee	4532	2500	250 00
E L Campbell	4531	2500	250 00
E Detrick, Trustee	4529	4000	400 00
R. B. Williams, Trustee	4527	1000	100 00
J D Ruggles, Trustee	4527	30000	3000 00
T H Caswell	4506	500	50 00
H T Graves	525	500	50 00
H T Graves	4502	1000	100 00
T H Caswell	4511	1000	100 00
T H Caswell	4507	5100	500 00
H T Graves	4506	5000	500 00
H T Graves	4504	5	50
W H Crouse	4509	5	50
T H Caswell	4496	10	1 00
Fred Lux	4495	10	1 00
J L Hunt	4494	10	1 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 19th day of October, 1887, so many shares of each parcel of such stock, as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the New Coso Mining Company, 808 Montgomery street on MONDAY, the 26th day of December, 1887, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN L HUNT Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for an industrious person, many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make $8 and upwards per day, who is willing to work Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

$13 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres suitably located for market, with 150 head of cattle, 45 of them No 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

Grant & Crough,
Independence, Cal.

115 CLAY STREET, 117
SMITH'S STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.,

DESERT LAND FINAL PROOF.

D. E. No. 216.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, INDEPENDENCE, CAL. October 18, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that Josiah G. Dodge of Lone Pine, Inyo county, State of California, has filed notice of intention to make proof on his desert land claim No. 216, for the S E ¼ of S E ¼ of Sec 22 Tp 15 S, R 35 E, M D M, before the Register and Receiver at Independence, the 3d day of December, 1887.

He names the following witnesses to prove the complete irrigation and reclamation of said land: Edward J. Reynolds, Charles Mates, Manuel Silva and Joseph Blaney, all of Lone Pine, Inyo county, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of George W. Parish deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the Law Office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

ELSIE M PARISH,
Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1887.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallett and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free all information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
260 PAGES. Illustrated. In Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or 3 cent stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may Marry, who not, why. Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, true to life. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read. Sent sealed for 25c. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. CUT THIS OUT AND SEND WITH ORDER.

ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said county as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows: First class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those dying business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 3. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $5 per and for each bowling alley, $15 per quarter for each alley; but no license must be granted for a term of less than three months.

SEC. 4. For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performance, $7. And for each show for pay of any figures, jugglers necromancers, magicians, wire or rope dancing, and sleight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this Section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, school, or other charitable entertainments, by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 7. Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wine in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and make the following payment.

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,000 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales of less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter.

SEC. 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except Agricultural or viticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under license) and all persons who keep horses or carriages for hire (except such as are used in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, licence, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector; such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a licen e of $9 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $4.50 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $3 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding Section must not be in quantities of less than one gallon measure.

No license must be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines.

SEC. 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and productions of this State must pay for a license $8 per month; and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $15 per month.

SEC. 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay therefor as follows:

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $75.

Second. At $75 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $50.

Third. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the third and require a license of $40.

Fourth. At $25 and less than $50 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $25.

Fifth. At $10 and less than $25 constitute the fifth class and require a licence of $15.

Sixth. At less than $10 constiture the sixth class and require a license of $10.

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each bull, $10.

A license for propagation obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further license or expense.

SEC. 12. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling for the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250 and unless said fine be paid shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 13. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and it is his duty made his duty to collect the same and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3759 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty days from its passage.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said county, at least two weeks.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county at a regular meeting of said board October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes: Harger, Robinson and Elwell.
Noes: None. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.
Attest: F. H. MACK, Clerk.

THOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT

GRANT & CROUGH.
Real Estate & Mining Agency.
INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.

J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
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TAKE SIMMONS
LIVER REGULATOR
For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

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NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.,
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.
—
MY STOCK
Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of every body; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
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NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
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DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, (German)
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I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.
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Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
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AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - - $11,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.
JOHN C. EVANS, SHORTSANS, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Reaper and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 100 acres in cultivation. If you will get up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."
JOHN R. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Norway, Iowa, writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. 1st. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just as good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If you run short, you can not buy ours for gold."
I will ship a sample to thos. desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.
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For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 26, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and boxed.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

WELLES BARNES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A
TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer.
They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.

Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including

Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.

I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.

Highest market price paid for beef cattle.

All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
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New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
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FRUIT TREES
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All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.
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—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.
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Call and Look Over My Stock.
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—
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Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, April st, 18.

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9 15 a m	5 50 p. m.
Dayton	9 45 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	11 55 a m	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p m.	11 40 a. m.
Lucing	5 10 p. m.	9 50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6 10 p m.	9 10 a. m
Belleville	7 45 p. m.	7 55 a m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8 20 p. m	Lv. 7 05 a. m.
	No 3	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	7 45 a m.	5 05 p. m.
Benton	11 25 a m	1 15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.	11 20 p. m.
Alvord	2 30 p. m	10 10 . m.
Independence	4 00 p. m.	8 30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5 00 p. m.	7 40 a. m.
Keeler	5 40 p. m.	7 00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salsbury & Co's. tri-weekly stages (leaving Monboys, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Coal Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.
R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.
D A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n47tf

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO
BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

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AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 17 1887

DIED.

McAFEE—At Fish Lake Valley, Nevada, Dec. 4, 1887, Mrs. S. E. McAfee, aged 59 years, 7 months and 15 days.

Gustav Sanger was in town some days this week.

A large variety of toys and fancy articles for the holidays at Rhine's.

John Schober with his teams is hauling goods from Keeler to Panamint.

Five cents a pound for raisins is equal to two cents for grapes on the vines,

A. O. Collins, of Warm Spring, was at Independence at the first part of the week.

The overland railroads are bringing people into the State at the rate of over 16,000 per month.

Gus. McGovern has quit teaming and taken a lease of the Minnietta mine and is now working it.

Harper, the theiving bank officer of Cincinnatti, has been sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Chicago is again to have the meeting of the Republican National Convention, which is to meet on Tuesday, June 19th.

C. C. Eisle long a resident of Bishop Creek, passed through town last Thursday on his way to Los Angeles.

A. J. Davis has moved his boot and shoe business into the Tanner house, east from the *Inyo Independent* office.

It is stated that Martin Mee has gone, or about go to Panamint, to work a mine there of which he is one of the owners.

The hall in which the Republican Convention will meet at Chicago will have a seating capacity for eight thousand people.

Arlie Mairs left town on Thursday morning for Mojave and Los Angeles. He took along A. P. Smith and C. C. Eisele as passengers.

Tim Madden has taken a contract to cut and deliver five hundred cords of wood and a large quantity of charcoal at the mill at Panamint.

The Promontory mine at Darwin is reported to be showing up as a good ore producer. Mr. Eddy is interested in developing the mine.

A train was stopped in Arkansas last Saturday morning by three masked men and the express was robbed of $40,000. The robbers escaped.

It is stated that Charley Mates has entered into a contract with the Surprise Mining Company to do packing for them for a year at Panamint.

At Old Coso the mill and arastra owned by J. C. Eddy are yet at work; it is expected they will be kept going till about the middle of next month.

Big Pine will celebrate Christmas with a tree for the little folks; if reports are true there may be something on the tree to interest older people as well.

The Confidence mine at Darwin is turning out plenty of good ore; six men are at work in the mine. Mr. Gould is in luck and everybody is glad of it.

Senator Stanford as chairman of the Committee on Public buildings may be able to do something to help San Francisco get a suitable Post Office building.

J. Wells and W. Callahan came in from Darwin on Thursday; they will take a "lay off" and rest till after the holidays, having been hard at work all summer and fall.

Judge Hannah is about to start on a trip to Los Angeles; he goes to visit his sister and look after property he owns there; he expects to be gone about three weeks.

Frank Shaw, J. W. Brown, H. G. Plumley and E. H. Welch were among the witnesses examined in the land contest case between R. W. Scott and A. A. Cashbaugh

Recently a four year old boy in town went to see a base ball game. When he came home he said "O papa, I saw a man playing ball and he had mama's bussel over his face."

The Democratic National Committee will meet at Washington on the 22nd of February to select a place for holding the National Convention. San Francisco will make a strong bid for the meeting.

In the Lucky Jim mine eleven men are at work; the mine is turning out much good ore. Mr. J. A. McKenzie is in San Francisco and in his absence the mine is managed by his nephew, Mr. Grant.

It is regarded as certain that the preemption, timber culture and desert land laws will be repealed at the coming session of Congress. The two last named have been made to cover a vast amount of fraud.

The managers of the great iron, wool and cotton industries of the country, all declare that the views expressed by the President in his message would result in the complete ruin of those industries if enacted into laws.

The California raisin crop for this year will be about one million boxes of twenty pounds each, and will bring the producers one million of dollars. It would take six times this amount to supply the home market.

Last Sunday afternoon the tail end of a Washoe zephyr came whirling down the valley; its dying wrath was expended tossing up dust and dry leaves. So far there has not been any storm this winter to stop out door work of any kind for a single day.

It is fortunate for the mining interests of the Pacific Coast that Senator Stewart of Nevada has been appointed Chairman of the Committee on Mines and Mining. Senator Stewart is a tireless worker and knows how to apply his work where it will do the most good.

In Lowell, Massachusetts, a meeting of the Democratic club was held after the publication of the Presidents message, and four hundred members of the Club pledged themselves not to vote for Mr. Cleveland if he should be nominated.

Mr. F. J. Wall got back from San Francisco to Keeler last Monday. He brought a large quantity of supplies of all kinds for Panamint. At Keeler he employed every miner he could find to go to the camp and work in the Surprise Company's mines.

White Smith with his teams is hauling a good deal of ore from Cerro Gordo to Keeler.

Many preparations are being made for the children to have a good time in the M. E. Church at Christmas.

Rev. T. E. Sisson will preach in the M. E. Church to-morrow, [Sunday] evening at half past seven o'clock. Sunday school at 2 o'clock afternoon.

We have heard nothing from Lone Pine during the past week but doubtless everything is progressing favorably toward the proposed Christmas celebration.

Last week, it is reported, a rich strike of horn silver ore was made by Frank Fitzgerald at Lookout. This ore is alwnys exceedingly rich; we hope Fitz has found a big lot of it.

A few weeks ago Max Cohn, Paul Myrtengreen and Sam Gruber began prospecting near Independence Station. It is reported that a few days ago they struck a vein of ore that will pay them good wages.

Mr. Louis Munzinger, of Bishop Creek, spent some days in town this week. An effort was made to get from him his great secret of stuffing and roasting a turkey but it was no go; Louis is determined that his famous roast turkey shall remain an attraction found out only at the Bavaria Brewery.

The average raisin vineyard in Fresno, Los Angeles or San Bernardino counties are not more than twenty acres in size. From this area with the vines from four years old and upward a single person can make from $175 to $250 an acre.

Hon. P. Reddy is in Sonora, engaged in defending two men named Powers and Meyers, on trial for robbing the Yosemite stage two years ago. The men were tried once before for the offense and both were sentenced to San Quentin for long terms. An appeal to the Supreme Court resulted in an order for a new trial.

A PRIZE.—Every ticket to the Grand Concert will be numbered and will entitle the holdto a chance in the drawing for an elegant prize.

The Austin *Reville* says a cattle man in that part of Nevada is taking a new method of protecting his cattle from cold. He makes a mixture of tar, red clay and linseed oil, and claims that it forms a glue on the hide of the animal which will keep out water and be like a blanket to keep the stock warm. Austin must have very cold weather or an editor not over scrupulous about truth.

A bill has been introduced in the Senate for the allowance of a bounty of $8,50 per month to all men who served in the army during the war. There is no probability that this bill can become a law at present, nor while there are so many survivors of the war who are able to earn a living for themselves. A much better bill has been introduced by Senator Monderson; this provides for granting a pension to every soldier and sailor of the war who is unable to do manual labor. The old soldiers and sailors who are no longer able to earn a living should be cared for.

Gustav Eisen, an extensive raisin grower of Fresno county, says the conditions essential to the successful production of raisins are; uninterrupted sunshine and the absence of rain and fog during the ripening and curing season; a rich alluvial soil, with moisture suffient to keep the vines growing until the grapes begin to ripen; absence of spring frosts. All of these conditions are found in the lower end of Owens valley.

Again and again it has been broadly intimated that there was corruption in the courts in San Francisco in connection with the landing of Chinese. Now the charges have taken more specific form, and the names of Judge Sawyer and Judge Hoffman are mentioned in connection with the disgraceful matter. Congress may be asked to order an investigation. The profits made in landing Chinese women are something like the profits made by successful slave smugglers in old times.

A land contest occupied the time of Register Laird a good portion of the week. The parties to the contest were A. A. Cashbaugh and R. W. Scott of Bishop Creek. The former had made a location; the latter alleged that Cashbaugh had not complied with the law in residing upon the land and he also filed a location upon the same tract. About a dozen witnesses were examined, some for one party and some for the other. George M. Gill and P. W. Forbes attorneys for Scott; W. P. George attorney for Cashbaugh.

People in Europe who have money to lend appear to think it will be safer in American securities than anywhere else. I is stated that within seven months one hundred and forty five millions of dollars of foreign capital has been brought into this country in exchange for railway bonds. The respect for law which distinguishes the American people above all others, and the rapid and general prosperity of the whole country are the grounds for the confidence in the securities offered to investors of capital.

Up in Lassen county recently a man named Foley was arrested and tried for practicing medicine without a license. Many witnesses testified that Foley had prescribed medicine for sick persons. Counsel for defendant, E. V. Spencer Esq. read a section of the Code which provides that a physician must procure a diploma from some Medical Board, but it did not compel the physician to file it, not subjecting him to a fine if he did not. Counsel said a physician might have a pocket full of diplomas and not see fit to file them. The Judge instructed the jury to acquit the accused and they did so.

The Secretary of the Treasury in his annual report is forced to admit that there is now ten million dollars more silver money in circulation than there was one year ago. The money lenders and their servants in office cannot prevent the use of silver as money. The merchant, the manufacturer, the farmer, the mechanic; all who live by labor are quite satisfied with silver money; none are opposed to it but bankers, usurers; those who draw interest from others, who use money to make it produce something else of value. Silver is the poor man's money, and those who depreciate its value are the enemies of the poor.

Olives.

When at Independence lately, Mr. Trenmore Coffin said he would set out a lot of olive trees at the new settlement on the east side of Owens river, and make an experiment in olive culture. Some weeks ago Mr. Coffin was on the other side of the mountains and visited some olive groves; from fwhat he then saw he is strongly of opinion that the olive will thrive in Owens valley.

The Comstock.

The *Carson Appeal*, whose editor was on the Comstock in the early part of the week, makes the following sensible remarks on the situation there:

A visit to Virginia City will convince anybody that the Comstock is regaining its old power. It has not come as a big boom with a shout and a roar, but the change has been brought about by a better management, a more careful economy of labor and material and approved appliances for working ores. In the old days things were quite different; no one cared how much was paid out for useless work, figure-heads or incompetent office help. It was not a question of how cheaply, but how expensively ore could be worked. The idea was to "help the mill along."

The ore was rich—they only took out the richest—there was an inexhaustible quantity, and it was just banged and slammed into the mill and scattered over the dump with the utmost recklessness. They never bothered with details, but only looked at the grand result. On pay-day they stacked up loaded trays of gold on their counters and after paying off a long string of men and giving fancy salaries to the Superintendents and clerks had more money than they knew what to do with. Under the circumstances it is not strange that there was no economy in extracting and working ores.

Then came a period of depression, and the public were told that the mines were worked out, but the managers looked over the situation and found that there was enough ore of lower grade to run the Comstock for ten or twenty years more. It was simply necessary to work this ore more economically and with better appliances. The ore was everywhere. It lay in the dumps, filled old stopes and drifts, and lay neglected in a thousand forgotten places which were passed by in the rush and excitement of early times. This ore is now being handled at a good profit, and there is plenty of it. The process of reduction has been carefully studied, and since electricity and the Pelton water wheels have been introduced the cost of extracting and reducing has been so lessened that a million tons of ore which could not have been profitably worked under the old process, have now been brought where they can be worked at a good profit and keep thousands of men employed who would otherwise be idle.

Two years ago houses were being sold in Virginia City for firewood, and it began to look as if the place was to be given over to tramps and owls. Now there is not a single vacant house in Virginia City, and rents have more than doubled. The hotels are full—something unusal; business is good; everybody is satisfied; money is plenty; the gambling tables—a sure index of flush times—are flourishing once more. Electric lights are spreading all over the place, and the leisure men about town are drinking and gambling in the Washoe Club just as they used to in the bonanza days. All this prosperity on the Comstock means prosperity for the State.

Worth Attention.

There is a part of the Wright irrigation law of which no mention has yet been made in public discussion, but which is worth attention. Section 39 reads as follows: "The Board shall fix the compensation to be paid to the other officers named in the Act, to be paid out of the Treasury of the district; *provided*, that said Board shall, upon the petition of at least fifty, or a majority of the freeholders within such district therefor, submit to the electors at any general election a schedule of salaries and fees to be paid hereunder. Such petition to be presented to the Board twenty days prior to a general election, and the result of such election shall be determined and declared in all respects as other elections are determined and declared under this act."

The "other officers" named in the Act are an Assessor, Collector and Treasurer. From the section quoted it would appear that unless "fifty, or a majority of the freeholders within such district" petition the Board of Directors to submit a schedule of salaries and fees to be paid to said officers, and unless also there should be a majority of votes cast in favor of said schedule, then there would be no authority anywhere for fixing the salaries of said officials; therefore they could not collect any salaries, and it might be that no assessment would be made and no taxes collected. This portion of the Act may be of great importance; it deserves close consideration.

Artesian Wells In Kern County.

In a communication to the Kern county *Californian*, Gustav Eisen says the aggregate of all the artesian wells now flowing in the Lake Basin of Kern amounts to more than all the water available for irrigation during the summer months in either San Diego, San Bernardino or Los Angeles county. These wells are now capped when not in use, else they would flood the whole country. About two and a half years ago Mr. Chapin, who had bored many wells for the Central Pacific railroad Company, was at Independence. He said that Owens valley was about the most promising region he had ever seen for finding water by boring, and expressed great confidence in getting good wells. About a year and a half ago McLaughlin and Hawkins, who have bored many wells near Carson, were here, and were equally confident of the success of artesian wells. Several parties who have made desert land locations in the valley have repeatedly offered to give half a section of land to any one who would find artesion water on any part of their locations but nothing has ever come of it.

All The Conditions In Perfection.

The Fresno *Expositor* says the owner of seven acres of six-year old vines near Fresno this season realized $3124 for the raisins produced on the tract. This is an average of more than four hundred and fifty eight and a half dollars per acre. Such a result must be unusual in any country; but if half, or even one third of the above can be realized per acre, then the production of raisins would be vastly more profitable than ordinary farming. According to the statements made by experienced raisin growers, of the conditions of soil and climate most favorable for the production of raisins, Owens valley must be one of the best countries in the world for the purpose. The chief conditions necessary are; alluvial soil, plenty of sunshine, soil moist enough to keep the vines growing and freedom from fogs. All these conditions are found here in perfection.

Concert and Ball.

Extensive preparations are being made for the concert and ball to be given on the 2d of January. A number of excellent selections, vocal and instrumental, have been made, and will be well rendered. A new departure will be attempted by giving a *potpourri* from the Mikado, which is sure to prove an attractive feature. Everything that can be suggested is being done to make the ball which follows the concert a pleasurable occasion. The best hall in the county is secured, as good music will be had as can be obtained anywhere and the floor arrangement will be all that can be desired.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL,

In The New Pavilion, At Independence.

JANUARY 2d, 1888.

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J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer. To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Independence Hotel.

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FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

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Louise L. Woodin, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

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FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH,

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A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

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PEANUTS,
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A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

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One Month, - $3.00
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NERVOUS DEBILITY ORGANIC WEAKNESS Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skillful physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

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UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliances.

GIVE FREE TRIAL.

HONEY

I am making a specialty of comb honey in one pound sections and will be in town once a week to supply my customers.

Extracted honey in cans for sale, as usual, at the stores. Honey and comb foundation always kept in stock at the Apiary, at Oak Creek above Camp Independence.

W. M. MUTH RASMUSSEN,
Bee Keeper.

"A THREE-TIME WINNER."

Has Hanlan Lost His Grip?—Philosophical Training Demanded.

The defeat of "Ned" Hanlan by Teemer at Toronto in August indicates the "end of the glory" of the doughty champion.

He has sustained his record with admirable pluck and success, but the tremendous strain of years of training must certainly some day find its limit.

Apropos of this we recall the following interesting reminiscence of aquatic annals:

On a fine, bright day in August, 1871, an excited multitude of 15,000 to 20,000 persons lined the shores of the beautiful Kenebecassis, near St. John N. B., attracted by a four-oared race between the famous Paris crew of that city and a picked English crew for $5,000 and the championship of the world. Wallace Ross, the present renowned oarsman, pulled stroke for the Blue Nose crew, and "Jim" Renforth, champion sculler and swimmer of England and of the world, was stroke in the English shell.

Excitement was at fever heat.

But three hundred yards of the course had been covered when the Englishmen noticed that their rivals were creeping away.

"Give us a dozen, Jim," said the veteran Harry Kelly, ex-champion of England, who was pulling No. 3. oar.

"I can't, boys, I'm done," said Renforth, and with these words he fell forward, an inanimate heap in the boat.

"He has been poisoned by bookmakers," was the cry, and belief.

Everything that science and skill could suggest for his restoration was tried; but after terrible struggles of agony, the strong man, the flower of the athletes and pride of his countrymen, passed away.

The stomach was analyzed but no sign or trace of poison could be found therein, though general examination showed a very strange condition of the blood and the life-giving and health-preserving organs caused by years of unwise training. While the muscular development was perfect the heart and kidneys were badly congested.

The whole system was, therefore, in just that state when the most simple departure from ordinary living and exertion was of momentous consequence. His wonderful strength only made his dying paroxysms more dreadful and the fatality more certain.

Hanlan is now in Australia. Beach, champion of that country, is a powerful fellow, who probably understands the liability of athletes to death from overtraining, the effect thereof being very serious on the heart, blood and kidneys, as shown by poor Renforth's sudden death.

Within the past three years he has taken particular care of himself, and when training, always reinforces the kidneys and prevents blood congestion in them and the consequent ill-effect on the heart by using Warner's safe cure, the sportsman's universal favorite, and says he "is astonished at the great benefit."

Harry Wyatt, the celebrated English trainer of athletes, who continues himself to be one of the finest of specimens of manhood and one of the most successful of trainers, writes over his own signature to the English *Sporting Life*, September 5th, saying: "I consider Warner's safe cure invaluable for all training purposes and outdoor exercise. I have been in the habit of using it for a long time. I am satisfied that it pulled me through when nothing else would, and it is always a three-time winner!"

Beach's and Wyatt's method of training is sound and should be followed by all.

CATTLE AND DOGS.

How Many Good Farm Animals are Hopelessly Wrecked.

The majority of farmers think it very necessary to keep a dog to help them drive the stock. A well-trained dog may be of some help, but the largest per cent. of the dogs kept for this purpose do considerable more harm than good. Not being under your control to any considerable extent, and, well started after stock, it is more trouble to stop them and get them to let the stock alone than it would have been to have driven the stock yourself, and this, too, without taking into consideration the damage done to the stock.

On many farms the cows are allowed the run of the pasture, and at night it very often devolves upon the boy of the farm to drive them to be milked. Mounted upon a horse, and accompanied by the necessary dog, the cows are hurried home on the run as rapidly as possible, the boy alternately urging the dog, his horse and the cattle by whooping and yelling, often aided in his work with a good stick which he has learned to use "not wisely but too well." Leaving out the other many risks of injuring the stock from various causes, this one injury to the cows and their milk ought to be sufficient to induce a change. It is surely bad enough to worry the other stock with, in many cases, a useless dog, but to drive the cows, with their well-filled udders of milk, home on a run with a barking, biting dog at their heels to add to their excitement and worry, is certainly cruel as well as injurious, and it is not only the animal but also the product that is affected. Not only the quality but the quantity is affected, so much so that often it is not fit to use or to be manufactured into butter or cheese. Such milk is not good for the calves or to be used in the family, and when we consider that this is wholly uncalled for and could easily be avoided it would certainly seem advisable to discontinue it.

Then in addition we must consider the loss of flesh that must be occasioned from unnecessary running and beating up. Since cows of an easy excitable nature will gradually get into such a condition that the sight of a dog will needlessly excite them, the boy and the horse are bad enough without the dog. In fact, stock ought not to be driven faster than a walk at any time, and the milch cows more especially so than any thing else. Treat them kind and when driving be careful not to hurry them out of a walk.—*Planter and Stockman.*

OF GENERAL INTEREST.

—The pay of a bull-fighter is good. Frascuelo gets forty thousand dollars for killing his Spanish bulls in the Colon arena this winter.

—The first English almanac was brought out at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1347, and the first printed almanac appeared in London about one hundred years later.

—The following items were included in the bill of a Melbourne lawyer: "To fifteen days' study of the works of Charles Dickens, W. M. Thackeray and Mark Twain, hunting for paragraphs reflecting on unnamed individuals, in view of the probability that libel action might have been brought against the authors, fifty guineas."

—A young Cuban about to be married, being jokingly told by an American friend: "Well, kiss her for me," remarked, as he started to see his senorita: "That is something I have never been able to do for myself, though we have been sweethearts for six years and engaged for three, and I have never seen her alone yet."

—The Appalachian club, of Bangor, Me., has placed on the summit of Mount Katahdin a cone of burnished tin twenty inches in height and twelve in diameter, in order to note the distance from which the peak can be seen. It is expected that the cone will reflect the sun rays far over Maine and enable observers to determine the question.

—A negro living near Lexington, Ga., gave an account the other day of a remarkable rainfall. He said that it "rained hard 'nough on half of the top of my house to run off, but t'other side wasn't hardly wet. 'Twas a good shower, enough to run in my front yard and for some distance in front of the house, but it didn't lay the dust in de back yard."

—Dave Autrey, of Americus, Ga., says that he found a live chicken on his place last week that had a foot on each side near the wing. It had no thigh, no leg, but a foot. When the little fellow would try to walk it would get on one foot, paw the air on the top with the other foot, and "peep, peep," in a note that was doleful to hear. It lived two days and a half and died for want of exercise.

—A curious fact in natural history is noted in the fisheries report for England and Wales. A pike was captured last year on the "run" at Christchurch which had audaciously attempted to stuff itself with a salmon weighing ten and a half pounds. There must have been a severe struggle to overpower the victim, and the pike had succeeded to a certain extent, but had choked itself in the effort.—*Boston Transcript.*

—An unusually intelligent Newfoundland dog is owned by Mr. Balterham, of Asheville, N. C. Mr. Balterham says that after her four pups had become large enough to wean he gave one away, and a few days afterward, pointing to another pup, said, with some emphasis: "To-morrow I am going to give that one to Mr. Blank." The mother seemed to listen with attention, and the next morning she was missing with the doomed brat, leaving the other two puppies to take care of themselves. After nightfall she slunk back very slily with the pup in her mouth, and seemed happy in having saved it from separation from its family.

—A man at Fort McDowell, A. T., found a hollow stone three and one-half inches in diameter. On breaking it he found a frog's skeleton. Shortly afterward he found some birds carrying mud to a cliff and depositing it in holes that they had dug in the side of the cliff. He went to the top of the cliff and climbed down to one of the holes, expecting to find the nest of the peculiar bird, but instead he found a globular stone containing a decayed lizard. He found thousands of insects entombed alive in the banks. Why they put the animals in the balls is a mystery, for after the mud dries it is so hard that it requires considerable force to break them.

A Musical Evening.

De Browne—"Thanks, very much, for the song, Miss Smythe. You have a divine voice. Do you know why the song you have just sung is called the 'Swany River?'"

"I fancy," she replied, lightly touching the keys, "it is on account of the swans there. I think swans are so beautiful, Mr. De Browne."—Texas Siftings.

She Liked the Boys Best.

Mother (nursery dialogue)—Nellie, I have told you a great many times not to romp with Tommy, and you must obey me.

Nellie—Could I play with him if he was a girl?

Mother—Perhaps.

Nellie—But I wouldn't want to.—Burlington Free Press.

More Than It Was Worth.

Robinson—What was the amount of your doctor's bill, Dumley?

Dumley—I paid him $200.

Robinson—Two hundred dollars! That's too much.

Dumley—He saved my life, you know.

Robinson—Yes, I know he saved your life. But $200, Dumley! That's too much.—New York Sun.

Didn't Want to Own It.

There was a difficulty among the singers; and, it being rumored as a settled fact that the choir would not sing a note on the next Sabbath, the minister commenced morning worship by giving out the hymn of Watts', "Come ye who love the Lord." After reading it through he looked up very emphatically to the choir and said: "You will begin at the second verse:

"Let those refuse to sing
Who never knew our God."

They sang that hymn.—Musical Herald.

Land Gulls Also.

En route for Europe—Daughter (watching the sea gulls)—Do the sea gulls accompany us all the way across, mamma?

Mother—I know of two of them that do, my dear, your father and your uncle James. They are down below now playing poker with strangers.—New York Sun.

He Stole Our Best Thoughts.

She—Shakespeare, after all, was the most original of writers. He stands head and shoulders above all other English writers.

He—Why, I don't know, Grace; I hear people every day saying the very same things which you'll find in his book.—Boston Transcript.

He Ain't Built That Way.

Some girls can look upon a mouse
And neither scream nor faint,
They can, there's no denying;
But where's the man can pass a house
Which bears the warning "Paint,"
Without a test applying?

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Trinity Church (Episcopalian), New Orleans, has received another munificent gift from a lady parishioner—some $15,000, which is to be used in improving the building.

—A preacher was complaining of the listlessness and inattention of his congregration, when an old deacon spoke up and said: "Hungry sheep will look up to the rack if hay is in it."—*Richmond Religious Herald.*

—The school teacher at Osceola, W. T., is a young woman of only eighteen years, but she has no difficulty in keeping order, for she threatens to sit down on the first pupil who is insubordinate. She weighs 325 pounds.

—On the 17th of July, 1674, in Southampton, Eng., was born Isaac Watts, the father, "the inventor of hymns in the English language." Though he wrote less than seven hundred sacred songs, yet at this moment about two-fifths of every church collection of hymns are of his composing.

—The Galveston *News* pays this tribute to the late Bishop R. W. B. Elliott: "He came to a wilderness with scarcely a consecrated church in his jurisdiction. Now nearly every town and village has its worshiping congregations assembling in their cross-crowned temples. Each three months, on an average, of his administration he erected some church building or school—the direct outcome of his individual labor."

—Ying Lee has for some time past kept a Chinese fancy goods store on Main street, Hartford, Conn. He is twenty-six years of age and was born near Canton. He is about to enter upon a four years' course of theological study at Mount Hermon School, Northfield, Mass. He is a young man of quick intellect and high ambitions. At the end of his course at Mount Hermon he will begin missionary work among his countrymen either in this country or China.

—The proper method of dealing with the Bible is to accept it in the aggregate as of Divine authority, to attach this authority to each portion of the Bible, to read and study the book under this impression, and then devotedly regulate our lives by the rules which it supplies. The man who does this will feel the power of the book as an authority to govern his faith and practice, and will rejoice in the comforts and hopes which it affords, as he otherwise can not do.—*Independent.*

—The board of directors of the University of Southern California have under consideration a plan for the establishment of banks in connection with each of the branches of the university, these institutions to do business upon capital furnished by the several endowment funds, and thus to provide for the colleges a constant and never-failing source of revenue and form, at the same time a perfectly safe and legitimate source for the investment of those funds. In this way it is proposed to eventually establish a university bank of San Diego, a university bank of Ontario, of Escondido, of Ramona, of Tulare, of San Fernando, and of every town wherein a branch of the great and growing university is located.

OUR COAL FIELDS.

Why They May Be Termed Immense Cellars of Bottled Sunshine.

A remarkable peculiarity of the life of these modern days is the discovery of immense cellars of bottled sunshine. For, speaking unconventionally, how can we better describe our coal fields? From these we obtain heat, light and force, by fires, gas and steam engines, to a wonderful extent. At present we use this in a very wasteful fashion. And as a rule we do not get five per cent. of the energy stored in the coal we use. At a recent trial of steam-engines one was able to use twelve per cent. of the energy stored in the coal it burned, and that was thought a remarkable result. The great problem evermore is, at which shop can we get our sunshine most cheaply? Direct solar power can only be had very occasionally, and the cost of bottling is high. Water power can only be had at certain places and hence often leads to expenses which prevent it being economical. Similar is it with wind power. Horse power is dear, the growth of the food of the animal, his stable, and attendants run into money. At present coal power is the cheapest. Electric machinery is not a source, it is only a medium, not a bottle, but a glass, from which energy is consumed. It needs power to produce an electric current. Its value in the conveyance of energy is very great. So that in time it may prove a cheap way of getting sunshine to work. It is not always least costly to buy at the cheapest market, the conveyance of goods home may cost more than the extra price of purchasing nearer home. For a particular work at a particular place it is an open question whether sunshine can be cheapest gained from the winds, from a swift stream, from coal mines, or from the sun direct. So also whether it can be best applied direct, or through the agency of steam or of electricity. Mr. John Stuart Mill, an acute though not over-wise thinker, signalized a brief political career by starting a scare about the exhaustion of our coal mines. This will not take place for centuries, so we can leave posterity to take care of itself. Recently a new cellar of immense extent has been found in mineral oil springs. By the time these enormous stores are exhausted it is highly probable that some method of getting at and using the mighty central heat of the earth may be discovered. We have no need of anxiety as to the supply of energy running short.—*Christian at Work.*

Hotel Swells.

See the city hotel swells,
Howling swells,
What asinine assurance each attitude now tells!
How they ogle, ogle, ogle
All the girls who pass the door,
And each reckless, rakish rogue'll
Keep it up till he's fourscore!
Dashing swells,
"Mashing" belles
From early morn till late at night in front of the hotels!
Donkey swells,
Monkey swells!
Oh, why don't the proprietor come out and mash these swells? —Hotel Mail.

The Very Worst of All.

Social crazes are nothing if not silly, and the latest is certainly one of the most foolish in a long list of follies. It is nothing less than the keeping of a "hair album" in which young ladies thoughtfully store up locks from the pates of their gentlemen friends. Each contribution is tied with a blue ribbon, and accompanied by a general description of the appearance of the individual donors. The girl with any regard for good sense and propriety would never accept a lock of hair from any one but her betrothed lover. The craze referred to is simply an exaggerated manifestation of the leaning to indiscriminate flirtation so observable in the overgrown boys and unbalanced girls of the present period.—*Baltimoer Herald.*

Ice-Making at Home.

Take a cylindrical earthen vessel and pour 3¼ ounces of commercial sulphuric acid and 1¾ ounces of water into it and then add 1 ounce of powdered sulphate of soda. In the center of this mixture, place a smaller vessel containing the water to be frozen; then cover the vessel, and, if possible, revolve the whole with a gentle motion. In a few minutes, the water in the small vessel will be converted into ice. The same mixture can be used a second or third time for making a block of ice. The operation should, if possible, be performed in a cool place, in a cellar, for example.—*La Science en Famille.*

Horse of Another Color.

"Can you help me to a trifle, sir?" he said to a Chicago citizen on State street; "I'm a poor man with a wife and 'leven children, and—"

"Nothing—nothing," responded the citizen, brusquely, hurrying on—

"An' I'm trying to raise money enough to obtain a divorce."

"Oh," said the citizen, stopping short, "there's a dollar for you."

That Is, If He Was Just Learning.

"What was Nero's greatest act of cruelty?" asked the teacher of the class in history.

"Playin' the fiddle," was the prompt response; and the teacher let it go at that.—Washington Critic.

Boston in Luck.

At the drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery in New Orleans, October 11th, three of the big prizes were captured by Boston men. Mr. Israel Ginsburg, who held one-tenth of ticket numbered 13,646, drew one-tenth of the capital prize of $150,000. Mr. Ginsburg is a young man, nineteen years of age, and lives with his father at 57 Salem street, in quarters that betray a life of hardship and moderate if not extreme poverty. He is a Russian Jew, a peddler by trade, and has only been in this country a few years. To few men therefore, could the smile of fortune have been more welcome. The morning the lucky numbers were published Mr. Ginsburg looked them, as he thought, carefully over, but failed to discover that his ticket bore the luckiest number of all. When his friend Mr. Finberg congratulated him later in the day he naturally thought he was joking and it was no easy matter to convince him of his good luck. However, the pleasant truth sooner or later dawned upon him and if he should ever doubt it again all he will have to do will be to visit the Blackstone and Fourth National Banks where he will find that last week he deposited in them $7,000 and $6,000 respectively. The remaining $2,000 the grateful son presented his father. Little else than Mr. Ginsburg's good fortune has been talked of in the neighborhood of Salem street since the drawing. Mr. John F. Sullivan and another Bostonian each held a tenth of ticket 58,480 which also drew a capital prize, the amount in cold cash received by each being $2,000. Mr. Sullivan is a poor man, perhaps, thirty-five years old, who during the past few years has been without any permanent employment, though during the most of his life he was a more or less successful junk dealer. He has been a staunch believer in the lottery and has found it a profitable investment before. The other gentleman, whose name we are not at liberty to publish, is the cashier of one of the largest and wealthiest companies in the United States. He has drawn prizes before though none were so large as the last. He expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with his experience and considered the Louisiana State Lottery Company as one of the fairest and most honest financial organizations in the country.—*Boston (Mass) Courier, Oct. 30th.*

The Mayor of Argonia, Kan., has given birth to a fine boy. As that is something out of the usual line, it may be added that the Mayor of Argonia is a woman, Mrs. Susanna Salter, the only woman Mayor in the world.

All sufferers with such chronic ailments as liver disease, dyspepsia, blood diseases, cough, consumption (scrofula of the lungs), and kindred diseases should know that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" is their best friend in such deep affliction. It comes to soothe, alleviate and cure.

The barbers are to hold a National Convention in Buffalo. Speeches are to be limited to the time required for an ordinary shave.

THE WESTERN SETTLER'S CHOSEN SPECIFIC.

With every advance of emigration into the far West, a new demand is created for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Newly-peopled regions are frequently less salubrious than older-settled localities, on account of the miasma which rises from recently-cleared land, particularly along the banks of rivers that are subject to freshets. The agricultural or mining emigrant soon learns, when he does not already know, that the Bitters afford the only sure protection against malaria, and those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, to which climate changes, exposure and unaccustomed or unhealthy water or diet subject him. Consequently, he places an estimate upon this great household specific and preventive commensurate with its intrinsic merits, and is careful to keep on hand a restorative and promotor of health so implicitly to be relied upon in time of need.

Love may laugh at blacksmiths, but it knows better than to fool with the dog.

The suit of A. S. Graff vs. Emile Boesch, of San Francisco, for infringement of the Graff Diamond Coal Oil Burner was decided in favor of Graff. Lamp Dealers testified that the Graff Burner gives the most light with the least consumption of oil. Mr. Graff received the first premium at the last Mechanics' Fair.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.

So far as having anything to do with meeting a white horse is concerned, the red-headed girl is a chestnut.

DON'T YOU KNOW

that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption, to insanity, to *death?* Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrums you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

Edison has invented a new tobacco-pipe. Hope it will draw better than his electric locomotive.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are simple and convenient for Bronchial Affections and Coughs.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

It is very kind of the French Government to give General Boulanger arrest after that hard march of his.

THEY WILL NOT DO IT.

Those who once take Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" will never consent to use any other cathartic. They are pleasant to take and mild in their operation. Smaller than ordinary pills and inclosed in glass vials; virtues unimpaired. By druggists.

The man who is anxious to get his name into the newspapers can easily do so by not paying his taxes, and waiting.

GIVING THEM AWAY.

The grandest offer yet in our advertising columns will be found a very liberal offer of Messrs. J. H. Bright & Co., the Real Estate Agents of 34 Kearny street, San Francisco. They Deed Free and unconditionally; one lot 25x95 in the beautiful town-site of Lake View, Tulare County, to every person that calls or sends their name by letter to their office, they send along with the Deed a Map of the town-site with number of lot marked thereon. Doubtless they expect each person will return and buy more lots, but there is nothing obligatory in this respect. Of course, the purchaser pays for the deed, but the land is a free and unincumbered gift given unconditionally; this offer is being taken advantage of by hundreds in the immediate vicinity of the town-site, as they have great faith in the future Chicago of the Golden West, and expect ere long to realize handsomely on the investment. Those desiring lots should not delay but take advantage of this offer at once.

HALL'S SARSAPARILLA

Cures all Diseases originating from a disordered state of the BLOOD or LIVER. Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Boils, Blotches, Pimples, Scrofula, Tumors, Salt Rheum and Mercurial Pains readily yield to its purifying properties. It leaves the Blood pure, the Liver and Kidneys healthy and the Complexion bright and clear.

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Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

3 month's treatment for 50c. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. Sold by druggists.

IF SUFFERERS FROM CONSUMPTION,

Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanate benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure."—W. A. HULBERT, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

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WORK FOR ALL.—$30 a week and expenses paid. Valuable outfit and particulars free. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Me.

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A particle is applied into each nostril, and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 235 Greenwich St., New York.

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One Agent (Merchant only) wanted in every town for TANSILL'S PUNCH 5¢

FREE!—To MERCHANTS ONLY: A three-foot, French glass, oval-front Show Case. Address at once, R. W. TANSILL & Co., 55 State St., Chicago.

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We are authorized to give each applicant free and unconditionally, one lot 25x95 in the beautiful town-site of Lake View, Tulare County, applicant to pay for the deed and notary's fees the sum of two dollars; map of town site showing the location of lots sent with each deed, purchaser to have the privilege of buying the adjoining lot for $10, or corner lots for $75; Deeds sent on receipt of Postal Order, or we will send them by Express C. O. D. Title perfect to every lot sold. We have adopted this method of exciting an interest in the coming Chicago of the Golden West.

J. H. BRIGHT & Co., 34 Kearny st., San Francisco.

SPOT CASH Will secure the best goods at the lowest market value. We offer at present:

Fine Roller Flour; suit any one	$4 00
Fancy Brands Roller Flour	$4 20 to 4 30
Breakfast Mush, 12 kinds, all different	2 00
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Butter, finest grades for table use; per roll	65
Butter, fair quality for table use; per roll	50c to 60

We have many good buys in choice Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Hams, Bacon, Lard, Crockery, Hardware, Dry Goods, Wall Paper, Woodenware, Drugs and Medicines. Everything at Lowest Possible Prices. We aim to use everybody the same as though they were looking on. Send for full list as a guide, whether you patronize us or not.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER.

C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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The Whistler.

H for a gun
That would carry a ton,
Or a saber keen
That would cut shingles clean,
To smite for once
and forever more
that terrible, concienceless midnight
bore who ruthlessly
breaks on a placid
snore with airs that
were popular years
before—the man
who is always whistling.
He starts at morn
With his tune forlorn,
And he'll never stop,
Though his hearers drop.

His neighbors for mercy vainly sue; he'll merrily whistle "Mikado" clear through, will turn back to "Patience" and "Pinafore" too, avoiding with care all the music sheets new—the man who is always whistling.—Merchant Traveler.

LITTLE FOLKS' BRIGHT SAYINGS.

Mary to Alice—Your doll looks very poorly. What ails it?

Alice—It frets a great deal. Alfred knocked out one of its eyes last week, and it lost a great deal of sawdust, and hasn't been the same doll since.

MAKING SURE OF HIS IDENTITY.

Not many weeks since a little girl received a visit from an uncle she had never before seen, but had heard much about. He was known to her as "Uncle Benny." At the close of her customary evening prayer she said, "Dod bless mamma, papa and Tommy and Uncle Benny," then, after a pause, she added: "Dod, his other name is Hopkins!"

A QUESTION OF EXPERIENCE.

Sunday School Teacher—Now, children, we have all been bitten, haven't we?

Children (in chorus)—Yes, marm.

Teacher—And our first parents were bitten, too, were they not?

Children (in chorus)—Yes, marm.

Teacher—Now, who bit them?

Bright Little Boy from Avenue A—Skeeters, marm.

SHE KNEW HER BIRTHPLACE.

A bright little 8-year-old was greatly attracted by a figure in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. "Say, aunty, who's that?" "That's the figure of Minerva." "Who's Minerva, aunty?" "She is the Goddess of Wisdom." "And does she come from Boston?"—Texas Siftings.

Plantation Philosophy.

I neber seed er wise man dat couldn't ack de fool, but I hab seed many er fool dat couldn't ack wise.

Some o' de tenderest words is spoke by de ugliest men. De sweetest hick'ry nuts grows on de roughest trees.

Er 'owman dat hab married er po' man 'caze she lubed him, is mighty ap' ter want her daughter to marry er rich man, no matter whuther she lubs him ur not.

It ain't what yer say dat is gwine ter do de mos' good in dis life. It's whut yer git folks to listen ter. Ef folks won't lissen, de best things is wasted; ef da do lissen, er much po'er thing mout do a power o' good.

De man whut prayed erbout de fines' pr'ar I eber hearn cheated me outen er bale o' cotton de naixt day; an' er man whut I sorter snickered at 'caze he had sont up sich a stutterin' and po' pr'ar, atterwards he'ped me outen er difilkilty. It ain't de man dat talks ter de Lawd de straightest dat acks de straightest wid man.—Arkansaw Traveler.

Seasonable Rhymes.

SERE AUTUMN.

When on the ground the red leaf lies,
And skies, erst blue, become austere,
And fields are brown, we then surmise
That autumn's here.

THEY PUT 'EM AWAY.

When shorter daily grows the day
And harvested are summer's fruits,
Then gentle maidens put away
Their bathing suits.

GET READY FOR A CHILL.

When twittering swallows leave the eaves,
And songsters leave the rural grove,
And harvested are all the sheaves,
Put up the stove.

CONTRARY TO THEIR PREDICTIONS.

When weather prophets do begin
To prophesy with all their soul
A winter mild and warm, put in
Ten tons of coal. —Boston Courier.

To Even Up.

Editor of a Western Literary Weekly (to young man)—Your article is excellent, sir, and we shall be glad to publish it.

Young Man—Thanks, about how much is it worth to you?

Editor—Oh, we don't pay for contributions.

Young Man—Oh! (after a moment's thought) Well, I will see my landlord to-night, and the butcher and grocer, and if I can make an arrangement with these gentlemen by which I can procure rent, meat and provisions without the unpleasant formality of paying for them, I think you and I can establish literary relations, sir, that will prove mutually agreeable. Which is the nearest way out?—Epoch.

An Artful Shopper.

A woman entered a dry goods store, and approached one of the clerks. "Please do these up," she said, handing him two old newspapers.

He looked surprised, and she explained.

"I ain't out on a reglar shopping tower, and ain't agoin' to buy anything, but there's that Mrs. Simpson, that has half of our pew at church, just loaded down with bundles. She'll never know the difference."

As the clerk was tying up the newspapers she said in a low voice:

"Make it look as much like a silk dress pattern as you can, mister; it'll worry her more."—Detroit Free Press.

A California View.

Omaha Man (on railroad train)—There is a very interesting article in this paper about the coal mines of Pennsylvania.

Los Angeles Lady—I am tired reading about strikes, thank you.

"This is about their homes. It says the average miner's home is a story and a half high, with three rooms."

"Story and a half high and with three rooms! Dear me! How rich they must be."—Omaha World.

He Was Discharged.

Reporter—I've a good item here this morning. I found a person who had been confined to one room his entire life.

City Editor—Good! Send it right up. Who is it?

Reporter—Why, a three days' old baby down at our house.—Judge.

Discounting the Old Sultan's Death.

The young sultan of Morocco is only 16 years old, and has about $15,000,000 in his treasury. Unless he writes an American comic opera and puts it on the road, he will not be obliged to negotiate a 6 per cent. loan for a year or two at least.—Norristown Herald.

PUNGENT PARAGRAPHS.

—Make life a ministry of love, and it will always be worth living.

—A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but can not receive great ones.—*Chesterfield.*

—We hear a great deal more about college graduates in journalism than we do about journalism in college graduates.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—A proverb slinger says: "Spend less than you earn and you will be rich." A tramp sees two impossible things in this proposition and no truth.—*N. O. Picayune.*

—When a woman takes hold and manages a farm all alone, people think her wonderfully smart, but they never think of praising the women who manage the farms and the farmers too.—*Burlington Free Press.*

—Let a man have a fervent love for what is pure and just and honorable; let him have a cordial abhorrence of what is sensual, mean and tricky, and he will not go far wrong.—*Farmer and Manufacturer.*

—Our ancestors (every body in this country is beginning to get ancestors) used to have just as hot weather as we have; but as there was no signal service in existence, the old fellows didn't mind it so much.—*Puck.*

—(In a salon.) An old and blind diplomat to the lady who sat next to him: "Your neighbor has handsome teeth, hasn't she?" "Yes, but how do you know this?" "Because she's been laughing for the last hour."—*Paris Figaro.*

—A teacher said to a member of the State Board of Health who was investigating the condition of her room: "No, I haven't any ventilators; I don't see any use for them." "But how do you keep the air pure?" "O, I've got a thermometer."—*Albany Argus.*

—Hawy—"I hear Johnson has applied faw membahship in the club." Cholly—"Yaas, so they tell me." "We cawn't admit him, don't you know." "Aw?" "Not a bit of it. Why, the beggah pawstively doesn't owe a cent in the wohld!" "Gad! How can he expect to be pahmitted to associate with gentlemen."—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

—The Clam and the Sage.—A Clam who had made up his mind that this country was going to the Dogs if he did not save it, was Rolling along the Beach when he Encountered a Sage, who asked: "Whither bound, and for what purpose?" "I have set out to save the Country. I have solved all the Political and Social Problems, and I now go to announce them to the World." "My dear Bivalve," said the Sage in his gentlest tones, "the first great Problem of Life, as you are probably prepared to announce, is the Food supply. Thanks for your coming. I shall Eat you! Next!" Moral: Parties have often made use of Fools and Demagogues to Win victories.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A COSTLY UMBRELLA.

The Ten-Thousand Dollar Affair Made for Empress Eugenie.

"What is the best umbrella in the world?" asked a reporter of a wholesale dealer in such commodities.

"It depends upon whether you want it to lend or to keep," replied the merchant, humorously.

"To keep, of course."

"The silk umbrella is by all odds the best."

"Better than alpaca?"

"Better than any thing; more durable, more serviceable and lighter."

"What kind of silk do you use?"

"French entirely. A new product is a mixture of silk and linen, also made in France, which can hardly be told from the real article. It is superior to a common grade of silk umbrella and costs about the same."

"What is the cheapest price a silk umbrella can be sold for?"

"Some silk umbrellas are sold at retail for two dollars, but they are not worth much. A good umbrella, with an inexpensive handle, may be bought for five dollars. From that price they run up to the thousands, depending entirely upon the handles."

"Did you ever see an umbrella worth thousands of dollars?"

"Yes; but I am sorry to say there was some one else in the room at the moment," responded the merchant with a sigh of regret. "It belonged to the Empress Eugenie, and was sold to an umbrella manufacturer in Paris, who had originally made it for her, and exhibited it as his *chef d'œuvre.*"

"What made it so expensive?"

"The stick was beautifully inlaid with gold and the handle was of the same metal and fairly blazed with jewels. It cost 50,000 francs and the stones were worth at least 45,000."

"Did she ever carry it?"

"I believe she did use it once. It was small and she carried it in an open carriage as a sun shade. It was a marvelous piece of work.

"There is not much change in the styles?"

"In nothing except handles. They are continually changing. The popular style this year is capped with silver and gold knobs. Buckhorn handles are also very popular. Natural wood handles with the bark on are also neat and popular. The present style is as different from the old-fashioned ivory-handled umbrella as you can imagine. We still keep up one old fashion though, and that is the cotton umbrella with rattan ribs. They are sold to the most remote of the New England farmers. That style, I have heard, was originated by Noah during the flood, but I am not certain, as the inventor neglected to take out a patent. Of one thing I am sure, though, and that is, that when the next flood comes those same old umbrellas will be among the last things visible on the face of the earth."—*N. Y. Mail and Express.*

DON'T FRET OR WORRY.

Words of Advice for Exhausted and Nervous Housekeepers.

"Every one of these doors creaks so horribly that it almost sets me wild," exclaimed a tired housekeeper, who was trying to rest a little after the labors of a wearisome day. Now this was not the first, perhaps it was the twentieth time she had made the same, or a similar remark about the creaking of the doors, when with the aid of a bottle of oil and a feather she might have made them swing noiselessly and saved herself all the annoyance she had suffered.

It is a great deal easier to make suggestions than to follow them; but it seems to me that the "golden rule" for housekeepers might be this: "If any thing goes wrong for which there is a remedy, apply it as soon as possible; if there is absolutely no remedy do not fret, but make the best of it."

I believe that often it is not the work that makes us feel so thoroughly weary at the end of the week as worrying over it. I remember of fretting a good deal over some Thanksgiving pies, complaining that I always spoiled them by putting in too much of one thing or another, when my sister quietly remarked that perhaps I put too much anxiety into them. I saw the point, and resolved henceforth to do the best I could with my cooking, and to worry less over results. Of course I had afterwards better success, and far more peace of mind.

There are days in the experience of every housekeeper when every thing seems determined to go wrong, and a perfect avalanche of little troubles and perplexities seem to overwhelm one. Then, indeed, is she that ruleth her spirit "better than he that taketh a city."

But how often at the close of such a day have we looked back and seen that all came right at last in spite of our forebodings, and we have wished so much that we could have been self-controlled and sweet-tempered through it all.

It is so natural to magnify little troubles instead of remembering that they are not worth fretting about. If at breakfast the biscuits are a little too yellow, and the steak a trifle overdone, in almost every case no one will be troubled about it if you are not.

If the coffee is not just exactly right, no one will notice it unless you call attention to it by some disparaging remark. Especially should we guard against a habit of fretting because of the discomfort it causes those about us, and the bad influence it has upon them. If the housekeeper frets the children do the same, and the servants also, for nothing is more contagious, and we have any thing but a happy household. However badly things may go, nothing is gained by worrying over them, and if we can not be always bright and cheerful, we can at least endure patiently till the storm passes over and the sunshine returns, as it surely will in due time.—*Christian at Work.*

CRUEL PUNISHMENT.

An Account of the Galley Slaves of the Middle Ages and Later Times.

The galley, a long, low, narrow vessel of war, having sails, but chiefly propelled by rows of oars on each side, was used as a part of the fleet of all maritime nations from the earliest historic times down to near the close of the eighteenth century. The vessel drew but little water and was especially convenient for coast service; but the advancement in the art of navigation, and especially the improvements in gunnery, at last put an end to this class of ships, which, it was said, "had dominated the maritime world for over three thousand years." In the most ancient times to row in the galleys was considered honorable; but as the work was very laborious and it was difficult to procure voluntary recruits for it, the ancient nations used to put their prisoners of war to this service. Then it became customary to condemn criminals to the work. In the middle ages the galley rowers were convicts and infidel prisoners, who were chained to the benches. The Turks retaliated, and put captured Christians to the same labor. In France, Spain and the Italian republics during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries the galleys were used as the means of punishment for all criminals; even those who had committed capital crimes were thus utilized. Heretics were particularly sought out for this purpose, and in France vagrants, beggars, poachers, etc., were employed, and, as even all these did not suffice to man the benches, slaves were bought from the Turks, negroes were brought from Guinea, and Indians were kidnaped in the New World. Galley slaves were subjected to the greatest indignities and cruelties. Their heads and faces were shaved, they were always chained to their benches, and they rowed entirely naked, being only allowed to wear clothing when in port. They were seldom released, even when their time of service was accomplished. Henry IV. ordered the captains of all galleys to retain prisoners for six years, even although condemned for a shorter time, and under Louis XIV. galley slaves sentenced for only two or three years were often retained for fifteen years and more. Criminals preferred mutilation and even death to labor in the galleys. The galleys in France were abolished in 1748. They had been gradually going out of use in that and other countries for some years.—*Chicago Inter Ocean.*

—A Treasury Department clerk has invented a lock which can be locked with any one of ten thousand keys, but can be unlocked only by the original key used to lock it.

PLEASURES OF THE CHASE.

Remarks by Bill Nye on the Modern Fox Hunt.

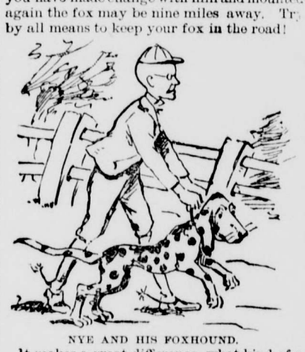
THE joyous season for fox hunting is again upon us, and with the gentle fall of the autumn leaf and the sough of the scented breezes about the gnarled and naked limbs of the wailing trees, the huntsman comes with his hark and his halloo and hurrah boys, the swift rush of the chase, the thrilling scamper 'cross country, the mad dash through the Long Islander's pumpkin patch—also the mad dash, dash, dash of the farmer, the low moan of the disabled and frozen toed hen as the whooping horsemen run her down; the wild shriek of the children, the low melancholy wail of the frightened shoat as he flees away to his strawpile, the quick yet muffled plunk of the frozen tomato and the dull scrunch of the seed cucumber.

All—all indicate that our great national autumn sport, the sport which has for years characterized us as a nation and been imitated to some extent in England and our other colonies, is here.

The huntsman now takes the flannels off his fox, rubs his stiffened limbs with gargling oil, ties a bunch of firecrackers to his tail and runs him around the barn a few times to see if he is in good order.

The foxhound is a cross of the bloodhound, the greyhound, the bulldog and the chump. When you step on his tail he is said to be in full cry. The foxhound obtains from his ancestors on the bloodhound side of the house his keen scent, which enables him while in full cry 'cross country to pause and hunt for chipmunks. He also obtains from the bloodhound branch of his family a wild yearning to star in an "Uncle Tom" company, and watch Little Eva meander up the flume at $2 per week. From the greyhound he gets his most miraculous speed, which enables him to attain a rate of velocity so great that he is unable to pause during the excitement of the chase, frequently running so far during the day that it takes him a week to get back, when, of course, all interest has died out. From the bulldog the foxhound obtains his great tenacity of purpose, his deep seated convictions, his quick perceptions, his love of home and his clinging nature. From the chump the foxhound gets his high intellectuality and that mental power which enables him to distinguish almost at a glance the salient points of difference between a 2-year-old steer and a $2 bill.

The foxhound is about two feet in height, and 120 of them would be considered an ample number for a quiet little fox hunt. Some hunters think this number inadequate, but unless the fox be unusually skittish and crawl under the barn 120 foxhounds ought to be enough. The trouble generally is that hunters make too much noise, thus scaring the fox so that he tries to get away from them. This necessitates hard riding and great activity on the part of the whippersin. Frightening a fox almost always results in sending him out of the road and compelling horsemen to stop in order to take down a panel of fence every little while that they may follow the animal, and before you can get the fence put up again the owner is on the ground, and after you have made change with him and mounted again the fox may be nine miles away. Try by all means to keep your fox in the road!



NYE AND HIS FOXHOUND.

It makes a great difference what kind of a fox you use, however. I once had a fox on my Pumpkin butte estates that lasted me three years, and I never knew him to shy or turn out of the road for anything but a loaded team. He was the best fox for hunting purposes that I ever had. Every spring I would sprinkle him with Scotch snuff and put him away in the bureau till fall. He would then come out bright and chipper. He was always ready to enter into the chase with all the chic and embonpoint of a regular Kenasha, and nothing pleased him better than to be about eight miles in advance of my thoroughbred pack in full cry scampering across the country, while stretching back a few miles behind the dogs followed a pale young man and his financeer, each riding a horse that had sat down too hard on its tail at some time and driven it into his system about six joints.

Too much stress cannot be placed upon the costume worn while fox hunting, and in fact that is, after all, the life and soul of the chase. For ladies nothing looks better than a close fitting jacket, sewed together with thread of the same shade, and a skirt. Neat fitting cavalry boots and a plug hat complete the costume. Then, with a hue in one hand and a cry in the other, she is prepared to mount. Lead the horse up to a stone wall or a freight car and spring lightly into the saddle with a glad cry. A freight car is the best thing from which to mount a horse, but it is too unwieldy and frequently delays the chase. For this reason, too, much luggage should not be carried on a fox hunt. Some gentlemen carry a change of canes neatly concealed in a shawl strap, but even this may be dispensed with.

For gentlemen a dark, four button cutaway coat, with neat, loose fitting white panties, will generally scare a fox into convulsions, so that he may be easily killed with a club. A short waisted plug hat may be worn also, in order to distinguish the hunter from the whipperin, who wears a baseball cap.

Fox hunting combines the danger and the wild, tumultuous joy of the skating rink, the toboggan slide, the mush and milk sociable and the straw ride.

With a good horse, an air cushion, a reliable earth stopper and an aniseseed bag, a man must indeed be thoroughly blase who cannot enjoy a scamper across country, over the Pennsylvania wold, the New Jersey mere, the Connecticut moor, the Indiana glade, the Missouri brake, the Michigan mead, the American tarn, the fen, the gulch, the buffalo wallow, the cranberry marsh, the glen, the draw, the canyon, the ravine, the forks, the bottom or the settlement.

For the young American nobleman whose ducal father made his money by inventing a fluent pill, or who gained his great wealth by relieving humanity by means of a lining pad, a liver pad, a kidney pad or a foot pad, fox hunting is first rate. BILL NYE.

P. S.—The above is written in the utmost good humor, and I hope that nothing I may have said can possibly cause any fox hunter who may read it to take a fence. B. N.

—New York World.

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

—During the recent eclipse of the sun the Russian Nihilists scattered their pamphlets all over Russia.

—The fashionable Swiss hotels now have American bars, presided over by handsome Swiss girls in native dress. This is said to account for the withdrawal of English patronage.

—Frenchwomen have of late begun to manifest an extraordinary taste for rare books, curious editions, and beautiful old bindings. Hitherto the typical Parisienne read less than the women of any other civilized nation, and the only wonder is they are so well informed as they are in most matters.

—A French journal prints the number of works of art exhibited at the saloons since 1872. Of a total of 2,069 that year, 1,500 were pictures proper. The total to date is 74,408, including 54,146 pictures proper. The other 20,000 were not pictures improper, as might be supposed, but sculptures and medals.—*Philadelphia Press.*

—The English co-operatives have a bank whose transactions amount to $80,000,000 a year. They have 1,400 ores and do a business of $150,000,000 a year. Their 900,000 members receive an annual profit of $15,000,000. Their profits during the past twenty-four years have been $150,000,000.—*Public Opinion.*

—The Prussian Minister of Public Instruction has vetoed a bill providing for the lighting of the Royal museums of Berlin by electricity for the reason that the public has ample facilities for visiting the reading-rooms in daytime. Only the Museum of Art Industry, which already possesses the necessary appliances, will be lighted by electricity and be accessible to the public in the evening hours.

—The Japanese Prof. Nishigava is at present studying the German art of beer brewing at its source in Munich, where he spent as much time as eight days in one brewery. He was sent thither by the Japanese Government, which is desirous of checking the growing consumption of brandy, and contemplates the introduction of German and English beer free of duty, while putting a high tax on stronger alcoholic liquors.

—A French newspaper reports that in Sabiaco, near Rome, all the inhabitants are under the influence of epilepsy or hypnotism. The curate spends his time in exercising the evil spirits, and Cardinal Bianchi has sent the Pope's special benediction—all without avail. A troop of soldiers who were sent to the village have shown symptoms of giving way to the disease, and there is supposed to be something in the air affecting the nerves.

—Next to gold, statistics show that kawri gum is the most valuable product of mining industry in New Zealand. This gum, which is largely used in the manufacture of fine varnishes, occurs in the ground formerly occupied by kawri forests, and is also found as a deposit at the foot of the growing kawri tree. In the North Island about six thousand tons are obtained annually, and the value of the aggregate yield up to the present time has been $17,500,000.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—Comformably to the laws of advance and retreat of glaciers, it is said those in the valley of Chamounix, Switzerland, are now beginning to advance. The lower extremity of the Glacier des Bossons is "not more than three thousand feet above the level of the sea," and is going still lower. During the past three years this lower extremity "has advanced at the rate of fifty yards a year." It is said that "a grotto cut out of the ice in May, 1846, a quarter of a mile from the extremity, has moved down more than sixty yards."

—The gold which is now being dug out of the ancient cemeteries (huacas) at Hilandia, Central America, and other places near Pereira, has led more than one thousand workmen to flock to that spot, and a town has sprung up there within the last four years which now contains more than fifty thousand inhabitants. Public attention is being turned to those regions, as the ancient burial places and deposits of the wealthy Cacique Caracal have not yet been discovered, and it is believed that his treasures were immensely more valuable than any which have yet been unearthed.

—It seems anomalous, says an English paper, that corn should be as cheap in a part of Turkey as near to the great European markets as Erzeroum is, as in the most remote districts of the far West of America or Manitoba, while live stock and dairy produce sell at low prices. The means of communication are so bad in Erzeroum, however, that wheat was selling there last autumn, according to Acting Consul Devey, at 11 shillings a quarter, barley at a little over 5 shillings, sheep at 7 shillings and 6 pence to 9 shillings each, butter at 5½ pence per pound and cheese at 1 penny. When, if ever, the proposed railway from Constantinople to Diarbekir is completed, the farmers of the vilayet will, no doubt, get better prices.

Lack of Punctuality.

Lack of punctuality in keeping all one's engagements is immoral, because it is selfish. We are too lazy and intent on pleasing ourselves to care for the convenience of others. It is immoral, because to be tardy in keeping a social or business appointment is an insult to the person whose rights are thus ignored. It is more than immoral, it is ill-bred. It shows a contempt for those courtesies that make social life possible. This is especially the case when lack of punctuality is shown in public gatherings.—*N. Y. Examiner.*

MONGOLIAN TARTARS.

Rev. Father Gundy's Recital of Ten Years' Labor with Them.

A strangely-attired Belgian priest arrived on a recent steamer from China. He is Rev. Father A. Gundy, president of the Roman Catholic missions in Mongolia, where he has been arduously laboring for ten years past. He is a man of about forty years of age, with a full flowing beard and a rich silken gown of an oriental design. Other marks of dress betoken him a resident of a land most remote from ours. A reporter sought an interview with him. Said he:

"My life work has been with the Tartars who inhabit Mongolia, and the scenes of my work have been close by the great wall of China. The commercial emporium of Mongolia is Kalgan, a town of 40,000 inhabitants. It is here that the Russians come to buy chamois skins and tea, which the Chinese residents of Mongolia raise in immense quantities. The Mongolians themselves despise tilling the ground, and as the land belongs to the different tribes, their chiefs have been selling it off to the Chinese.

"The Mongolians are descendants of the old Tartars, and raise tens of thousands of cattle and horses. Beyond this they do nothing except hunt. They are a wild, ungovernable race, living in tents. They are magnificent horsemen, something like your wild Indians. Their religion is Tartaric Buddhism. One of their sacred temples is at Kunbun. In Thibet the great temple of U Lassa is constructed after the manner of an Indian Buddhist temple. Only one or two Europeans have ever been admitted within its sacred precincts. They think the mere admission of a foreigner within its portals would forever defile it.

"The Russians who tried to invade this country three years ago have relinquished their efforts. They got two consulates established on the Mongolian coast, and they have had to give way. They now have open ports as far as Peking, but no further. All the talk you hear of invasions from the Russians now goes for nothing. Mongolia is under the domain of China.

"The country is largely a desert, although with water it is exceedingly productive. There are very rich mines of copper and silver as well as magnificent beds of coal. Mongolia is colder than China, and consequently the inhabitants, although dressing somewhat like the Chinese, put on more clothes. They are unlike the Chinese entirely otherwise, being more aggressive and warlike. They are not a tractable race by any means.

"Hunting the chamois is great sport with the Mongolians. They are skilled horsemen and dead shots with their weapons, a variety of which they use. They are also skillful with the dart.

"In the ten years that I have been there we have succeeded in converting about twenty-five thousand of these wild Tartars. Though wild they are open to civilizing and humanizing influences; but there are so many of them, and their country is so large, that it takes a long while to make much effect upon them as a mass."

The reverend gentleman is accompanied by a wealthy resident of Brussels, Viscount de Benghem, who has been making a tour of certain parts of Mongolia and studying up the habits of the natives.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

DANGERS OF BENZINE.

Why the Utmost Care Should Be Exercised in Handling It.

Some weeks ago in a Philadelphia music printing establishment, while a boy was engaged in cleaning a press with benzine, rubbing it with a rag, the fluid blazed up; the lad's clothing caught fire, and he was so severely burned that his recovery was stated to be doubtful. It has been popularly supposed that flame, or at least a temperature equal to the white or red heat of iron, was necessary to ignite benzine, but this is a mistake. It is a fact little known that hard friction can develop sufficient heat to inflame benzine vapor, especially if the surface rubbed be varnished with shellac. We are informed by a competent and truthful mechanical engineer that a few years ago (while trying with benzine in a closed tin vessel to construct a thermostat to ignite a powder giving out sulphurous gas in case of fire outbreak), he found that the vapor was leaking from a minute crack in a seam. He requested a tinman to solder the leak, supposing that a copper soldering tool at dark heat would nor be dangerous. To his surprise and that of the workman, the vapor ignited, with a blue flame, as soon as the tool approached near the crack, and a flame played around the tool like a will-o'-the-wisp. This gentleman several times experimented afterward and found that at a dark heat the tool did not inflame the vapor when at a distance of twelve inches from the crack, but did always set fire to it if within six to four inches. No matter how small the crevice, there always came out enough vapor to ignite at this low degree of temperature. In these trials, as in the first instance, the tin-man's furnace was kept at a considerable distance. We mentioned a few months since a case in which this vapor was ignited by electricity generated in rubbing a flannel garment, which was being cleaned in a tub of the fluid. This last occurrence once more emphasizes the need of the utmost caution in the handling of benzine in the scouring and furniture establishments and printing offices, in which it is so generally and extensively made use of.—*Fire and Water.*

TWO KINDS OF CAPITAL.

The Comparative Value of Money and of Knowledge and Skill.

In 1848 two young man graduated from an interior college. When they were about to leave for home the president shook them heartily by the hand and wished them success in life.

"Ah, doctor," said one, "it has come to Jim already. He has a fortune of fifty thousand dollars. But I have no capital to begin life with."

Jim's fortune was a large one for those days. He had invested it and for a few years lived on the interest of it. The investment proved a bad one, and he lost every thing. He had neither trade, profession nor business habits. Hence he remained for the rest of his life a poor man. His comrade, knowing that success depended on his own efforts, studied a profession which, without a dollar of capital, brought him a competency, and at last wealth.

Young men are apt to estimate money alone as capital. That one of their number who has inherited money is, they think, better equipped for the struggle of life than any other. They should look into the comparative commercial value of money and of knowledge and skill, before they are quite so sure of that. Figures, in this case, tell no lie. Of late years, money in this country has decreased in value as a money-getter, while human ability has increased. That is, the income from money invested at interest has diminished while the compensation for service rendered has become larger.

For example, a capable domestic servant in our cities may annually lay by a sum equal to the income upon three thousand dollars in Government bonds; and an industrious mechanic, in steady employment, earns a sum equal to the interest of twenty thousand dollars at four per cent. A teamster in Montana, or a cow-boy in Colorado, finds that his strength and skill are worth to him, in money each year, as much as would be forty thousand dollars invested in the same lands, even if he could buy them at par.

The lawyer or physician in a country town who earns his two thousand dollars annually, if suddenly debarred from practice would require sixty-six thousand dollars in bonds to yield him the same income; and the editor-in-chief of a great city daily has a power in his brain worth to him, in hard cash, the capital of half a million.

Such estimates, of course, vary with place and time, but they will serve our purpose if they convince the boys and girls who read them that they have in their brains and hands, while the power of brains and hands remains, actual, money-yielding capital, more permanent and secure, and far more satisfying, than any gold bearing bonds.—*Youth's Companion.*

PET ECONOMIES.

Spendthrifts Who Were Penny Wise and Pound Foolish.

We don't all realize it, but each one among us has got a pet economy. Be he ever so careless or extravagant in other respects, he still clings to that.

A man who was a great gambler, and thought little of losing £500 or £600 at a sitting, would always be scrupulously careful, from economical reasons, to turn down his lamp before making his way to the tables. He said that, having sometimes forgotten it and passed along a couple of streets, he would feel compelled to turn back and attend to the unfulfilled duty, even though he knew his friends were waiting for him and his hour past. Did he resist the impulse? The recollection of the wasted light would so annoy him that his play for the evening would be entirely spoiled.

Another, who squandered thousands in the year on his special brands of champagne, his forced pines, his strawberries midst the snows of January, his lamb and green peas on Caristmas Day, had a hatred of seeing salt wasted. He would dole out a limited number of grains into his plate, adding minute fragments from time to time to flavor his last mouthful of mayonnaise, and looked daggers upon those among his guests who had left a snowy hillock on the edge of their plates almost untouched.

It is a common thing for a man who finds at the end of the year that he has exceeded his income by several hundreds to stop a magazine in his household or order a penny paper in the place of his former, and with that rest content, having a vague feeling that he has effected economies, and all will now be well.

Another man, generous by nature, after deciding it would be impossible to dispense with the services of his second footman, tries to strike the balance even by carrying his own bag across the railway platform to avoid the necessity of superfluous tips, or sneaks shame-faced round the corner of a more distant street that he may escape a touch of the hat from his pet crossing-sweeper who mutely asks for a copper.

Others will prefer to risk setting the house on fire to striking a fresh match on the second story in place of carrying up that with long quivering red end which has served to light the gas below.—*London Times.*

—One of the probable effects of rapid transit in Brooklyn will be the lowering in value of residence property in New York City. Real estate owners are closely watching events. Those in Gotham are apprehensive of a decrease in their holdings, and those in Brooklyn are expecting a boom in all the unimproved lots of the City of Churches. Another result that is likely to come from Brooklyn's elevated roads is an unusual development toward the ocean.

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY DECEMBER 24.....1887

A Popular Literary Work.

The third volume of ALDEN'S "Cyclopedia of Universal Literature," now ready (cloth binding 50 cents, half Morocco 75 cents), contains 496 pages, and represents eighty-six of the most famous authors of the world, of all nations and languages, including among others: Bossuet, Boswell, Bronte, Brougham, Browning, Bryant, Buffon Buckle, Burke, Burns, Burroughs, closing with Byron. There are nearly three hundred choice literary selections representing these authors a truly wonderful amount of entertaining literature for a little money. The following are representative opinions of this work by competent literary critics:

"The third volume strengthens the good opinion formed by its predecessors. The articles, though brief, are remarkably comprehensive, presenting in a few pithy paragraphs the very facts that the reader most wishes to know, while the extracts from the writings of the authors described are selected with discriminating taste. We are much pleased with the work. It bids fair to be, when completed, the best cyclopedia of literature in the language."—*The Interior*, Chicago.

Mr. ALDEN'S idea and enterprise in the execution of it should be encouraged generously. He places within the reach of all who read, a good knowledge of the world's literature, and of those who have made it, and helps them to form a good literary taste, and to desire literary culture. To know what is for him to read, is the first difficulty of the self-instructor. This cyclopedia tells him, with illustrative quotations. To all it is a complete and reliable guide to the best reading."—*Commercial Advertiser*, Detroit, Mich.

"The articles are remarkably comprehensive; presenting in a few pithy paragraphs the reader most wishes to know, while the extracts from the authors described are selected with discriminating taste. We are much pleased with the work."—*Standard of the Cross*, Cleveland, Ohio.

The work is designed to be completed in 15 volumes. The publisher offers a sample volume, post-paid, for the nominal price of 35 cents, on condition that within three days after receipt you will either remit the remainder of the price or return the book, in which case your money will be refunded,—half Morocco binding 50 cents, on the same conditions. Descriptive catalogue of the publisher's very large list of standard books, sent free. JOHN B. ALDEN, publisher, 393 Pearl St., New York.

Absurdity.

Many letters come from the east, asking for single copies of this paper, the writers saying that they want to know all about the country. If the writers of such letters would only look over their own local papers, and then consider how little a total stranger could learn from one issue of any of those papers of the soil, climate, productions, cost of land, market price of farm products, distance from railroad, schools, and churches; population of towns, character of people, depth of wells and quality of water; greatest heat in summer and greatest cold in winter; prevalence of rheumatism, consumption, ague, pneumonia, diptheria, neuralgia, catarrh and other diseases; chances for finding employment and wages paid for all kinds of labor, and very many other things that the writers of these letters want to learn; we say if they would look over their own local papers they would not fall into the absurdity of expecting to get any just conception of California from one copy of any, or even of all the papers published in the State. It is only by a careful reading of the papers published in the course of a whole year that a stranger to the State can get a fair knowledge of the character and resources of the State.

Railroad Extens on Certain

It would appear that the extension of the C. & C. road is no longer a bare possibility, but a certainty. Nor is the extension to be merely to Los Angeles; it appears to be certain that connection will be made with the harbor of San Diego. The New York *Commercial Bulletin* says: "One of the incorporators of the San Diego and Elsinore Company is Governor Stevenson of Nevada, who is part owner of the Carson and Colorado, and another is ex-Governor Merrill of Iowa. Richard Gird of Pomona, Cal., and W. and Thomas Head of Riverside, Cal., are also incorporators. These names leave no doubt of the concern's financial ability to do what it undertakes. To carry out the plan the construction of a little over two hundred miles of road would be necessary, besides an extension of the Carson and Colorado line from its present terminus at Keeler to Mojave. D. O. Mills of this city is the largest individual owner of the Carson and Colorado. He states that he has not abandoned the project of extending to Mojave and that before many months he will push the new line to completion. He claims, however, to have made no arrangements with the San Diego and Elsinore or the Union Pacific party. It is certain, however, that the Carson and Colorado will be extended, and the character of the men behind the San Diego line leads to the impression that they will push their enterprise in the event the Union Pacific capital will not be employed."

Meteorological Summary for November, 1887
Keeler, Cal.

Mean actual barometer	26.370 inches.
Mean temperature	52°
Highest temperature	70°
Lowest temperature	28°
Monthly range of temperature	42°
Mean relative humidity 43 per cent.	
Mean Cloudiness 26 per cent.	
Prevailing direction of wind, East.	
Maximum velocity of wind, direction and date, 43 miles N. W. 25th.	
Precipitation	.01
Number of clear days	18
Number of fair days	11
Number of cloudy days	1
Number of rainy days	1

D. C. GRUNOW,
Observer, U. S. A. Sig. Corps.

When Richard Cobden was urging his free trade doctrines in England, more than forty years ago, the English farmers declared free trade would ruin their business. Cobden carried his point by the enactment of a law in 1846, and from that day till the present the condition of the English farmers has steadily grown worse. When great interests are at stake, involving the welfare of multitudes of people, there appears to be an instinctive apprehension of results stronger even than reason, and quite as accurate in presaging what will follow from certain courses of action.

W ADVERTISEMENTS

Delinquent Notice

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 21, levied on the 19th day of October 1887, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

	No. Cert.	No. Shrs.	Am't.
J D Ruggles	4504	25	$ 2 50
J D Ruggles, Trustee	4533	475	47 50
John L Hunt, Trustee	4512	2,500	250 00
E L Campbell	4531	2,500	250 00
E Detrick, Trustee	4529	4,000	400 00
R. B. Williams, Trustee	4527	1,000	100 00
J D Ruggles, Trustee	4527	30,000	3000 00
T H Caswell	4506	500	50 00
H T Graves	525	500	50 00
H T Graves	4512	1,000	100 00
T H Caswell	4511	1,000	100 00
T H Caswell	4507	5,000	500 00
H T Graves	4506	5,000	500 00
H T Graves	4504	5	50
W H V Cronise	4509	5	50
T H Caswell	4496	10	1 00
Fred Lane	4495	10	1 00
J L Hunt	4494	10	1 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 19th day of October, 1887, so many shares of each parcel of such stock, as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the New Coso Mining Company, 808 Montgomery street, on MONDAY, the 26th day of December, 1887, at the hour of one o'clock p. m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN L HUNT Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for an industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It is easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

813 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres suitably located for market, with 150 head of cattle, 45 of them No 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

Grant & Crough,
Independence, Cal.

115 CLAY STREET, 117
SMITH'S STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.
H. A. No. 219.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL. Dec. 16th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on Feb. 1st, 1887, viz: Ambrose W. H. Smith, for the S ½ of N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼, Sec 18, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William S Morton, Alexander D. Gilbert, Julius Scroder and William G. Morton, all of Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD, Register.
a23-6t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of George W. Parish deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the Law Office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

ELSIE M PARISH,
Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1887.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 29 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free valuable information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from $5 to $25 per day and upwards wherever live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
260 PAGES. Illustrated. in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—why may Marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, truth. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read. Sent sealed by DR. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. ONLY 10 CENTS AND SEND WITH ORDER.

ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said County as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

First Class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First Class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those doing business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter, constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 3. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $5 per and for each bowling alley, $15 per quarter for each alley; but no license must be granted for a term of less than three months.

SEC. 4. For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a circus or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performance, $5. And for each show for pay of any figures, jugglers necromancers, ring shows, wire or rope dancing, and sleight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this Section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, school, or other charitable entertainments, by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 7. Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wine in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax-Collector and make the following payment:

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,000 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $30 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales of less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter.

SEC. 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, (except Agricultural or Viticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale under license) and all persons who keep horses or carriages for hire (except such as are used in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector; such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates.

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 per month or more constitute the first class and must pay a license of $20 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $8 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding Section must not be in quantities of less than one gallon measure.

No license must be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines.

SEC. 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and productions of this State must pay for a license $5 per month; and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares, or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $15 per month.

SEC. 11. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or bull and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for hire must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax-Collector and pay therefor as follows.

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $25.

Second. At $25 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $60.

Third. At $50 and less than $75 constitute the third and require a license of $40.

Fourth. At $35 and less than $50 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $25.

Fifth. At $16 and less than $35 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $15.

Sixth. At less than $15 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $10.

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each bull, $10.

A license for propagation obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further license or expense.

SEC. 12. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling for the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250 and unless said fine be paid shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of said county until such fine be satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 13. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3769 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty days from its passage.

SEC. 15. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said county, at least two weeks.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county at a regular meeting of said Board October 4, 1887, by the following vote:

Ayes: Harger, Robinson and Eldred.
Noes: None.
Attest: P. H. MACK, Clerk. J. D. HARGER, Chairman.

THOS CROUGH. W. T. GRANT
GRANT & CROUGH.
Real Estate & Mining Agency.
INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.
Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.
J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence, Cal.
THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.
THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.
JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 f

TAKE SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR
For all Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.
This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.
The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.
No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.
Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.
If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.
A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.
I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.
SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.
PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

NATHAN RHINE.

NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.
MY STOCK
Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.
NATHAN RHINE.
n27tf

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
-ON-
SAN FRANCISCO.
DRAW DIRECT
-ON-
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
BERLIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, } Germany
I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds
GENERAL BANKING
-AND-
Exchange Business.
Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main.
Deutsche Vollmachten geleistigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.
AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $35,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - - 21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer

Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.
JOHN C. EVANS, SHOTWELL, Mo., writes: "I stand up and affirm that a Washer saves more hard labor and money in a large family than any Hayser and Mower that ever was put on any farm with less than 160 acres in cultivation. If you will put up any instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money as it does and cost no more, I could sell one at every house, if they had to take the feathers from under their wife and babies to pay for it."
JOHN R. DUDGE, JR., jeweler, NORMAL, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. Ist. It is the best machine ever invented by man. 2d. We have just at good dinners on Monday as on any other day. 3d. If our man shirt, you can not buy one for love."
I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capable agents big money. Write for particulars.
J. WORTH, 1710 Franklin Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

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For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO., Proprietors.
All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.
Customers supplied on all points
Of the C. & C. Railroad.
Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!
BISHOP CREEK
Livery, Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.
Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Buggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and
Livery Accommodations
in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.
O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.
Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.
Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.
Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

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SHAVING SALOON.
Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHARDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.
Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.
Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.
REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.
WELLES BARNES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.
TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
dec18-tf

NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House,
New Furniture,
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
O. I. MAIRS, Prop.
feb12tf

FRUIT TREES
All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.
—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.
Call and Look Over My Stock.
AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.
S. A. DENSMORE,
Camp Independence.

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A list of 1000 newspapers divided into STATE AND SECTIONS will be sent on application—FREE.
To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau, 10 Spruce Street, New York.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, Ap 1 st, 1 8.

STATIONS.	From Mound house. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9:15 a. m	5 50 p. m.
Layton	9:45 a. m.	5 10 p. m.
Wabuska	11:55 a. m.	3 15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3 40 p. m.	11:40 a. m.
Luning	5:10 p. m.	9:50 a. m
Sodia Springs	6:10 p. m.	9:10 a. m
Belleville	7 45 p. m.	7:55 a. m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8:20 p. m	Lv. 7:05 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	7 45 a. m.	5.00 p. m.
Benton	11:25 a m	1:15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1 40 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
Aurora	2.50 p. m	10.10 a. m.
Independence	4 10 p. m.	8.50 a. m.
Lone Pine	5.00 p. m.	7.40 a. m.
Keeler	5.40 p. m.	7.00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V & T. C. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Stage Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D A BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n176tf

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
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BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584m3*

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AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURD AY, DECEMBER 24 1887

"How's tomales."

"Oft in the stilly night."

"Always take mother's advice."

A bad day for colds. H'm'm'm'm.

Don't fail to secure concert tickets.

Lots of wild geese but no sportsmen.

T. J. Goodale was in town on Wednesday.

Wanted—A San Francisco sharp to educate Bill Grant.

Ed. Shepherd is bringing home a fine "canary bird" from below.

Mr. B. F. Leete, of Reno, was at Independence some days this week.

Mrs. N. Rhine arrived at Independence last Monday from San Francisco.

Mr. Rothi, the photographer will go to Lone Pine on Tuesday.

The White Hill delegation will come in to-day to spend the holidays.

Manuel Diaz and Jim Jenkins were in Independence during the week.

A social dance will be given at the Fort next week. Everybody welcome.

Miss Luella Shepherd got back home from her visit to Darwin on Thursday.

A wedding at Bishop Creek is announced. Wils. Yandell is said to be the happy man.

John White came up from Darwin last Thursday and will spend Christmas in town.

The election of officers for the Masonic lodge at Independence will be held this evening.

A. J. Walter and G. W. Huckaby, of Bishop Creek, were at the land office during the week.

All persons buying tickets to the concert and ball have a chance in the drawing for an elegant prize.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Fitzgerald came in from Lookout to Lone Pine this week, and will stay till after the holidays.

Mrs. Bella ended her visit with her sister, Mrs. Roeper, and started for her home in Kern county on Thursday morning.

There will be praise service at the M. E. Church to-morrow [Sunday] evening at 7:30 o'clock. Mr. H. L. Clark will conduct the service.

Rev. T. E. Sisson has gone to San Francisco on business connected with the Bishop Creek Academy. He is expected to return on Saturday next.

Mr. Henry Levy has done the public a service by putting up a large watering trough on the street in front of the Independence Hotel.

Christmas and New Year's day falling on Sundays this year the following Mondays will be holidays. Public offices will be closed on those days.

Last week an election was had on issuing bonds in Modesto irrigation district. The amount proposed was $80,000. There was a large majority in favor of issuing the bonds.

Miss Barnes is preparing a series of entertainments to be given by her pupils at the school house. The object aimed at is to get funds to buy a fine piano for the school.

A shipment of ore was made a few days ago from the San Lucas mine, at Cerro Gordo. The ore was estimated to be worth $120 per ton. The shipment was made by Manuel Diaz.

There has been a large advance in copper during the past few week. Mines in Arizona that had long been idle are now being worked and other mines are being got ready for work.

Robert Hammil and Charles Collins are engaged in a contest for a tract of land near Warm Springs. It is alleged that Hammil made valuable improvement on the land in buildings and cultivation.

An arrangement has been made with parties to a suit involving the title to part of the Keynot mine by which work has been resumed on the mine. Mr. Lasky now has six men at work taking out ore.

Last Monday night some malicious persons smashed windows in the Pioneer Brewery. Mr. Fernbach was confident he knew who did the damage but had no proof of the fact, therefore no arrests were made.

A short time ago Mr. Muth-Rassmussen had an order from a firm in Philadelphia for two carloads of comb honey. He was unable to fill the order. The honey crop has been light this year all over the United States.

A change is about to be made in the running time of trains on the C. & C. road. By the new arrangement there will be no loss of time at Reno, but close connection will be made with trains of the C. P. railroad.

Thurston Lee was hanged at Bakersfield recently for murder. He was aged but twenty-three years. Like several others who recently ended their lives on the gallows he said that whisky was the cause of his crime.

Mr. R. E. Barnes, of Cottonwood, was in town during the week; he bought large lots of alfalfa and barley seed for planting at Cottonwood and has a large tract of ground plowed and ready for it; he has teams at work plowing more.

The miners of Utah say that the proposed reduction of tariff on lead would cause the lead and silver mines of the Territory to be abandoned and would ruin thousands of people. This would be equally true of other regions.

A new slaughter house is being built near Bishop, where beef and other meats will be prepared for Candelaria and other markets along the line of the C. & C. railroad. Frank Andrews, the Candelaria butcher, is attending to the construction of the building.

D. Canny was at the Land Office some days this week making a contest for a tract of land south of Bishop Station. The land was located several years ago by John Redding, who was afterwards declared insane, and Canny alleges that the location was forfeited.

The stage now leaves town for the depot at a quarter before eight morning and at two o'clock afternoon.

Omie Mairs won't have his guests left on turkey at Christmas; he got thirty-three from Bishop Creek a few days ago.

Strong probability of a European war. Henry Levy remains unterrified and continues to set up midnight lunches.

The "gay gamboliers" have been having a festive time at Keeler during the past two weeks. It is said that the talent has been scooped.

A young lady arrived at Bishop Creek last Friday from the east; it is expected she will form a life partnership with R. W. Scott the Jeweller.

Mrs. Steers is on a visit with her aunt, Mrs. Stewart, at Lone Pine. She is in poor health, and came up from San Francisco for change of climate.

R. C. Spear has leased Mrs. Johnson's blacksmith shop. W. S. Matlack, the present occupant, will buid a new shop as soon as the materials can be had.

The noted prize fight between Jake Kilrain and Jem Smith resulted in a draw after 106 rounds had been fought. Both men declare their intention of challenging and fighting Sullivan. The contest took place in France and was witnessed by 100 persons.

Mr. McFarland, brother-in-law to Omie Mairs, arrived here from Canada last Thursday; he came by way of Mojave. Mr. McFerland was here two years ago; he thinks now of bringing his family next fall and making his home here; his health breaks down in the east and o stay there would be his death.

Makers of steel rails at St. Louis and other places give notice that the free trade message of the President is already so affecting their business that they will be forced to shut down their works. Thousands of men will thus be thrown out of employment.

A dam for the storage of water has recently been built in Arizona at a cost of a million and a half of dollars. The water will be used for mining and irrigatton and will be of immense benefit to the country. No one is afraid of being drowned by the dam bursting.

A Chinaman has been tried in the United States Circuit Court at San Francisco and convicted of the crime of bringing Chinese women into the United States for immoral purposes. Ten years in prison and a fine of $2,000 was the sentence pronounced by Judge Hoffman.

At the beginning of the week Pat Key got return from a shipment of ore recently made from the White Hill; the ore netted over $118 per ton. C. Walter and D. Whittaker made a shipment at the same time from another mine in the same locality and their ore netted over $107 per ton.

Mr. Sam Allen, of Bridgeport, has purchased some lots in the Academy addition at Bishop Creek. The whole addition is very desirable property and the lots are steadily increasing in value.

Another land contest was had at the Land Office this week. Ben. T. Williams contested a desert land location made by Mrs. Kate Lane near Bishop Creek. The case occupied two days in hearing.

A PRIZE.—Every ticket to the Grand Concert will be numbered and will entitle the holdto a chance in the drawing for an elegant prize.

Lunch will be served at the Independence Hotel every evening up till midnight. The best of oysters, shrimps, sardines, sausage, Switzer cheese, pigs feet, bread, crackers and all kinds of sandwiches, pretzels etc., washed down with Fredericksburg beer. Everybody welcome.

Arrangements for the concert are now under good headway and a decided success is assured. A full programe will be published next week. The management aims to make the ball the enjoyable affair of the season. Tickets can be secured at any of the stores and Hotel's in town. The price of tickets is very low, the aim being to secure as large an attendance as possible.

During the past three years the Maxim mill and mines at Chrysopolis have been more or less subject to legal proceedings. Mr A. Davidson, who represents the parties in New York who are interested in the property, is now at Independence engaged in putting the affairs of the concern in satisfactory shape. Mr. Davidson was Sheriff of New York a few years ago; he was accompanied across the continent by Mrs. Davidson.

The citizens of Fresno are having a very large and handsome wagon built. The wagon will be fitted up with glass show cases, and these will contain the varied products of the soil. A fine team of horses will be hitched to the wagon and driven to Los Angeles; there it will be taken through the streets of the city and its contents exhibited. A competent man will accompany the exhibition, who will lecture on the resources of Fresno county and will give full information to all who may contemplate settling there or investing money in property. Clearly there is somebody in Fresno who knows the value of advertising and how to do it.

In Tulare county it is proposed to form an irrigation district. The *Delta* gives an account of the proceedings before the Board of Supervisors last week, when the petition for ordering an election on the formation of a district was considered. There is much opposition to the scheme, and evidently a good deal of bitter feeling is growing up among the people in the proposed district. Many oppose the scheme on the ground that they do not need more water and object to being taxed for the benefit of those who do; others oppose it on the ground that the proposed canal would be an injury to their lands. The Supervisors are taking time to consider the matter.

Firemans Ball

On Monday evening a Firemen's ball will be given at Lone Pine. The Committee has made every effort to make the occasion a complete success. Excellent music has been secured and a good floor provided. Supper will be given at the Whitney House. It is certainly due Lone Pine to say that strangers are always treated with every courtesy, and no pains spared to secure the pleasure of visitors. The ball is certain to be an enjoyable one in every particular. Independence should by all means be well represented.

Returned A Wiser Man.

Three months ago Rrooks McLean, of Luning, Nevada, left home to make a tour through southern California. He traveled with two horses, leading one and riding the other alternately. He crossed the mountains by way of Mammoth, in Mono county and from Sonora on the other side traveled south through Tuolumne, Fresno, Tulare, Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties. Last Sunday Mr. McLean reached Independence on his way home, and continued his journey next day. The entire trip will cover something over a thousand miles. The end Mr. McLean had in view was to find a place where he could buy a peice of land in a desirable location for a home. He carefully examined every locality where he visited, and made the following report of his experience: Land of fair good quality, with some water and not too far distant from town or railroad, costs from three to five hundred dollars per acre. This does not include buildings or other improvements. The buyer of such land would have to improve it; plant young trees and wait several years before getting any return from fruit trees of any kind. While waiting for the trees to begin bearing no kind of farming will pay interest on the capital invested on such land and enable the buyer to support himself and family. But with the prices named people are flocking into the whole southern country, and every new comer wants to get land. So great is the inrush of people and so eager the desire to get land, that regions till very recently the most forbidding are being settled up. The strangest thing in this connection is, that the land so recently regarded as worthless, proves to be well suited to the growth of friut trees and vines. While traveling along on the edge of the Mojave desert, in a distance of seven miles Mr. McLean met eight families traveling out into the desert to settle. He says it is wonderful how rapidly that great desert is being settled up and improved. The apparently utterly worthless soil is plowed, alfalfa and other seeds are sown and germinate and grow. Many families are now settled upon the desert who have to haul water many miles for domestic use and for their animals to drink. The climate is so pleasant that any slight shelter serves for a dwelling. Mr. McLean is very confident that from Mojave to Owens Lake, the whole distance of about one hundred and twenty miles will be thickly settled with people within two years. He says that along that valley all the way he saw land uninhabited that is far superior in quality and offers much better advantages to settlers than other regions he visited where settlers are paying high prices for land. Mr. McLean is a young man and since boyhood has lived east of the Sierra Nevada mountains. Like many others, he thought the eastern part of California and of Nevada was good for little else than mining and pasture land. The knoweledge gained on this trip has taught him how greatly he was mistaken. In Esmeralda and Nye counties Nevada, there are valleys containing thousands of acres of as good land as any he saw on his trip, and where there is not an inhabitant. He is amazed at the blindness of himself and others who had failed to see the advantages these valleys offer to settlers. His own words were: "When I saw the lands speople are so eager to get in the places where I have been, I was actually frightened lest all the best land in my own neighborhood should be gobbled up before I could get back home to secure some of it, and now I'm going after it just as fast as I can get there." Mr. McLean says if Owens valley were connected by rail with Los Angeles, there would be such a rush of people here and land would so rapidly increase in value that the most sanguine cannot correctly estimate the change one year would effect. But with or without rail communication, the numbers of people flocking into the southern part of California in search of homes is so great that he believes many of them will reach here during the coming season.

Change of Time.

Another change of time has been made on the C. P. railroad. By the new arrangement the morning overland will leave San Francisco at 7 o'clock and the afternoon at 5 o'clock. The west bound trains will leave Reno at 6:45 p. m. and 10 p. m. There will be no change in the time of arrival at Reno from San Francisco. Such arrangements have been made on the V. & T. and C. & C. roads as will enable passengers from the south to catch trains at Reno without loss of time. The new time-tables will doubtless be published in a few days. Mr. Yerington is endeavoring to make arrangements for passengers to go direct through from Owens Valley without loss of time at Belleville; this would be a great public convenience.

Christmas Tree.

Parents and friends of children who intend to have gifts put upon the Christmas tree at the M. E. church are earnestly requested to take the articles or packages to the church at an early an hour as possible this [Saturday] morning. The name of the person for whom each gift is intended should be plainly written upon the package or article so that it it may be sure to reach the person for whom it is intended. Distribution will begin at 7 o'clock in the evening. A concert will be given by the pupils and scholars of the Sunday School. No charge for admission and no collection taken. Everybody invited to attend and be happy and see the children happy.

Turkeys.

On Christmas day Henry Levy will offer several fine turkeys to be shot for. In the evening there will be raffling for turkeys at the Independence Hotel. During the day and evening roast turkey and cranberry sauce will be served to all comers at the Independence hotel, together with other good things to match.

FIREMEN'S BALL,

—AT—

--LONE PINE--

—ON—

Monday Eve., Dec. 26th.

Committee of Arrangements:

E. H. EDWARDS, M. DIAZ,
F. BURCKHARDT, J. HOLLAND,
J. E. REYNOLDS.

Music:

MESSRS. FORD, CELAYO & CASTRO.

A cordial welcome is extended to all.

GRAND CONCERT AND BALL,

In The New Pavilion, At Independence.

SANTA CLARA, DEC. 26, 1887.

MISCELLANEOUS

J. FORBES. W. D. TOBEY.

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DRESSED LUMBER.

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We are now prepared to furnish all classes with employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to $5 00 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting all their time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this may send their address, and test the business, we make this offer To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars and outfit free. Address GEORGE STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine

Independence Hotel.

Indepen - - - Cal

H. LEVY, Proprietor.

FIRST CLASS HOTEL

DINING ROOM,

APARTMENTS,

—AND—

—THE BAR—

Will be found acceptable to all patrons.

Jy-1-86

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IRVING J. WOODIN, M D.,

Physician & Surgeon,

(COUNTY PHYSICIAN)

Louise L. Woodin, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

☞ NIGHT CALLS ATTENDED. ☜

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P. H. MACK,

COUNTY CLERK,

—AND—

Ex-officio Auditor and Recorder,

INYO CO., CAL.

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—Dealer in—

Gravestones, Monuments, Italian and American Marble, Etc.

—Agent for—

PENRYN AND SCOTCH GRANITE.

Virginia Street, Below Second,

Reno, Nevada.

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FINE CARRIAGE PAINTING

FIRST CLASS WORK.

AL. GRIFFITH,

Independence

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The Newest Styles

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CASH STORE

A small stock of fresh groceries and canned goods constantly renewed.

Fresh Produce, and Grain, Flour, etc., constantly on hand.

CANDIES,
PEANUTS,
WALNUTS,
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THE CASH S ORE

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WORTH OF YOUR MONEY

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KEELER, INYO CO., CAL.

Dealer In GENERAL MERCHANDISE, GROCERIES MINERS Supplies

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&c., &c., &c.

LOCAL AGENT FOR THE GIANT POWDER Company.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE. FOR MEN ONLY

PROF. HARRIS' Pastille A RADICAL CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY, Organic Weakness, & PHYSICAL DECAY, In Young & Middle Aged Men.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Free Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Take a SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and sexual vigor.

VITAL RESTORER

TESTED FOR SEVEN YEARS BY USE IN MANY THOUSAND CASES.

TREATMENT.
One Month, - $3.00
Two Months, - 5.00
Three Months, 7.00

HARRIS REMEDY CO., M'f'g CHEMISTS, 806½ N. Tenth St., ST. LOUIS, MO.

UPTURED PERSONS! Not a Truss. Ask for terms of our Appliance. GIVE FREE TRIAL.

Wm. Muth-Rassmussen,

Bee Keeper.

Manufacturer of Comb Foundation.

Independence, Inyo Co., Cal.

WHICH DO YOU BELIEVE?

Both Sides of an Absorbing Controversy Clearly Stated.

According to "Scribner's Statistical Atlas of the Census of 1880," there was not a single death from kidney disease in the entire United States from 1870 to 1880!

But can this be possible? If we are to believe the articles of one of our best advertisers, kidney disease, and diseases arising from kidney derangements, is actually responsible for the majority of deaths!

Why, then, such a discrepancy?

Fortunately for these people their statements are confirmed.

The suspicion is nourished by them, and we confess with good reason, that because the medical profession is not able to cure extreme kidney disorders, the profession officially disguises from the public the fact of their prevalence; meanwhile its journals are filled with regrets at this prevalence and the impotency of the profession to treat it successfully!

Why is the public misled?

These advertisers shrewdly say it is because the profession, if it concedes what they claim that kidney disease is universal, fears that the people will desert the powerless doctors and use the advertised preparation!

We do not know but they are right! But what should the people do?

Do? Read the evidence and guide themselves accordingly!

The advertisers claim to have cured hundreds of thousands of cases of Bright's disease and all lesser forms of kidney, liver and blood derangements. They offer $5,000 for proof that their statements of cures, in every quarter of the globe, are not true, so far as they know. These statements are from prominent men and women all over the world, and the closest scrutiny is invited!

If a physician cures a man and he knows it and says it, people believe him. If Warner's safe cure cures a man and he knows it and says it over his own signature, it is just as conclusive evidence in the latter case as in the former.

A few years ago, after having broken down prejudice in England, Canada, the United States, Australia, India and China, the owners of this great remedy applied for the privilege of its manufacture and sale in Germany. The laws of that great country are very stringent, and nothing can be manufactured or sold until it wins permission from the government, and this will not be granted until the government is satisfied that the best interests of the public and its individuals will be served by such a preparation.

The medicine was chemically and microscopically analyzed (as accurately as possible), the formulæ were examined (with perhaps a secret prejudice against them), by the government chemists, searching inquiry was everywhere made at home and abroad to verify its past record and reputation. Finally, it was triumphant even under the most critical examination, and full permission was given to make and sell Warner's safe cure in the Fatherland—the only life privilege of the kind ever granted to any American proprietary preparation.

Unprejudiced people will say that this favorable consideration of the merits of Warner's safe cure by the German government was a very significant as well as a very distinguished compliment to its merits, and so it is.

The evidence is all in favor of these intelligent advertisers, who have certainly won universal public approval, because of their straightforward course in proclaiming the merits of their remedies.

Wanted to Chop It.

Customer (to waiter who has just filled his order)—Did you say this was a chop?

Waiter—Yes; sir. Any thing the matter with it, sir?

Customer—Nothing much. But say, when you are coming 'round this way again please bring the axe.—*Life.*

A Writer for the Press.

"What are you doing, Thomas?" asked the minister, patronizingly.

"I am a writer for the press," said the lad, proudly.

"Indeed, you are quite young for that. What do you write?"

"I direct wrappers."—*Washington Critic.*

—"And how did you like the play last night?" "Haven't you read my critique?" "Oh, yes, I read what you wrote; but tell me, what do you think about the play."

Lucky Dakotians.

It will be remembered that Eugene Speck, Maillard Bird, Henry Lewin and William Duncan together drew the second capital prize in The Louisiana State Lottery on ticket 61,503, in the drawing on the 13th ult. An *Argus-Leader* reporter to-day called on Mr. Speck, who is a barber here, to see if he had secured his money and to find out how he was going to use it. Mr. Speck said: "Yes, we got a notification the other day to the effect that the money was at the Sioux Falls National Bank. We went there and received $5,000 in cash for the money we put in. That gave us $1,250 apiece. Yesterday I bought me a house in Western Sioux Falls for $850. That is something I have always wanted and now that I have got one I will keep it. I am going to start for my old home in Switzerland next week, taking along my family. Two others of the boys are going over to Scotland, besides putting their money into some excellent Sioux Falls real estate. We are willing to testify that the management of The Louisiana State Lottery is done entirely on the square and will heartily recommend it to any who want to risk a little for the sake of a chance of a big gain."

Mr. Speck has lived here for a number of years and has many friends who are as pleased as he is at his good fortune. The other three gentlemen are paving cutters and are not known so well. The boys had first formed a scheme to invest their $5,000 in a bunch in real estate, but decided at last to divide and invest as each one saw fit.

All of the lucky fellows are working at their usual business and though well set up at their good luck are sticking right to their lasts as if nothing had happened.—*Sioux Falls* (Dak.) *Argus Leader*, Oct. 6.

AN ELEPHANT STORY.

A Singular Sight Enjoyed From the Palace at Mandalay.

Many were the sights I witnessed in and out of the Palace at Mandalay; but nothing struck my attention so much as the number of trained elephants, lately belonging to the deposed monarch, and the splendid quarters in which they were located, and my surprise was still more increased when I was introduced to, and entered into conversation with the gentleman who presided over this extensive establishment. He turned out to be a real native of the Isle of Wight. The white or mouse-colored elephant was there, of course; but "how are the mighty fallen!" He was no longer in a magnificent pavilion, alone in his grandeur, surrounded by many servitors of the king; on the contrary, he was in a stall like the rest of the beasts, and, if any thing, less noticed than many of his finer brethren. One more anecdote about this wonderful beast, and I have done with elephants. Shortly before our arrival, one of these animals had greatly disgraced himself by refusing to carry a certain weight of goods which had been piled on his back. There is the regulation weight, and the beasts know to an ounce what they ought to carry, and if any of the mahouts attempt to put a surplus amount on his or their backs, it is immediately shot onto the ground. The animal in question had been duly laden with a weight which was under the regulation scale; but although it had been twice weighed, as Mrs. Gamp would say, before his own eyes, he still refused to carry it. This was too much for even his indulgent driver, so he accordingly reported, and just as we arrived he was about to be tried for his extraordinary and obstinate conduct. Several elephants were led out into a large courtyard, forming a kind of circle around the delinquent, who seemed already to feel his position acutely, for he glanced anxiously from time to time at his mahout, who was visibly affected and who stood by his head. A karen presided over the court-martial, and read aloud the indictment against the offender, the elephants which constituted the jury apparently listening with great attention. After the statement was finished and the mahout examined, who by the way, gave his evidence with great reluctance, the karen decided that the case had been distinctly proved, and the culprit was adjudged the punishment of twenty strokes. Upon the announcement of the verdict, the jury marched in a most solemn manner to a distant part of the yard and returned with a switch about as large as a fair sized scaffold pole. In the meantime the mahout had been addressing the offender, who was now weeping copiously, large drops of tears falling from his eyes, and occasionally a shrill and peculiar sound issued from his capacious throat. The executioners of the law were at hand, and stood about twelve to fourteen feet apart, each balancing with peculiar nicety in his trunk the aforesaid switch. The culprit was led up to the place, and as he passed number one there was a sound which resembled somewhat a sharp clap of thunde; it was the first blow delivered by the dread myrmidons of the law. The blow was followed by a sharp, shrill scream, although there was evidently an attempt on the part of the culprit to suppress any exhibition of pain. This punishment continued until the whole of the sentence had been carried out: Although I felt considerable sympathy with the unfortunate delinquent, I was at the same time intensely amused with the thorough business-like air with which these ministers of justice carried out the sentence. There were no light blows delivered; but as a matter of fact, each elephant determined to administer a heavier amount of punishment than his neighbor, and the sly twinkle in the eye as the blow was delivered was a sight to see.—*Primrose Magazine.*

ABOUT WOOD CARPET.

A Profitable Industry That Is Monopolized by Four American Firms.

The use of wood carpet is constantly on the increase, and there is scarcely any limit to the prospects for it. This kind of floor covering can be made so as to sell as cheaply as a good quality of ingrain, or it can be so wrought with costly woods as to sell at one dollar or more a foot. Good oak, ash and maple carpet can be sold at between eighty and ninety cents a yard. Finished in oil, it is good enough for any ordinary use. For wainscoting and ceiling it is admirably adapted.

The process of making wood carpet is comparatively simple, though the work must be done with exactitude. Carefully adjusted saws strip the lumber into the desired thickness and width, the latter differing according to the work required. The stuff is then subjected to the saws that cut it out in proper shape for inlaying, to form the fabric and figure of the carpet. This must be done with much particularity, as each of the multiform pieces must exactly fit. The arrangement of the pieces and the gluing of them is done by lads, and looks like slow work, but yards are thus woven with fair celerity. Canvas is glued on one side to give strength to the fabric. The carpet is then subjected to sand-paper, and is finally finished with hard oil. The designing of wood carpet is tedious and expensive. Sometimes the manufacturer devises and works out a pattern at great expense, only to find that it does not suit the popular taste, and must be thrown aside. The popularity of woods also fluctuates, as it does in interior finish. Plain, white oak carpet is now very salable, because it is cheap, finishes well, and is of lasting quality.—*N. W. Lumberman.*

—Lemon juice and sugar, mixed very thick, is useful to relieve coughs and sore throats. It must be very acid as well as sweet.

—The women of New York have been granted more patents than their sisters in any other State. The women of Massachusetts, Ohio, Indiana and Wisconsin rank next in order.

FARMERS' WIVES.

How the Comforts of Rural Life Can Be Increased Easily and Cheaply.

In discussing the reasons why so few boys born and bred on the farm follow their fathers' calling, there is one that is entirely creditable to them and that is too little considered. Most of them expect to marry some day, and seeing how hard a time their mothers usually have, are properly unwilling to oblige the girls they love to assume such arduous responsibilities. In fact, they can not oblige a girl to become a farmer's wife if they would. The time for such obligation has not yet come, and in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, ambitious girls, who like a man well enough for himself, suppress their feelings and give him the go-by, if this be the prospect in life that he holds out "for better or for worse." It is, unfortunately, not altogether a prejudice that thus influences young women against the farm, or rather it is the natural prejudgment of their own fate from the facts in farmers' wives' experiences with which they are themselves familiar.

Undoubtedly the greatest improvement in farming life now needed consists in greater comforts and conveniences for farmers' wives. The farmer himself has all sorts of labor-saving machinery. The wife often has to do with only the same conveniences provided for her mother and grandmother before her. As social duties become more exacting her time and leisure are less than formerly. Children on the farm do not "rough it" as much as they used to. Just all the difference in their appearance marks so much the greater care thrown upon the mother. It is more difficult than formerly to get good help in the house in the country. Girls who work in private families prefer city life. They, too, had rather find a beau among the young men in some city avocation than on a farm. Now, as far as possible, a farmer should either make his wife's work proportionately as easy as his own, or he should quit the business if satisfied that this can not be done. Usually the hardest jobs in the house may be saved by a little timely thoughtfulness on the part of the husband and men folks. Having a good supply of wood or other fuel in a convenient place ought to be a requirement from every housewife. So, too, should good hard and soft water convenient for use. Many steps may be saved by constructing sewage drains to convey slops from the house. This drain should terminate in some receptacle at a distance from the house, which kept disinfected, will more than pay its way in providing fertilizers for the farm.

It is presumed that most farmers' wives have sewing machines. They are as great help in the house as mowers and harvesters are on the farm, and may be used many more days in the year. The ice-house and creamery should be maintained wherever a cow is kept. They make a great saving in the labor of caring for milk, and are besides well worth their cost in making more and better butter than by the old laborious methods. The ice-cold milk from the creamer is an excellent drink for hard-working men. With every particle of cream removed, it is as nutritious as it ever was, and its coolness, combined with nutrition, makes it valuable for a drink to men in the hay and harvest fields. Then, too, with plenty of ice it is easy to have ice cream easily, made cheaply and better than nine-tenths of what is sold in cities. With beautiful home-grown flowers in the dooryard, and perhaps a greenhouse for them in winter, the farmer's wife need ask no odds of her city sisters with equal wealth in the pleasures and refinements of life which each may enjoy.

The trouble with most farmers is that they do not make the most of little things where they can easily and cheaply increase the comforts and luxuries of life. Lacking these, they look with greater envy on the supposed advantages of city residents, and of course become discontented and unhappy. If farmers asked the advice of their wives more than they do about household arrangement, and gave them their way in these, they would find the comforts of their homes greatly increased thereby. Perhaps then their sons, whom they hope to leave as prosperous farmers, would not be deterred from their father's business by their inability to find lovable and intelligent young women willing to share such a life with them.—*Boston Budget.*

—Almost every parish has its pious woodpeckers. To these creatures there is nothing in the Lord's cedar of Lebanon worthy of "note or comment" except its possible spots of decay. No faith in the solid roots; no delight in the spreading branches; no comfort under the sheltering leaves; no sweetness; no satisfaction anywhere where there is not a dainty grub beneath! Over any such spot, however unnoticeable or unimportant, they will make more ado than all the other fowls in the branches thereof. From all such "the Lord deliver us."—*Chicago Living Church.*

The Kind Hearted Czar.

The Czar—Your president contemplates a trip through your country, I hear?

American—Yes, he will visit quite a number of the great western cities.

"So I noticed. One of them, I see, is Chicago?"

"Yes."

"I have long desired to testify my appreciation of your president, and if it is not too late I think I will forward him one of my boiler iron shirts."—Omaha World.

None In Stock.

Grocer (to new boy)—What did that lady want, James?

New Boy—Salt mackerel. I told her we hadn't any.

Grocer—Great Scott, James! I told you we had a dozen kits come in fresh this morning!

New Boy—Yes, sir, but she didn't want 'em fresh; she wanted 'em salt.—New York Sun.

No Ear for Music.

Sister Clara (practicing at the piano)—Wasn't that young Mr. Featherly, Bobby, who spoke to you on the street just now?

Bobby—Yep, he's goin' home to dinner.

Sister Clara (simulating indifference)—Did he have anything particular to say?

Bobby—He asked me if that was the piano tuner in the parlor.—New York Sun.

WOOD PULP PAILS.

An Interesting Description of the Process of Their Manufacture.

The pail is entirely in one piece and without hoops, so it never leaks or falls to pieces, besides being lighter by far than any other material from which such vessels could be made. The process of their manufacture is thus described: The wood, preferably spruce, although any soft, fibrous wood will answer, is first cleared of its bark and cut to a length uniform with the grindstone to be used, generally sixteen to twenty-four inches. It is then placed against the face of a rapidly revolving grindstone, the grain of the wood being in a line with or parallel with the axis of the stone, and a hydraulic or worm screw piston keeping the wood constantly pressed against the stone. The result, which is washed off the stone by a shower of water, after being screened of slivers and sawdust, is a milky-white liquid. With the water sufficiently extracted this is the wood pulp used in the manufacture of paper and indurated fiber ware. The process of manufacture of ware from the pulp is exceedingly simple, and is similar in all the lines made by the company. In making a pail, for instance, the machine for first molding the pail from the pulp is provided with a hollow perforated form of cast iron, shaped like the inside of a pail, and covered first with perforated brass and then with fine wire cloth. This form, worked by a hydraulic piston, is pushed up into a large cast iron "hat," which fits over it very tightly. Within this hat is placed a flexible rubber bag, and between this and the inner form first mentioned is admitted the pulp, still in a liquid state. The pulp being pumped in under pressure, the water immediately begins to drain off through the wire cloth and perforations, and the rubber bag swells until it fills the hat. The supply of pulp is then shut off, and water under high pressure is admitted within the hat and outside the rubber bag, thus squeezing much of the water from the pulp. After standing some eight to ten minutes the pressure is shut off, the inner form lowered, and the pulp pail removed. At this stage the pail is still nearly fifty per cent. water, but is sufficiently strong to allow handling. This water is first all dried out in dry kilns, and then the pail is turned off on the outside with a gang of saws. After sandpapering inside and out the pail is ready for the treatment house, where it is charged with a water-proofing compound which permeates thoroughly the material of which the pail is made. Baking in ovens at a high temperature succeeds each dip or treatment. The polish which the goods present is described as being the result of the final treatment. After this the handles are riveted on the goods, which are then ready for the market.—*Railway Review.*

LIFE IN THE WEST.

A County Coronor Who Has an Ever-Watchful Eye for Fees.

A man who had just moved to Nebraska with his family was called on before breakfast the other morning by a tall native.

"Mornin', stranger," said the Nebraska man. "Jes' movin' in I see?"

"Yes, sir."

"I unnerstand one o' your sons was mysteriously killed a few months ago?"

"No, sir; you're mistaken."

"Am? Well, that's cur'us. But your wife tried to drown herself last spring?"

"No, sir, she didn't."

"But one of the gals took pizen an' died 'bout that time?"

"No."

"Ah, wrong again? I unnerstood she did. Your whole fam'ly is subject to fallin' sickness an' such I'm told?"

"You've been wrongly informed—my family is perfectly healthy."

"Gosh, that's funny! But, say, ain't there been a good many violent and unexpected deaths in the fam'ly somewhere?"

"Never one."

"Well, you shot a man 'bout a year ago—I got that straight?"

"No, sir, I never did!"

"Well, well, I must have struck the wrong house somehow—there's such a fam'ly jes' moved in 'round here somewhere. You see I'm county coroner, an' I'm very anxious to make their acquaintance an' tell 'em that they're welcome, an' that if they care to indulge in their specialty I'll see that they have just as slick an inquest as was ever held in Newbraskey! Good-bye' stranger!"—*Chicago Tribune.*

The Streets of Paris.

From a report published in the *Nouvelles Annules de la Construction*, the total area of the streets of Paris, measured between the kerbs, amounted at the end of 1886 to 8,517,100 square metres (91,678,065 square feet), of which 6,250,000 square metres are laid in granite, 1,608,100 square metres macadamized, 302,000 square metres asphalted, and 355,000 square metres provided with wood pavement. The cost last year for relaying and repairs amounted to 11,000,000 francs (£440,000). To put all the streets of Paris into thorough order would require about 75,000,000 francs (£3,000,000), of which 15,000,000 francs would have to be spent in changing macadamized roads into pavement, and 60,000,000 francs in improving existing pavements.

—Party in the chair—"Hullo, there! You've got my coat." Seedy party—"Ah! what's de matter wid you? Ain't I leaving you my new mackintosh instead? If yer ain't satisfied I'll leave my hat, too."—*Texas Siftings.*

—There's some cloud resting on Squander. Every time I meet him he is gloomier than before. He must owe a lot of money." "That isn't what troubles him, though. It's because he can't owe any more."—*Town Topics.*

—Sweet Pickles: Ten pounds of fruit, four pounds of sugar, one quart of vinegar, four ounces cinnamon, one ounce cloves. Boil fruit tender and drain, scald vinegar and spices together three mornings and pour on hot.—*Boston Budget.*

"You may bring me," said the Boston girl, "a small portion of Celtic disturbance." "A—which is it," said the waiter. "Irish stew, you stupid," answered she.

WHAT A CHANGE!

A few short weeks ago that young girl was the personification of health, vigor and beauty. The blush upon her cheeks rivalled that of the rose; her step was light and buoyant, her every moment was a revelation of perfect physical health. Yet now she is pallid and haggard, and her superabundant vitality has given place to a strange dullness and lassitude. What has caused this change? Functional irregularities, which can be cured by Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," a remedy to which thousands of women to-day owe their lives. All druggists.

THE WESTERN SETTLER'S CHOSEN SPECIFIC.

With every advance of emigration into the far West, a new demand is created for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Newly-peopled regions are frequently less salubrious than older-settled localities, on account of the miasma which rises from recently-cleared land, particularly along the banks of rivers that are subject to freshets. The agricultural or mining emigrant soon learns, when he does not already know, that the Bitters afford the only sure protection against malaria, and those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, to which climate changes, exposure and unaccustomed or unhealthy water or diet subject him. Consequently, he places an estimate upon this great household specific and preventive commensurate with its intrinsic merits, and is careful to keep on hand a restorative and promoter of health so implicitly to be relied upon in time of need.

An Omaha real estate agent, says an exchange, was attacked by three footpads recently. He killed one and forced the other two to buy a thirty days' option on town lots.

"FIRE-PROOF PAPER MAY BE MADE,"

says a scientific exchange, from a pulp, consisting of one part vegetable fibre, two parts asbestos, one-tenth part borax, and one-fifth part alum." It is a pity that such facts as the one following cannot be written, printed or otherwise preserved, upon some sort of indestructible paper. "My wife suffered seven years and was bed ridden, too," said W. E. Huestis, of Emporia, Kansas, "a number of physicians failed to help her. Dr. Pierce's 'Golden Medical Discovery' cured her." All druggists sell this remedy. Everybody ought to keep it. It only needs a trial.

A critic, Mary Ann, is a party who reads your book, your story, or your poem, and then kindly sits down and tells you how he would have written it if he had been you.

THE SPECIAL OFFER

of The Youth's Companion, which we have published, includes the admirable Double Holiday Numbers for Thanksgiving and Christmas, with colored covers and full-page pictures, twenty pages each. These, with the other weekly issues to January 1, 1888, will be sent free to all new subscribers who send $1.75 for a year's subscription to January, 1889. The Companion has been greatly enlarged, is finely illustrated, and no other weekly literary paper gives so much for so low a price.

It's nachul dat de higher we gits in dis life de mo' trouble we has. De taller de tree grows de mo' it's shuck by de win'.

"Brown's Bronchial Troches" have a direct influence on the inflamed parts, giving relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat troubles to which Singers and Public Speakers are liable. *Sold only in boxes.*

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

BATTLE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE.

Parties visiting San Francisco should visit the great Panorama of Missionary Ridge, a realistic picture well worth seeing.

HEALD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Young men residing in the country, who have arrived at the age when existence should be sustained by their own efforts, are frequently at a loss for some remunerative occupation. There is in San Francisco an institution which offers unbounded facilities for all in search of employment. Reference is made to Heald's Business College, 24 Post street, San Francisco, where, for a moderate sum of money, a thorough commercial education can be obtained. The great advantage which this establishment provides is its extreme practicability. The student becomes a bona-fide merchant, and is made thoroughly familiar with all the minutest details appertaining to affairs in the mercantile world. In addition to bookkeeping, penmanship is taught with a thorough review of the English branches. They also teach shorthand and type-writing, and have recently adopted a new system in stenography containing less than 50 signs and characters, while the old systems in general use have 1,500. It is no wonder students become disgusted, and give up the study, when confronted with such a mass of hieroglyphics to master before commencing to write. They make good manuscript reporters before the student has learned the characters of either Pitman, Marsh or Munson.

Everything pertaining to a business education, including shorthand, type-writing and telegraphy, is taught for the sum of $75.00 for a six-months' course.

In this connection attention is also directed to the School of Practical, Civil, Mechanical and Mining Engineering, Surveying, Architecture, Drawing and Assaying of Prof. A. Vander Naillen. This is a practical and valuable course of instruction in most important branches, and Vander Naillen's long experience in conducting this special school enables him to produce most satisfactory results. He has recently secured commodious quarters in the new Bancroft Building, on Market street. See his ad. in this paper.

Teacher—What is the difference, Tommy, between a German and a Dutchman? Tommy—One has got money and the other hain't.

A perfect specific—Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

All advice about how to spend money and how to keep it is thrown away on the person who does not know how to get it.

IF SUFFERERS FROM CONSUMPTION,

Scrofula, Bronchitis and General Debility will try **Scott's Emulsion** of Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, they will find immediate relief and permanate benefit. The Medical Profession universally declare it a remedy of the greatest value and very palatable. Read: "I have used Scott's Emulsion in several cases of Scrofula and Debility in Children. Results most gratifying. My little patients take it with pleasure,"—W. A. Hulbert, M. D., Salisbury, Ill.

Progress Restaurant and Saloon, 327 and 329 Bush street, S. F. Best meals, lowest price. Wieland's beer, fine wines and liquors. Jos. Straub, Prop.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

If afflicted with Sore Eyes, use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is agreeable to use. It is not a liquid or a snuff. 50 cts.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.

BABY'S SKIN & SCALP CLEANSED PURIFIED AND BEAUTIFIED BY CUTICURA.

For cleansing, purifying and beautifying the skin of children and infants and curing torturing, disfiguring, itching, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to old age, the Cuticura Remedies are infallible.

Cuticura, the great Skin Cure, and Cuticura Soap, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, prepared from it, externally, and Cuticura Resolvent, the new Blood Purifier, internally, invariably succeed when all other remedies and the best physicians fail.

Cuticura Remedies are absolutely pure, and the only infallible skin beautifiers and blood purifiers, free from poisonous ingredients.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50c.; Soap, 25c.; Resolvent, $1. Prepared by the Potter Drug and Chemical Co., Boston, Mass.

☞ Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

BABY'S Skin and Scalp preserved and beautified by Cuticura Medicated Soap.

$5 To $8 a Day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE. Lines not under the horses feet. Write Brewster's Safety Rein Holder Co., Holly, Mich.

FULL WEIGHT PURE

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

MOST PERFECT MADE

Its superior excellence proven in millions of homes for more than a quarter of a century. It is used by the United States Government. Indorsed by the heads of the Great Universities as the Strongest, Purest and Most Healthful. Dr. Price's the only Baking Powder that does not contain Ammonia, Lime or Alum. Sold only in Cans.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK, CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CATARRH

It is wonderful how quickly Ely's Cream Balm has helped and cured me. For a week at a time I could not see. I suffered from acute inflammation in the nose and head.—Mrs. Georgie S. Judson, Hartford, Conn.

ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES COLD IN HEAD, CATARRH, ROSE-COLD, HAY-FEVER, DEAFNESS, HEADACHE. PRICE 50 CENTS. EASY TO USE. ELY BRO'S, OWEGO, N.Y. U.S.A.

HAY-FEVER

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C. MULHOLLAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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CALICO PRINTING.

The Madder Style of Applying the Colors to the Cloth.

The first operation connected with the printing of cloth is the removal of the surface hairs or minute threads which communicate a fibrous down or nap to the surface of the cloth, and if allowed to remain, would interfere with the uniform application of the colors. The surface down is got rid of by the process of singeing, during which the cloth is drawn over a red-hot iron or copper bar, or plate, or through a series of gas jets. When well singed the cloth undergoes the process of bleaching, and is thereafter calendered. There are several modes of applying the colors to cloth, only one of which, termed the madder style, we have space to describe.

The madder style is that in which a certain fixing agent or mordant is printed on the cloth, which is then introduced into the coloring matter, in a dye-vat, when the mordant, having an attraction alike for the fiber of the cloth and for the coloring matter, acts the part of glue or paste, and cements the color to the cloth. Originally, madder was the only coloring substance employed in this style; but now-a-days by far the greater number of dye-stuffs, vegetable and animal, including cochineal, logwood, etc., are attached to cloth in this manner. The fixing agents or mordants generally employed are different strengths of red liquor (acetate of alumina), iron liquor (acetate of iron), and mixtures of these. These are thickened with wheat-starch, potato flour, roasted starch or dextrine, and gum-arabic, so that the mordant may not run when it is placed on the cloth by the pattern-block or by the printing machine. After the mordant has been imprinted on the cloth, the latter is hung in a warm, airy room, where it can easily dry, but where it is at the same time surrounded by a moist atmosphere. The result is, that the mordant is decomposed, the acetic acid is evolved, and the alumina or iron is left attached to the fiber of the cloth in the state of an insoluble subsalt, which can not be dissolved by water.

As some of the mordant is still left in its original soluble condition, it is necessary to wash the cloth free from this, else, during the dyeing operation, the soluble part of the mordant would run on to those parts of the cloth not intended to be colored, and thus produce a blotted appearance. To obviate this, the cloth, having undergone the process of drying and ageing, is then introduced into a vat containing water, through which is diffused some cow dung, dung substitute—a preparation of bone ash, sulphuric acid, carbonate of soda and glue—or bran. The result of this process of dunging is the removal of the soluble part of the mordant, as also the starch or thickening agent, leaving the decomposed or insoluble mordant adhering to the fiber. The terms dung-fixing, substitute-fixing and bran-fixing have reference to the employment of one or other of these agents at this stage of the operation. When the cloth has been well washed from the dunging, it is introduced into the vat or dye-beck containing the coloring matter. The whole is heated by steam pipes, and the cloth being placed on a sparred reel kept in motion, is repeatedly wound out of the vat, and returned thereto. The result is, that wherever the mordant adhered to the cloth the coloring matter is attached thereto, and little or no trace of color adheres to the unmordanted parts.

The last operation is the *clearing or brightening*, during which the colored cloth is introduced into warm baths of water containing soda, or for the more delicate tints, bran, and is thereafter acted on by weak acid solutions. The object is to clear the colors, and at the same time to confer upon them the property of resisting the fading action of the air and sun for a much longer time. The different shades of color which can be obtained from the same madder beck or vat, with different mordants, is very numerous, and includes reds, lilacs, purples, chocolates and blacks. Thus, when a weak solution of red liquor (acetate of alumina) is employed as the mordant, a light-red tint is produced; with a stronger amminous mordant, a deep red is formed on the cloth; with a more or less dilute solution of iron liquor (acetate of iron), the cloth is colored lilac, violet or purple; with a strong solution of iron liquor, black is obtained. Indeed, the same piece of cloth stamped in different places with the various strengths of aluminous and iron mordants, and mixtures of these, and immersed in the madder bath, will be obtained dyed with all the shades mentioned; and in this manner many of the beautiful variagated colored dresses and handkerchiefs are prepared for market.—*Ohio Farmer.*

Twelve Rules for Schools.

In school work we should require, first, a comfortable temperature, and especially let the feet be kept warm and dry; second, good ventilation; third, loose clothing; fourth, erect posture; fifth, little study before breakfast, or directly after a hearty meal, none at all in twilight or late at night; sixth, great caution about study after recovery from fevers; seventh, light abundant but not dazzling; eighth, sun not shining on the desk, or on objects in front of the pupil; ninth, light coming from the left hand or left and rear; under some circumstances from in front (no light from the right of the pupil permitted;) tenth, the book held at right angles to the line of the light, or nearly so; eleventh, frequent rest by looking up; twelfth, distance of book from eye about fifteen inches.—*Dr. Lincoln, in Sanitarium.*

GRAND SNAKE ROAST.

An Able-Bodied Yarn Coming All the Way from the Pacific Coast.

"I was reading something in your paper about snakes the other day," said J. D. Andrews, an Oregon pioneer. "Let me tell you of a peculiar experience I had with snakes. I have a farm on the Mollalla, a few miles from Oregon City, near an oblong, rock-covered hill, called Rattlesnake Hill, which for years has just been swarming with them. In the spring, when the weather gets warm, rattlesnakes come out of the ledges and drift down on the creek bottoms, becoming very troublesome. My farm being only three miles away, these reptiles become each year more and more troublesome, endangering especially the lives of my children, who, despite all I could do, would persist in going about barefooted.

"Well, a year ago last spring they swarmed into my wheat-field so thickly that I couldn't cut it when it was ripe. This may sound odd to you, but it is a fact. But I got some of my neighbors to help me, and I plowed several furrows around the field, and then laid hair ropes around it and set fire to the wheat. Well, of all the sizzing and frying and strange squawks and noises you ever heard, we had them there. Such a lot of rattling and leaping up and displaying forked tongues, I don't think anybody ever before saw. Of course, they ran from the fire, but the hair rope on the further side turned them, until we had a complete circle of fire around them.

"Well, when the wheat was burned off there were thousands of dead rattlesnakes. They were thicker in the middle of the field than anywhere else, and were twisted and tied together in knots and bunches almost as tight as a barrel. I guess we must have made a clean sweep of them that time, for they have never put in an appearance there since."—*San Francisco Examiner.*

ANDY JACKSON'S HOME.

A Visitor's Account of a Call at the Hermitage.

Attention by Alfred, the old servant of General Jackson, is quite the same to all visitors at the Hermitage. His politeness on the arrival of visitors by its manner conveys the idea of compensation of favors. On an occasion he said: "Sit here in the hall till I open the windows." On entering the parlor he said, not loquaciously, but with an interest which repetition does not lessen: "That's General Jackson's picture, painted when he was President by Mr. Earle." Then he called attention to another by Healy four days before the General died.

"All this furniture was his and sits just where he left it. That's the last cup and saucer used by the General; this is his snuff-box. They didn't use snuff then as now, but put a little of it in the nose. That's his pipe. The General usually smoked a cob pipe. Them was his goose quills—pens and inks, you know. Here are some Injin tools. I suppose the head chief gave them to the General after peace was made.

"That's General Coffee," resumed Alfred, pointing to a portrait. "That's his adopted son. I hope to bury him," meaning he helped to bury him. "I was forty-one when the General died; was born and brought up here. He bought my wife in '32 to wait on him an' old mistiss."

There are several rare pieces of furniture in the building. A sideboard is one of the most elaborate to be found. The hall paper is of French design and antiquely historical. A Bible is well preserved, printed MDXCIII., in Tubingal. Of the five hundred acres in the farm, there are one hundred in large forest trees in front of the residence, half as much woodland besides, and a fourth as much in garden lots and roads.—*Nashville American.*

WANTED TO SMOKE.

The Strange Request a Sturdy Centenarian Made of a Friendly King.

When King Frederick William IV. of Prussia visited the Rhine provinces in 1843 he stopped some hours at Wesel, in which strongly-fortified town, as the millitary commander of the post informed him, the oldest man in the monarchy was then living. The King went to see the oldest of his subjects and found him a hale and still hearty veteran of one hundred and six, comfortably seated in an old arm-chair, enjoying his inseparable companion—a short pipe. On the approach of the King he rose and advanced a few steps, but the King made him sit down, and conversed quite freely with him, the pipe, however, not leaving the old man's lips a moment. On parting the King asked him if he had any wish that he could gratify. "No, your Majesty," was the reply, "I thank you; I have every thing I need in this world." "Have you, indeed? Just think a moment; we mortals generally have some wish or other." "Well, sire, on second thought I might ask a favor. My physician insists upon my taking a walk every day on the ramparts. Every time I pass in front of the powder magazine the sentry hails me from a distance, crying out 'Take the pipe out of your mouth,' and as I can advance but slowly my pipe goes out every time. Now, if your Majesty will be gracious enough to give the order that the sentry shall let me smoke my pipe in peace the whole of the way I shall esteem it the greatest boon of my remaining days." The order was given and the old man enjoyed the privilege for upward of two years, dying with his pipe in his mouth.—*Paris American Register.*

SCHOOL AND CHURCH.

—Evangelican clergymen say the best fire escape is a correct life.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

—The difference between religion and irreligion is a difference of principles and of conduct. Compare a godly household with a godless, and answer the argument if you can.

—The Louisville high school has opened a post-graduate course for young women in type-writing and stenography. It will strike a great many people that this is more sensible than German and drawing.

—How easily some of the active members take cold! After being warmed in a good prayer-meeting they afterward sit down in a draft of worldly conversation, and before they know it they are chilled through.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—The disestablishment of the Roman Catholic State Church at Pondicherry is now an accomplished fact, and the ecclesiastical affairs of the ancient capital of French India will henceforth be administered by a foreign missionary society, independent of local control and free of cost to the Government.—*Chicago Advance.*

—Rev. and Mrs. William H. Gulick, who have for some years been missionaries of the American Board in Spain, are attempting, with the approval of the Prudential Committee, to raise $100,000 for the school for higher education of girls at San Sebastian, of which they have for some time had charge.—*United Presbyterian.*

—The Bureau of Catholic Indian Missions has issued a tabular statement of Catholic schools among the Indians. There are twenty day and thirty-five boarding-schools, with 2,190 boarding pupils and 870 day pupils. For these 3,060 scholars the Government allows $231,880, besides $40,000 for subsistence, clothing, etc.—*N. Y. Independent.*

—It is said that in the first ages of Christianity Satan sought to destroy the church by persecution and failed, but that when he joined the church and patronized it with worldly power and prosperity, he succeeded in well-nigh smothering the life out of it. It looks much as though he had succeeded in retaining his membership in some of the churches of the nineteenth century.—*Words and Weapons.*

—Dr. Mary Taylor Bissell, sister of the president of Vassar, who is in charge of the girls' gymnasium in New York City, is interested in the project of a college of physical training for girls. Whenever the college is ready to receive pupils they will be measured on entering, and an average gain of two and a half inches about the chest, five inches about the waist, one and a half inches about the arm and an inch above the forearm is what is looked forward to as the desirable result of the first year's bodily training and exercise of the typical slim girl of seventeen.

LOVE'S YOUNG DREAM.

Soft Gurglings of a Couple Whose Spooney Traits Were Well Developed.

I am a married man, and was, I do not blush to say, spooney enough myself in the days of my courtship; but I am gratified to remember that there were limitations to my weakness in the spooney direction, and there were none in the case of the young couple near whom I sat in Central Park the other night. They didn't know I was there, but their rapture was too deep for them to care if they had known. She was pretty enough to make it tantalizing to see her embraced by the glorified youth who sat by her side. With a beatific expression he gurgled out:

"Who's sweet?"

Her pretty hand caressed his downy cheek gently as she sweetly replied:

"My Willie."

"Who's my pet?"

"I?" she asked.

"My little girly! Need you ask?"

"I'm *so* glad, Willy!"

"And you love me just a teeny bit?"

"A 'teeny bit'—now, Willy!"

"More than that, then?"

"A billion, trillion times more!"

"No!"

"Yes, *indeed, indeed!*"

"What makes you love me?"

"Oh, because you're so—so—so—*sweet!*"

"You dear, *sweet*, little birdie!"

"You precious, *precious* old boy!"

"Precious to whom?"

"To *me!*"

"Ever and ever so precious?"

"Yes, *indeed*, ever and *ever* and *ever* so sweet and precious!"

"Oh, no, I'm not; I'm awfully wicked."

"No, you're *not!*"

"Yes, I am, too. Just as *mean* and *bad* and"—

"No, you're *not!*"

"Oh, but I just *am;* I'm too horrid"—

"Now, Willie, I'll cry *hard* if you go on talking so about the sweetest old boy in all this world!"

"*Am* I sweet?"

"*Sweet?* You're *just* as sweet as you *can* be."

"But no one loves *me?*"

"Yes, they *do!*"

"Who?"

"You *know!*"

"No, I *don't*."

"*I* do!"

"*Ever* so much?"

"*Bushels!*"—*Tid-Bits.*

—Wet, muddy feet and legs are fully as injurious to the lower orders of animal life as they are to men. Instinct teaches the animal in a state of nature to avoid such unwholesome exposures, but man has obliged them to grovel in such miserable places and is therefore responsible for the results.—*St. Louis Republican.*

BILL NYE TAKES A HAND.

He Wrestles with the Shakespeare-Bacon Problem.

RUSTING that it will not in any way impair the sale of Mr. Donnelly's book, I desire to offer here a few words in favor of the theory that William Shakespeare wrote his own works and thought his own thinks. The time has fully arrived when we humorists ought to stand by each other.

William Shakespeare knew all the time that he was a great man and that some day he would write pieces to speak. He left Stratford at the age of 21 and went to London, where he attracted very little attention, for he belonged to the yeomanry, being a kind of dramatic Horace Greeley, both in the matter of clothes and penmanship. Thus it would seem that while Sir Francis Bacon was attending a business college and getting himself familiar with the whole arm movement, so as to be able to write a free, cryptogamous hand, poor W. Shakespeare was slowly thinking the hair off his head, while ever and anon he would bring out his writing materials and his bright, ready tongue and write a sonnet on an empty stomach.

Shakespeare did not want his plays published. He wanted to keep them out of the press in order to prevent their use at spelling schools in the hands of unskilled artists, and so there was a long period of time during which the papers could not get hold of them for publication.

During this time Francis Bacon was in public life. He and Shakespeare had nothing in common. Both were great men, but Bacon's sphere was different from Shakespeare's. While Bacon was in the senate, living high and courting investigation, Shakespeare had to stuff three large pillows into his pantaloons and play Falstaff at one night stands.

Is it likely that Bacon, breathing the perfumed air of the Capitol and chucking the treasury girls under the chin ever and anon, hungered for the false joys of the underpaid and underscored dramatist? Scarcely!

That is one reason why I prefer to take the side of Shakespeare rather than the side of Bacon.

I know that Shakespeare has been severely criticised by the press for leaving his family at Stratford while he himself lived in London, only visiting home occasionally, but I am convinced that he found they could live cheaper in that way. Help in the house was very high at that time in London, and the intelligence offices were doing a very large business without giving very much intelligence. Friends of his told him that it was not only impossible to get enough help in London, but that there was hardly enough servants to prevent a panic in the employment bureau. Several offices were in fact compelled to shut down for a half day at a time, one using the limited stock in the forenoon and the other in the afternoon.

SHAKESPEARE REACHES LONDON.

Shakespeare was a perfect gentleman, having been made so by the Herald's college, which invested his father with coat armor. This coat armor made a gentleman of the elder Shakespeare, and as William's mother was already a gentleman under the code, William became one also both on his father's and on his mother's side. Of course all this is mere detail and is dull and uninteresting, but I refer to it to show that those who have read things in Shakespeare's works that they did not like, and who therefore say that he was no gentleman, do the great bard an injustice.

I do not say that Shakespeare was the author of his own works, and it would not look well in me to set up my opinion in opposition to that of scholars, experts and savants who have had more advantages than I have, for I would never take advantage of any one; but I say that somewhere the impression has crept into the papers that he was a pretty good little play writer, and I am glad that Mr. Childs has had a testimonial made and sent over to England that will show an appreciation, at least, of his ability to keep before the people.

It will be noticed by an alert and keen scented litterateur that I have carefully avoided treading on the tail of Mr. Donnelly's cipher. Being rather a poor mathematician anyway, I will not introduce the cipher at this time, but I will say that although the whole thing happened about three hundred years ago, and has now nearly passed out of my mind, to the best of my recollection Shakespeare, though he was the son of a buckwheater, and though he married his wife with a poetic license, and though he left his family at Stratford rather than take them to live in a London flat, wrote the most of his plays with the assistance of an expurgator who was out of the city most all of the time.

I cannot show Shakespeare's ready wit better at this time than by telling of his first appearance on the stage as I remember it. He came quietly before the footlights with a roll of carpet under one arm and a tack hammer under the other. In those days it was customary to nail down stage carpets, and while doing so "Shake," as we all called him then, knocked the nail off his left thumb, whereupon he received an ovation from the audience. Some men would have been rattled and would have "called up," as we say, but Shakespeare was always ready to please his friends or respond to an encore, so putting his right thumb up against a large painted rock in a mountain scene, he obliged by knocking off the other thumb nail.

Shakespeare was one of the few Englishmen who never visited this country for two weeks for the purpose of writing an eight pound book on his impressions of America.—Bill Nye in New York World.

Wasted Sweetness.

Miss Clara—And so your engagement with Mr. Featherly is at an end, Ethel?

Miss Ethel—Yes, for evermore.

Miss Clara—Will you return the presents he gave you?

Miss Ethel—No, I cannot do that. He never gave me anything but caramels and ice cream.—New York Sun.

What the Book Says.

Amateur Actress (rehearsing)—You must not say "exit" when you retire from the stage, Mr. Sissy.

Amateur Actor (triumphantly showing her the book)—That's what the book says, Miss Gnshington.

Amateur Actress (convinced)—Why, so it does!—The Epoch.

SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

—Nine new comets were observed during the year 1886.

—The petroleum refiners of the United States consume about 9,000,000 pounds of sulphuric acid per month.

—Two hundred and fifty-five meteorological stations are now maintained in Russia, exclusive of the large observatories.

—An Australian mineral called maldonite has been found to consist of an alloy of gold and bismuth, containing sixty-four per cent. of the former metal.

—The English co-operatives have a bank whose transactions amount to $80,000,000 a year. Their 900,000 members receive an annual profit of $15,000,000. Their profits during the past twenty-four years have been $50,000,000.—*Washington Craftsman.*

—According to geological computations the minimum age of the earth since the formations of the primitive soils is 21,000,000 years—6,700,000 years for the primordial formations, 6,400,000 years for the primary age, 2,300,000 years for the secondary age, and 460,000 years for the tertiary age, and 100,000 since the appearance of man upon the globe.

—The *Jewelers' Journal* says: "There has never been a time in the history of the American watch trade when the business was of such vast proportions as now. All the larger factories that have run all summer, as well as those that shut down for a short interval, are behind orders at the present time, with the prospect of the largest holiday demand ever known before them."

—The manufacture of corsets is becoming a most important industry in Wurtemberg, about 10,000 people being now engaged in the trade. Large quantities of woven corsets are exported to Brazil, La Plata, England and the United States. The amount sent to the last named country is, however, less now than previously, as the United States have also begun to manufacture this article.

—The British Iron Trade Association has issued its half-yearly statistics of the production and stocks of pig iron, and the production of Bessemer steel ingots and rails. As compared with the corresponding six months of 1886, the make of steel ingots shows an increase of 202,217, and the make of steel rails an increase of 75,856 tons. The production of pig iron increased 131,341 tons. The increase of stocks of pig iron as compared with the same period has been 73,165 tons.—*Public Opinion.*

—It seems that dynamite which has been exploded in blasting out rocks sometimes leaves an explosive residue which renders it dangerous to break up the smaller masses with the sledge-hammer. In Brazil, where this residue has caused several serious explosions in mines, it is supposed that nitro-glycerine exudes from the dynamite before or at the time it is fired, and remains at the bottom of the drill-hole, unexploded, until struck by the sledge-hammer when the miners are breaking up the rock. Whatever the true explanation may be, the subject is well worthy of investigation by the manufacturers of dynamite.—*N. Y. Ledger.*

—The discovery of a new gas is a rare and important event to chemists. Such a discovery has been announced in Germany by Dr. Theodore Curtius, who has succeeded in preparing the long-sought hydride of nitrogen amidogen, diamide or hydrazine, as it is variously called. This remarkable body, which has hitherto baffled all attempts at isolation, is now shown to be a gas, perfectly stable up to a very high temperature, of a peculiar odor, differing from that of ammonia, exceedingly soluble in water, and of basic properties. In composition it is nearly identical with ammonia, both being compounds of nitrogen and hydrogen.—*Boston Budget.*

LIFE-SAVING SERVICE.

Importance and Extent of This Branch of Government Work.

From time to time throughout the year the daily press gives an account of a shipwreck, and in most cases this account includes a more or less detailed history of the efforts of the crew of some life-saving station to rescue from the angry sea the imperiled passengers and sailors. These stories are read and soon forgotten except by the few who took part in the struggle, or possibly by some writer of romance who finds in them the best possible material for his work. But when these brief histories are brought together, as has been done for the year ending June 30, 1886, in the annual report of the Life-Saving Service Bureau of the Treasury Department, it forms a volume of over 500 pages, which gives one a realizing sense of the importance and extent of this branch of Government work.

The United States Life-saving Service includes 211 stations, of which 165 are on the Atlantic Coast, 38 on the Lakes, 7 on the Pacific coast, and one at the Falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, Ky. These stations had to do with 322 disasters to documented vessels during the year, involving property valued at $6,502,135, and 2,726 lives. Of the lives 2,699 were saved and 27 lost; of the property $5,073,078 was saved and $1,429,057 lost.

The total expenditure for the service during the year, including salaries of officers and clerks in the central office, was a little over $870,000. It is a large sum, but one which is extremely well invested in view of the results obtained, and we believe there is no bureau which is more carefully and economically managed or which is more deserving of public approval and support.—*Sanitary Engineer.*

UNCLE SAM'S ARMY.

What Is Required of Young Men Desirous of Enlisting in It.

"Then what few men are out of employment and want to go into Uncle Sam's service are most of them not up to the standard," said Lieutenant Cusick, who is in charge of the recruiting office recently moved to Portland from Pittsburgh, Penn. It is the first opened in Maine for a great many years, perhaps the first since the days of the war. The Lieutenant continued:

"The United States army wants 1,500 men at once to bring its strength up to the 25,000 required by the act of Congress. So far we have had but 21 applications in Portland, and only three of them have been acceptable. Of the other 19 there was one 'out' or another that compelled us to reject them. Fully two-thirds of them had defective eyes. One eye was not so good as the other. In the army a man must have good eyes that he may become a good marksman, and that he may be able to distinguish different objects. One eye should be as good as the other so that in case of temporary injury to an eye the efficiency of the soldier may not be impaired. Dissipated habits, too much rum and tobacco, are common causes of these weaknesses of the eyes. In many cases defects of vision have been produced by blows.

"Then in chest measurements and weight we find frequent reasons for rejecting applicants, especially in the fall of the year. The hard work of summer reduces the weight and the girth of the chest. We have a regular system of measurements, and it will not do to depart from a standard in a single particular. For the infantry service we take none below 5 feet 4 inches in height, and none over 6 feet 3 inches. For the cavalry 5 feet 4 inches to 5 feet 10 inches are the limits. We don't have any tall cavalrymen because they are liable to get too heavy. Light, tough men are wanted for the service. Now for the shortest infantrymen, 5 feet 4 inches, we require that he shall have a weight of 128 pounds, a chest measurement of 34 inches, with the ability to expand his chest 2 inches by drawing in a full breath. Then these requirements of weight and chest measurement are higher for taller men. A man 5 feet 8 inches tall must weigh 141 pounds at least, measure 34½ around the chest, and have a chest expansion of 2½ inches; for 5 feet 10 inches the required minimum is 155 pounds for weight, 35½ inches chest and 2½ expansion; for 6 feet the weight is 169, the chest measurement 36½, expansion 2½. You see, it does not necessarily follow that a man must be an athlete to join the army, as the tables to which the professors of physical culture train their pupils to have a standard of chest measurement somewhere near 40 inches for a man 6 feet tall. But we want good average, well-built and healthy men, without any defects physically. So far we have secured three out of every twenty applicants. But I don't think this small proportion is any sign that the vigor of the youth of Maine is departing. For many reasons the men who apply are not fair samples.

"Are the inducements offered by the service such as to attract the most ambitious young men?" asked the reporter.

"Well, you can judge for yourself. The soldier gets $13 a month with his board and clothes. He enlists for five years, and must stay in the service till his term expires, unless he can get the Secretary of War to allow his discharge. By good behavior he gets an increase of $1 a month during the third year of service, $2 during the fourth and $3 during the fifth. If he is promoted he gets further additions to his pay. He may become a corporal, a sergeant, a quartermaster-sergeant, a quartermaster or a commissary; he may even go higher, and by passing an examination before a board of officers get certified for an examination at Fort Monroe, Va. If he passes at the fort he may then become a commissioned officer, starting as a Second Lieutenant.

"Do many avail themselves of the opportunity?"

"The young men who graduate at West Point have the first chance, and of late they have filled all the vacant commissions. Practically very few men rise in the army from the ranks to a commission. Adjutant-General Drum, however, is one who did. I am not a graduate of West point myself, but I served as an officer of volunteers during the war, and was then transferred to the regular army as a commissioned officer. So I had an opportunity better than falls to the young man who enters the army now in any other way than through West Point. Yet there are some promotions even now. The commissions of the army are also open to civilians, though this is not generally known. After the West point graduates have got places, and the promotions from the rank of non-commissioned officers have been made, any vacancies left (there are rarely any, however) are open to civilians who can pass the examinations required."—*Portland (Me.) Press.*

—The Paris *Figaro* says that if you want your children to have pretty teeth you must begin with the second dentition to press back with the finger every morning the teeth which have a tendency to project forward and to pull forward those which tend backward. As a wash—boil in a tumblerful of water a pinch of quassia wood with a pinch of pulverized cacao. It strengthens the gums and whitens the teeth without injuring the enamel which covers the bone. Wash the mouth after each meal with lukewarm boiled water.

TURKISH RECREATIONS.

How the Indolent Subjects of the Sultan Amuse Themselves.

The traits of a people may often be judged as correctly from their pleasures and recreations as from their history and serious conduct. In the freedom of the idle, pleasure-seeking hours, a people will betray whether they are imaginative or matter-of-fact, whether they are gentle or rough, whether they are sober or buoyant of spirit. It is usual to find that a people who dwell in rugged, inhospitable lands, in regions of storm and gloomy skies, prefer amusements which are hardy and active; while those who dwell in softer, sunnier climes enjoy themselves in milder recreations.

The old French chronicler, Froissart, observed, when in England, that the English "took their pleasures very sadly." The English, and especially the Scotch, dwelling as they do in a capricious climate, are noted for the ruggedness and hardihood of their sports. The buoyancy and gayety of the French character, on the other hand, are strikingly reflected in the lightness and sparkle which appear in all their favorite pastimes.

The recreations of Oriental peoples are more interesting, because less familiar to us, than those of the Western peoples, and afford quite as reliable a key to national character. A recent sojourner in Turkey has given a very entertaining account of the ways in which the subjects of the Sultan beguile their many idle hours. The Turks are an indolent people. The languor of their beautiful climate renders them prone to take the world easily, to have frequent holidays, and to enjoy pleasures which soothe rather than excite.

The principal public recreations of the Turks are three. One is, to witness the burlesque acting of a company of men, who do not use any stage for their performances, but issue forth from behind a simple screen. These players go about from place to place, erect their screen in the open air, and give their performances before the motley crowd of turbaned idlers who gather around them. Another favorite amusement is what the writer referred to calls the "Turkish Punch and Judy." This show, however, is given by means of shadows cast upon a white sheet. The effect of this is very weird and striking. The third public recreation is the gathering in the streets, or on the open spaces, to listen to the thrilling tales of the "meddahs," or professional story-tellers. The meddahs take the place, in Turkey, of lecturers in America. They relate the most exciting stories, with many emphatic gestures, contortions of the face and modulations of the voice. They sit in the middle of an attentive circle, and often rouse their hearers to a high pitch of breathless interest and excitement by their dramatic powers of narration.

The Turkish women are allowed to witness the burlesque acting, but they are forbidden to be present at the Punch and Judy shows, and at the story-telling of the meddahs. The women, moreover, are not permitted to attend the theaters and opera houses.

Like all Orientals, the Turks are very fond of music and of dancing. But their airs, musical instruments and dances are entirely different from those of Western Europe. They partake very much of the nature of the race as seen in other ways. The Turkish music, to Western ears, sounds soft, melodious and monotonous. The Turks, on the other hand, regard European music as too loud, boisterous and confused in sound. A choir, or an orchestra, in Turkey, all sing and play the air only.

The Turks like ceremony, and all their recreations are pursued in a sedate, quiet, ceremonious way. The musicians, dancers, story-tellers are ushered before and away from their audiences with flourishes and obeisances, and are rewarded with much solemnity of demeanor. There are very few recreations in Turkey in which men and women are allowed to take part in common. When both sexes witness the same performance, the women always sit in a group behind a screen or thick lattice, so that they can witness what is going forward without seeing or being seen by the men. But in this case, the best point from which to view the performance is accorded to the women.—*Youth's Companion.*

The Secret of Longevity.

A little way beyond the ancient church at Holderness is a brick residence, whose front is half hidden by one of those monster elms that are the pride of our Northern States, and beneath its shade I saw yesterday a man who is passing his ninety-fifth year sitting comfortably in a great arm-chair. My wife told me that his aunt had recently died, aged one hundred and five. Curious to know if there was any especial reason for such longevity, I made inquiries. "No," said my informant, "only they were almost always out of doors and lived a quiet life." Yet in that single sentence lay a greater philosophy than he dreamed of, a sounder precept than he knew. To keep out of doors and avoid worry is a maxim that, if followed, would close a majority of our hospitals, which, I regret to say, have a greater number of occupants with each succeeding year.—*American Magazine.*

—She—"What do you think of Signor Handorgani?" He—"I am convinced that he is a genuine Italian nobleman." She—"I am glad you think he is no imposter; but what gives you such confidence?" He—"When he was asked to play last night he felt all around the piano for the crank."—*Syracuse Republican.*

INYO INDEPENDENT.

County Official Paper.

C. Mulholland,
EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL

SATURDAY DEECMBER 31.....1887

The bill of Senator Stanford for refunding to the several states the amount collected under the direct tax laws of 1861 and 1865 should become a law without opposition. The taxes were paid to help the government in overcoming the rebellion. The National Treasury is now overflowing with money; the President and his cabinet appear to be driven to their wits end to know what to do with the amounts continually pouring into the Treasury. The whole amount to be returned is estimated at less than sixteen millions of dollars. The share of California would be $300,000. The money should be paid back; it is due to the States and the Nation is abundantly able to pay it.

The Mormons are making a desperate effort to have Utah admitted to the Union as a State. As citizens of a Territory the laws of Congress are enforced against them to compel them to give up the practice of polygamy, or to punish them if they persist in it. If admitted as a State the Mormons could make what laws they please in regard to polygamy. The men who practice unlimited sensuality and call it religion; who have perpetrated wholesale murder and called it an acceptable sacrifice; who regard their church organization as entitled to their allegiance in preference to the United States constitution and government, should never be entrusted with the government of a State. A State is not the land, but the people who live upon it; the Mormons would be the State of Utah.

NOVELTIES IN TRICK ARTICLES THAT DELIGHT THE JOKER.

Sleight of Hand Mysteries for the Boys—Tricks Which are Played Upon Smokers—Thrusting a Nail Through the Finger—The Wizards Pack.

"New tricks for the boys?" repeated a dealer in sleight-of-hand articles in reply to a reporter's inquiry; "I should say so. There's no end to them. There is a beautiful button-hole bouquet, for instance. After placing it in your coat button-hole you call the attention of a friend to its beauty and fragrance. Of course he will step forward and smell it, when to his astonishment a fine stream of water will be thrown in his face. Where the water comes from is a mystery, as you can have your hands at your side or behind you and not touch the bouquet in any manner. There is a little leaping monkey that is better than a surprise party for making fun and getting up an excitement. After it has been sitting quietly on the stand or table, and being admired by your unsuspecting friends, it will suddenly, and without warning, make a wild leap into the air and land under the table or in somebody's lap, creating a regular panic all around.

"That there is a cigar case that is one of the best practical jokes of the season. To all appearances it is an ordinary cigar case made in imitation of real leather. Ask your friend to have a cigar, at the same time handing him the case. As he attempts to open it an ugly-looking gorilla, six inches in height, suddenly pops up instead of the expected cigar. Another trick novelty in the cigar line consists of a light, strong metal shell, the size and shape and color of a cigar. It has a spiral spring concealed within, that may be released at the will of the operator by slightly pressing a trigger that is attached to the small end. One end of the spring is permanently fastened in the shell and the end, which is protected when released, has a dark cork attached to retain it in the shell. When the spring is released it will fly out from twelve to fifteen inches with a whirring, rattling noise, so quickly that while the person towards whom it is pointed can see something coming and hear it, he can not tell just what has happened until after he has seen it and made a lively effort to dodge it.

OTHER INTERESTING ARTICLES.

"A magic nail is another interesting little trick article. A common nail is shown, and, without a moment's hesitation, the performer forces it through his finger. The finger can be shown with the nail protruding from both sides. The illusion is so perfect that the spectators will be satisfied that the wound is a genuine one. The next instant the nail can be withdrawn for examination and the finger shown without a cut, scar or wound. In another trick you exhibit a neat and pretty windmill, which you blow with the greatest ease, remarking that the mill is enchanted and will only work at your command. Then hand it to any one with the request to try it. The moment he tries it he receives a startling salute, and finds lips, chin, nose and cheeks decorated with black or white, as the case may be. This has often been used with excellent effect by storekeepers who wish to get rid of loungers. It is placed on the counter or show-case, and most naturally some idle curiosity-seeker will pick it up and blow on it with a result that will cause him to retreat. A good trick is done with a card which you can change into a full-blown rose by simply transferring it from one hand to the other."

"What is new in trick cards?"

"The wizard's pack. This is a full pack, apparently the same as an ordinary pack, but with which wonderful and apparently impossible tricks can be performed. These are not done by legerdemain or sleight-of-hand. The secret is in the cards. Among these tricks are the following: A card may be drawn, shuffled in the pack and cut the first time; a card may be blown from the pack after having been drawn, returned, and shuffled; the two colors of a pack divided by one cut; the card discovered under a handkerchief; six persons may draw a card each, shuffle them and immediately after the performer at once produces them, pulling them rapidly out of the pack, one after the other; the performer may leave the the room and in his absence a card may be drawn, which he on his return at once picks out of the pack."—New York Mail and Express.

About midway between St. Petersburg and Moscow, Prince Putiatin has made the important archaeological discovery of an image of the constellation of Ursa Major engraved on a grindstone of the stone age. A similar discovery had already been made near Weimar in Germany.—Arkansaw Traveler.

There is no public land in the southern states, with the exception of some marshy tracts in Louisiana and Florida.

W ADVERTISEMENTS

Delinquent Notice

NEW COSO MINING COMPANY.

LOCATION OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF business, San Francisco, California.

Location of works, Darwin, Inyo county, California.

NOTICE.—There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of assessment No. 21, levied on the 19th day of October 1887, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

	No. Cert.	No. Shrs.	Am't.
J D Ruggles	4534	25	$ 2 50
J D Ruggles, Trustee	4533	475	47 50
John L Hunt, Trustee	4532	2,500	250 00
E L Campbell	4531	2,500	250 00
E Detrick, Trustee	4529	4,000	400 00
R. S. Williams, Trustee	4527	1,000	100 00
J D Ruggles, Trustee	4527	30,000	3000 00
T H Caswell	4506	500	50 00
H T Graves	525	500	50 00
H T Graves	4512	1,000	100 00
T H Caswell	4511	1,000	100 00
T H Caswell	4507	5,000	500 00
H T Graves	4506	5,000	500 00
H T Graves	4504	5	50
W H Y Cronise	4500	5	50
T H Caswell	4496	10	1 00
Fred Lux	4495	10	1 00
J L Hunt	4494	10	1 00

And in accordance with law, and an order of the Board of Directors, made on the 19th day of October, 1887, so many shares of each parcel of such stock, as may be necessary, will be sold at public auction, at the office of the New Coso Mining Company, 808 Montgomery street on MONDAY, the 26th day of December, 1887, at the hour of one o'clock p.m. of said day, to pay delinquent assessments thereon, together with the costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

JOHN L HUNT Secretary.

Office—808 Montgomery street, San Francisco California.

Richly REWARDED are those who read this and then act; they will find honorable employment that will not take them from their homes and families. The profits are large and sure for a little industrious person; many have made and are now making several hundred dollars a month. It's easy for anyone to make $5 and upwards per day, who is willing to work. Either sex, young or old; capital not needed; we start you. Everything new; no special ability required; you reader, can do it as well as any one. Write to us at once for full particulars, which we mail free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SALE.

813 acres of land within one mile of railroad. As fine land for fruit, vineyard, vegetables or alfalfa as there is in the State. All with perfect water right. Will cut up to suit purchasers.

520 acres two miles from railroad. 80 or 90 inches of water. A fine locality. Good stock range. 160 acres fine barley land.

A fine dairy ranch, consisting of 480 acres suitably located for market, with 150 head of cattle, 45 of them No. 1 dairy cows. Perfect titles to land and water. Improvements on all. Apply to

Grant & Crough,
Independence, Cal.

115 CLAY STREET. 117
SMITH'S STORE
The Best Place on the Coast to get Supplies. Wholesale prices to Consumers. Equality to all. No Humbug. No Tricks. A full List of Prices sent free on application.
CASH.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

FINAL HOMESTEAD PROOF.
H. A. No. 219.

LAND OFFICE AT INDEPENDENCE, CAL.,
Dec. 16th, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following-named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver at Independence, on Feb. 1st, 1887, viz: Ambrose W. H. Smith, for the S ½ of N W ¼, N ½ of S W ¼, Sec 18, Tp 12 S, R 35 E, M D M.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz: William S Morton, Alexander D. Gilbert, Julius Scroder and William G. Morton, all of Inyo County, Cal.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
a23-6t Register.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE COUNTY of Inyo, State of California.

In the matter of the estate of George W. Parish deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased, to the creditors of and all persons having claims against the said deceased to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice to the said Administratrix at the Law Office of John W. P. Laird, in the town of Independence, Inyo county, California, the same being the place for the transaction of the business of said estate, in said County of Inyo.

RUFUS M PARISH,
Administratrix of the estate of George W. Parish, deceased.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1887.

NOTICE TO SHEEP MEN.

Notice is hereby given to all persons engaged in the business of raising, grazing, herding and pasturing sheep in the County of Inyo, and who have not procured the license required by Ordinance No. 20 of the Board of Supervisors of said Inyo county, are liable to a fine of two hundred and fifty dollars, or imprisonment in the proportion of one day for each dollar of said fine, and that they will be proceeded against as provided in said Ordinance.

S. G. GREGG,
Tax-Collector.

Deep SEA WONDERS exist in thousands of forms, but are surpassed by the marvels of invention. Those who are in need of profitable work that can be done while living at home should at once send their address to Hallet and Co., Portland, Maine, and receive free full information how either sex, of all ages, can earn from 65 to $25 per day and upwards wherever they live. You are started free. Capital not required. Some have made over $50 in a single day. All succeed.

MARRIAGE GUIDE
200 PAGES, Illustrated, in Cloth and Gilt Binding, 50c. money or stamps. Same, paper cover, 25c. This Book contains ALL the curious, doubtful or inquisitive want to know. Full of very interesting and valuable information. HEALTH, BEAUTY and HAPPINESS are promoted by its advice—who may marry, who not, why; Medical Aid, when necessary, brought home to you. 50 Wonderful PEN PICTURES, in tones. Young or old, married or single, sick or well, should read. Sent sealed for 25c. WHITTIER, St. Louis, Mo. ADDRESS ALL ORDERS TO THE AND SEND WITH ORDER.

ORDINANCE NO. 19.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Inyo, State of California, do ordain as follows:

All persons doing business within the county of Inyo shall obtain licenses from the Tax Collector of said County as follows:

SEC. 1. Auctioneers are divided into two classes and must obtain licenses from the Tax Collector as follows:

First Class. Those whose average monthly sales amount to $2,500 and upward constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those whose average monthly sales are less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 2. Persons engaged in banking, loaning money at interest, or in buying or selling notes, bonds, or other evidences of indebtedness of private persons, or in buying or selling State County or City stocks, or other evidences of State, County or City indebtedness, or stocks, notes, bonds, or other evidence of indebtedness of incorporated companies, or in buying or selling gold dust, gold or silver bullion, or gold or silver coin, are divided into two classes and must pay licenses as follows:

First Class. Those doing business in the aggregate to the amount of $10,000 per quarter, or over, constitute the first class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

Second Class. Those doing business in any amount less than $10,000 per quarter constitute the second class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 3. From each proprietor of a billiard table not kept exclusively for family use, for each table, $5 per quarter; and for each bowling alley, $15 per quarter for each alley; but no licenses must be granted for a term of less than three months.

SEC. 4. For each exhibition for pay for a theatrical performance, a caravan or menagerie, or any collection of animals, circus or other acrobatic performance, $7. And for each show for pay of any figures, jugglers, necromancers, magicians, wire or rope dancing, and sleight of hand exhibitions, $5 for each performance. The provisions of this Section do not apply to exhibitions given for the benefit of churches, school, or other charitable entertainments, by any amateur dramatic association or literary society of the town or district in which such exhibition or entertainment is given.

SEC. 5. Each pawn broker must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 6. Each keeper of an intelligence office must pay a license of $10 per quarter.

SEC. 7. Every person who sells spirituous, malt or fermented liquors, or wine in quantities less than one gallon, must obtain a license therefor from the Tax-Collector and make the following payments:

First Class. Those making sales to the amount of $1,000 or more as a monthly average constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those making sales of less than $1000 per month constitute the second class and must pay a license of $25 per quarter.

SEC. 8. Every person who, at a fixed place of business sells any goods, wares or merchandise, wines or distilled liquors, drugs or medicines, jewelry or wares of precious metals, whether on commission or otherwise, except Agricultural or Horticultural productions, or the productions of any stock, dairy or poultry farm of this State, when sold by the producer thereof, and except such as are sold by auctioneers at public sale usual for such goods, is a peddler, and shall be licensed and all persons who keep horses or carriages for hire (except such as are used in the transportation of goods) must obtain from the Tax Collector, and for each branch of said business, license, and pay quarterly therefor an amount of money to be determined by the class in which such person is placed by the Tax Collector, such business to be classified and regulated by the amount of the average Monthly sales made or hiring done, and at the following rates:

First Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $2,500 or more shall constitute the first class and must pay a license of $50 per quarter.

Second Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring to the amount of $1,250 and less than $2,500 constitute the second class and must pay a license of $30 per quarter.

Third Class. Those who are estimated to make average monthly sales or hiring of less than $1,250 constitute the third class and must pay a license of $15 per quarter.

SEC. 9. The sales of liquors and wines by persons licensed under the preceding Section must not be in quantities of less than one gallon measure.

No license must be required of physicians, surgeons, apothecaries or chemists for any wines or spirituous liquors they may use in the preparation of medicines.

SEC. 10. Every traveling merchant, hawker, or peddler who carries a pack and vends goods, wares or merchandise other than the manufactures and productions of this State must pay for a license $20 per month, and every such traveling hawker, merchant or peddler who uses a wagon and one or more animals for the purpose of vending such goods, wares or merchandise of any kind must pay for a license $10 per month.

SEC. 2. Every person who keeps a stallion, jack or jull and who permits the same to be used for the purpose of propagation for the public must annually obtain a license therefor from the Tax Collector and pay therefor as follows:

First. Horses that are hired for the purpose of propagation by the season at $100 or more constitute the first class and require a license of $25.

Second. At $50 and less than $100 constitute the second class and require a license of $20.

Third. At $30 and less than $50 constitute the third and require a license of $15.

Fourth. At $15 and less than $30 constitute the fourth class and require a license of $5.

Fifth. At $15 and less than $25 constitute the fifth class and require a license of $10.

Sixth. At less than $15 constitute the sixth class and require a license of $10.

Seventh. For each jack, $10.

Eighth. For each bull, $10.

A fine for propagating without a license obtained from the Tax Collector under the provisions of this ordinance shall entitle the holder thereof to the right to go into any county of this State for the purpose of propagation without any further license or expense.

SEC. 11. Every person who commences or carries on in the County of Inyo any business, trade, profession, or calling for the transaction of which a license is required by any ordinance of the Board of Supervisors of said county without taking out the license prescribed by such ordinance is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $250 and unless said fine be paid shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail of said county until such fine is satisfied, such imprisonment not to exceed one day for each dollar of the fine.

SEC. 12. The Tax Collector shall have the collection of the licenses provided for in this ordinance, and it is hereby made his duty to collect the same and he may enforce the collection as provided by Section 3440 of the Political Code of California.

SEC. 13. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force on and after twenty days from its passage.

SEC. 14. This ordinance shall be published in the INYO INDEPENDENT, a newspaper printed and published in said county, at least two weeks.

The above ordinance was passed by the Board of Supervisors of Inyo county at a regular meeting of said Board held on the 4th day of December, 1887, by the following vote:

AYES: Harger, Robinson and Eldridge.
NOES: None.
ABSENT: P. H. MACK.

J. D. HARGER,
Chairman.
Attest: J. H. MACK,
Clerk.

Thos Crough. W. T. Grant

GRANT & CROUGH.
Real Estate & Mining Agency.
INDEPENDENCE - - - - CAL.

Searchers of Titles and Furnishers of Abstracts. After a business experience of twenty years in the county we are prepared to furnish all information of value to purchasers of real estate and mining properties. Reports furnished and all correspondence reliable and confidential. GRANT & CROUGH.

J. W. P. LAIRD, Attorney for the Firm.

IRWIN'S SALOON
Cor. Edwards and Market Streets,
Independence, Cal.

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY ARE RESPECTFULLY invited to call and inspect my establishment, which has been entirely rebuilt and furnished in a style second to none on this side of the mountains. A SPLENDID NEW BILLIARD TABLE provided for the amusement of patrons.

THE BAR
Is supplied with the most celebrated brands of pure Wines and Liquors and the Finest Havana Cigars.

JOHN C. IRWIN, Proprietor.
feb12 1

TAKE SIMMONS
LIVER REGULATOR
For all Diseases of the
Liver, Kidneys, Stomach and Spleen.

This purely vegetable preparation, now so celebrated as a Family Medicine, originated in the South in 1828. It acts gently on the Bowels and Kidneys and corrects the action of the Liver, and is, therefore, the best preparatory medicine, whatever the sickness may prove to be. In all common diseases it will, unassisted by any other medicine, effect a speedy cure.

The Regulator is safe to administer in any condition of the system, and under no circumstances can it do harm. It will invigorate like a glass of wine, but is no intoxicating beverage to lead to intemperance; will promote digestion, dissipate headache, and generally tone up the system. The dose is small, not unpleasant, and its virtues undoubted.

No loss of time, no interruption or stoppage of business while taking the Regulator.

Children complaining of Colic, Headache, or Sick Stomach, a teaspoonful or more will give relief.

If taken occasionally by patients exposed to MALARIA, will expel the poison and protect them from attack.

A PHYSICIAN'S OPINION.

I have been practicing medicine for twenty years, and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like Simmons Liver Regulator, promptly and effectively move the Liver to action, and at the same time aid (instead of weakening) the digestive and assimilative powers of the system. L. M. HINTON, M. D., Washington, Ark.

SEE THAT YOU GET THE GENUINE.

PREPARED BY
J. H. Zeilin & Co., Philadelphia, Pa

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NATHAN RHINE,
(Successor to Harris & Rhine,)
Merchant,
INDEPENDENCE
INYO CO., CAL.
Wholesale and Retail
....DEALER IN....
General Merchandise.

MY STOCK
Consisting of most every needful article, is well calculated to satisfy the wants of everybody; and, as in the past, it will be our aim in the future to retain the extensive patronage enjoyed heretofore.

NATHAN RHINE.
n25tf

BANKING AND EXCHANGE.

NATHAN RHINE
BANKER,
Independence, Cal
SELL EXCHANGE
—ON—
SAN FRANCISCO.
DRAW DIRECT
—ON—
NEW YORK,
LONDON, England,
MICHELIN, FRANKFURT-ON-THE-MAIN, Germany.

I AM PREPARED TO TRANSACT kinds
GENERAL BANKING
—AND—
Exchange Business.

Wechsel in beliebigen Summen auf Berlin und Frankfurt am Main. Deutsche Vollmachten gefertigt. Geldsendungen von und nach Deutschland besorgt.

AGENT FOR
Wells Fargo & Co's Express
MUTUAL
Life Insurance Co.
OF NEW YORK.
Capital - - - $55,000,000
LIVERPOOL
And LONDON and GLOBE
Insurance Company
Capital - - $21,000,000
NATHAN RHINE.

AGENTS WANTED for the MISSOURI STEAM Washer
Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.
JOHN C. EVANS, Stockton, Mo., writes: "I stand up and when I a washer even more hard labor and money in a home for the man any Washer and Mover that ever was put on any farm with less than $50 cents in collection. If you will set up any Instrument that will take as much labor off of men as this Washer takes off the women, and save as much money it does and not as more, I could sell one at every house. I wish I had to take the feather from under their wife and sales to pay for it."
JOHN K. DODGE, JR., jeweler, Nevada, Iowa, writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought of Stevenson. Well, it is the best machine ever invented by man. Sell. We have just as good testimony on Monday as on any other day. If you are short, you can not buy corn for grist."
I will ship a sample to show, desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. A thousand per cent the best washer in the world for saving labor, clothes and soap. Pays capital's agents big money. Write for particulars.
J. WORTH, 1715 Washington Avenue, St. Louis, Mo.

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For SELECT LIST OF 1000 NEWSPAPERS,
Will be sent FREE, on application.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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BREWERY,
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.,
Proprietors.

All the appliances and conveniences of First Class Brewery, including a beautiful grove for out-door parties.

Customers supplied on all points Of the C. & C. Railroad.

Send orders to
MUNZINGER, PHILLIPPAY & CO.
Bishop Creek, Cal.

A NEW DEAL!

BISHOP CREEK
Livery. Feed & Sale Stable.
JOHN CLARKE, Prop'r.

Horses are boarded by the day, week or month. Stock bought and sold.
Bishop Creek, Cal., Nov. 20, 1883.

Pioneer
Livery & Feed Stables.
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

Having returned and resumed the management of the above well known feed and livery stables, patrons can be assured of finding there the best of Boggy Teams, Saddle Horses, and

Livery Accommodations

in general. Also, Hay and Grain for sale by the pound or ton.

O. I. MAIRS, Proprietor.

Boot & Shoe Shop,
A. J. DAVIS, Prop'r.
Main Street, Independence.

Ladies' and Gents' Boots and Shoes Made to Order.
PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED.

Repairs promptly made at Reasonable Rates.

Fine Dress Boots for Gents' wear. Ladies' Slippers and Shoes in fashionable styles.
SEND IN YOUR ORDERS.

INDEPENDENCE
SHAVING SALOON.

Shaving, Hair Cutting, etc., done in the best manner.
WM. H. HUFF, Prop'r.

S. G. GREGG,
Sheriff and Tax Collector,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office next door to Methodist Church.

FRED BURKHRDT,
Watchmaker & Jeweler,
LONE PINE, CAL.

Time pieces of all descriptions repaired and regulated, satisfaction guaranteed. Jewelry made to order. Firearms repaired and loaded.
All orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to, at the most reasonable charges. At the old stand "Mechanics' Hall," Lone Pine.
FRED BURKHARDT.

BLACKSMITHING,
Horseshoeing, General Iron
—AND—
WAGON WORK.
PIONEER BLACKSMITH SHOP
INDEPENDENCE, CAL.
W. F. MATLACK.....PROPRIETOR.

Horseshoeing.....$2 50 for Cash.
For particulars, call and see
W. F. MATLACK.

P. W. FORBES,
District Attorney,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office in the Cartier building.

J. J. MOORE,
County Treasurer,
INYO CO., CAL.
Office at his residence.

A. R. CONKLIN,
Attorney-at-Law.
Independence, Cal.
Will practice in all the Courts of the States of California and Nevada.

W. H. GEORGE, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Bishop Creek, Cal.,
Offers his professional services to the people of Bishop Creek and vicinity. Office and residence opposite Andrew Clark's.

JOHN W. P. LAIRD,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Independence, Cal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. O. O. F.

REGULAR MEETINGS OF INYO Lodge, No. 301, I. O. O. F., are held at the Masonic Hall every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All members of the Order in good standing are invited to attend.

WELLES BARNES, N. G.
J. D. BLAIR, R. S.

TUTT'S PILLS
25 YEARS IN USE.
The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age.
SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.
Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and
CONSTIPATION.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They Increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.
GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of $1.
Office, 44 Murray St., New York.

BELL'S
Flouring Mills,
A. N. BELL, Prop.
TRY BELL'S
EXTRA PATENT ROLLER FLOUR.
Having added Patent Rolls and other Improvements to our Mills, I am now turning out Flour that is fully
Equal to the Best.
Corn, Oats and Barley Cracked on Short Notice.
A. N. BELL,
Independence, Cal.

INDEPENDENCE MARKET,
J. Roeper, Prop.
Keep constantly on hand the very choicest of all kinds of meats, including
Beef,
Mutton,
Pork,
Lard,
Sausage.
I make a specialty of furnishing meats by the quantity for the mines and outside camps.
Highest market price paid for beef cattle.
All meats will be sold at the lowest possible living rates.
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NORMAN HOUSE,
Independence, - - Cal.
New House.
New Furniture.
Low Rates.
Special attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests.
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FRUIT TREES
All Kinds of Fruit & Shade Trees.
—The Best Varieties Of—
Apples,
Pears,
Peaches
& Plums.
Three year old trees 25 cents apiece.
Call and Look Over My Stock.
AGENT FOR W. R. STRONG & CO.
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To those who want their advertising to pay, we can offer no better medium for thorough and effective work than the various sections of our Select Local List. GEO. P. ROWELL & CO.,
Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce Street, New York.

Railroad Time Table.

CARSON & COLORADO, R.

TAKING EFFECT

Thursday, 1st,

STATIONS.	From Mound House. No. 1.	To Mound House. No. 2.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Mound House	9:15 a. m	5.50 p. m.
Dayton	9:45 a. m.	5:10 p. m.
Wabuska	11:55 a. m	3:15 p. m.
Hawthorne	3:40 p. m.	11:40 a. m.
Luning	5:10 p. m.	9:50 a. m.
Sodа Springs	6:10 p. m.	9:10 a. m.
Belleville	7:45 p. m.	7:55 a m.
Candelaria	Ar. 8:20 p. m	Lv. 7:05 a. m.
	No. 3.	No. 4.
	Leave—	Arrives—
Belleville	7.45 a. m.	5:00 p. m.
Benton	11:25 a. m	1:15 p. m.
Bishop Creek	1:40 p. m.	11:20 p. m.
Alvord	2:30 p. m	10:10 a. m.
Independence	4:10 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Lone Pine	5:00 p. m.	7:40 a. m.
Keeler	5:40 p. m.	7:00 a. m.

Trains 1 and 2 run daily.
Train 3 runs Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Train 4 runs Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Passenger trains make close connection at Mound House with express trains of V. & T. R. R., which connect at Reno with east and west-bound trains of Central Pacific Railroad.

Connections:

AT HAWTHORNE with United States Stage Company's coaches for Aurora (26 miles); Bodie (37 miles); Lundy and Bridgeport.

AT LUNING (125 miles from Mound House) with Gilmer, Salisbury & Co's. tri weekly stages (leaving Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays) for Downeyville, Grantsville and Belmont.

AT CANDELARIA with U. S. Stage Co's. stages for Columbus (8 miles), Silver Peak, Montezuma, Alida Valley, Gold Mountain, etc.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

R. J. LAWS, Assistant Superintendent.

D. A. BENDER,
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

EDWARD CHENOT,
Independence, Cal.,
INVITES PUBLIC ATTENTION TO Extensive Stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
....Consisting of....
GROCERIES,
PROVISIONS
Tobacco, Cigars,
WINES AND LIQUORS
FLOUR & GRAIN
Together with an Assortment of
DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING
ETC., ETC
Buyers and consumers should not call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.
E. CHENOT.
Independence, Cal., March 29, 1884.
n476tf

THE GRAND SALOON,
LONE PINE, - CAL.,
RICHARDS & CASTRO
BILLIARD HALL AND PUBLIC RESORT. Offers to the public the finest quality of Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Friends and patrons generally are invited to call. n584md*

Sulphur & Borax Baths
AT SODA SPRINGS, NEVADA
On the line of the Carson & Colorado Railroad
These valuable Springs offer special
INDUCEMENT TO INVALIDS
THE WATER CONTAINS
SULPHUR, MAGNESIA AND BORAX.
And Is Very Strengthening and Cleansing
When used for bathing purposes.
THE BATH HOUSES HAVE BEEN REBUILT,
—And a large—
SWIMMING : BATH
Added, where those wishing to do so can take an invigorating plunge.
Excellent Accommodations,
—AND—
Board by the Day, Week, or the Month
MARTIN BRAZZANOVICH, Prop.

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INYO INDEPENDENT.

INDEPENDENCE, CAL.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31 . .....1887.

MARRIED.

JIGGENS—FLOWERS—At Independence, on Dec. 28, 1887, by Hon. John A. Hannah, Mr. Harry Jiggens and Miss Emma Flowers.

The best ball of the season Monday night.

Wonder if Jim Jenkins ever found his hat?

Beats a barometer—Judge Hannah's plug hat.

Concert tickets can be obtained anywhere in town.

The Masonic lodge installed its officers last Tuesday night.

There is now more sugar made from beets than from sugar cane.

Now that the nights are long and cold chairs will need extra bracing.

Snow balling is great fun, when the snow goes down the other fellow's back.

A big flow of petroleum has been struck near Stockton at a depth of 2,000 feet.

The telegraph wires across the valley were broken by the storm on Thursday.

In boring for water at Santa Ana, Los Angeles county, natural gas has been found.

Webb Walker came up from Keeler last Tuesday and spent a couple of days in town.

John Thomas came down from Cerro Gordo last Thursday and remained in town a few days.

The gentle zephyrs of Lone Pine waft sweet strains of midnight music—also a few brickbats.

J. B. Chamberlain, of Bishop Creek, had business at the Independence Land Office this week.

Lead is advancing in price. Should the big war that is expected break out in Europe in the spring lead will boom.

Go to Mr. Rothi, at Lone Pine, and get a first-class map of your face taken to start the New Year with.

Tom Rickey, the Mono county cattle man, is at Carson under medical treatment for injuries from the kick of a horse.

"Birds of a feather flock together." So it appeared at the firemans ball. Though by the way, they did'nt all have feathers.

A sad, low wail of anguish from the unfortunate porker is commixed and commingled with the dying breath of the old year.

Breeze, breezier, breeziest; culminating in a storm Wednesday night. Rain in the valley, snow in the mountains, and plenty of it.

Surprises will happen. Harry treated us to one on Wednesday, Hope the compliment will be returned some day. "I told you so."

So rapid has been the improvement in machines for generating electricity that a given current costs but one fourth what it did five years ago.

Last week thirty-one Chinese women were sent back to China from San Francisco. It was proved that they had been imported for immoral purposes.

The young folks at Mr. Schabbell's were treated to a handsome tree Christmas eve. Santa Claus did not fail to put in appearance *en regle*.

The *Enterprise* rejoices in the fact that Christmas passed without a murder at Virginia City. This is described as a great improvement over former times in that city.

George Wiest recently made a shipment of ore from the Ygnacio mine, Cerro Gordo. Mr. Wiest has the mine leased from the owner, Mr. George Hawley, of San Francisco.

Supervisor William Davidson, of Mono county, having left the county, has resigned. Nat. Boyd, of Bodie, has been appointed to fill the vacancy till an election can be had.

In a billiard game played at Boston last week Harvey McKenna, of Detroit, made two runs, one of 2121 points and one of 2572 points. His runs for the game averaged 416¼. This is said to be the best record ever made at billiards.

Many visitors from the mining camps of the county came in to spend the holidays at Independence. There was plenty of jollity and good natured fun but not a single unpleasant incident to mar the general harmony.

In the artesian belt of Kern county, along a tract twenty-four miles wide, artesian water is everywhere found without fail. It is asserted that the largest well in the State is within this belt. Water from this well irrigates several sections of land.

It is believed that the fight between Kilrain and Smith was a sham and the draw prearranged. The whole class of prize-fighters are lazy, worthless fellows; sooner or later most of them become drunkards and many of them professional thieves.

By a recent order from the Postoffice Department, one cent additional postage will be charged on all letters that are advertised. As the list of letters remaining uncalled for at postoffices is published by newspapers free of cost, there does not appear to be any good reason for the order.

A very pleasant party took place at Camp Independence last Monday evening. The company was treated to a fine supper at the residence of Mrs. Lewis. After supper the company returned to the Fort building and spent the remainder of the night in dancing.

It is said that when the Salt Lake and Los Angeles railroad shall be completed coal from Utah can be delivered at Los Angeles at six dollars per ton. Owens valley is nearer the mines than Los Angeles and coal ought to be delivered here at least as cheap as in that city.

Terrible cold prevailed in Kansas last week. Many people were frozen to death; fence were torn down and burned; furniture and fuel were used for fuel. Here in Owens valley we can hardly realize that in other parts of our own country people should be freezing to death.

The Best Offer Yet Made.

During the past two weeks Mr. Henry Thompson has had a subscription paper before the people of Independence for the purpose of raising funds to buy machinery and bore an experimental artesian well. More recently Mr. B. F. Leete, of Reno, was here and has joined with Mr. Thomson in the project. The proposal of Mr. Leete is to put a boring machine of the most improved kind at some point in the valley; this to be done only when the amount subscribed shall reach one thousand dollars. When the machine shall be put in place and ready for work five hundred dollars of the amount subscribed shall be paid to Mr. Leete; the remaining five hundred dollars to be paid when a flowing well shall be found. If the first attempt should be a failure the five hundred dollars to be declared a total loss to the subscribers. The machinery will have capacity for boring one thousand feet. Two years ago when McLaughlin & Hawkins, well borers from Carson, were here their proposition was to be paid eight hundred dollars for bringing machinery and boring to a depth of five hundred feet, should water not be found at a less depth. The proposition made by Mr. Leete is evidently better than the former one. The editor of this paper was present when Mr. Leete and Mr. Thomson agreed upon the terms as stated above. The project is deserving of support; if successful it will be of vast benefit to the county.

Snow.

During Wednesday night the rain changed to snow. This continued falling till about 8 o'clock Friday morning, when it was about three inches deep. This is the greatest fall of snow in the valley in several years. For several days snow fell in the mountains; this will make plenty of water for next season.

County Warrants.

Notice is hereby given to all holders of county warrants that said warrrnts will be payable on Monday, January 2, 1888, and that interest on said warrants will cease on and after the above date given.

J. J. MOORE,
Co. Treas.

Be sure and secure the lucky number for the prize concert.

Rev. T. E. Sisson will preach at the M. E. Church at 7.30 o'clock to-morrow (Sunday) evening. Sunday school at 2 o'clock p. m.

A tall, elegant looking gentleman attracted attention on the streets at the beginning of the week; many people thought he was some distinguished minister of the gospel from the east. When Pat Keys dons broadcloth he is a regular stunner.

Mr. James McIntosh is taking a vacation in town during the holidays. When his vacation is ended he will resume charge of the lumber yard at Blackrock. Mr. McIntosh is a thorough expert in the business of a lumber yard.

The Carson and Colorado Railroad Company, for the present year, paid taxes on their property in Inyo county to the amount of $4760.49. This is much the largest amount of taxes paid by one concern in the county.

After Tuesday evening last at 6 o'clock, all taxes then unpaid would be delinquent and five per cent would be added to the amount. Up till the time stated something near five thousand dollars of the total amount of county taxes yet remained unpaid.

W. F. Matlack has bought a lot just south of Levy's Independence Hotel; he will build a blacksmith shop on the ground as quickly as lumber can be had and the work can be done. The location is one of the best in the town, being on the corner of the street leading to the depot.

Mr. Harry Jiggens and Miss Emma Flowers were married at Mairs' Hotel, at Independence, last Wednesday. Immediately after the ceremony they started for Cerro Gordo, where Mr. Jiggens is in business. Very many friends unite in hearty wishes for the prosperity and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Jiggens.

The party at Lone Pine last Monday evening was one of the pleasantest affairs of the season. A good delegation attended from Independence. The midnight feast at the Whitney House was worthy of the season more especially dedicated to good eating. Lone Pine parties are always pleasant to visitors, who never fail to declare that the last one was the best.

The M. E. Church was crowded last Saturday evening with children, their parents and friends. The trees were filled with toys and many presents of greater value. A good deal greater pleasure was expressed with the songs and recitations of the children than the most renowned professionals could give. It was a happy Christmas for the young and this was enough to give pleasure to the more aged.

The artesian wells of Tulare and Kern counties are of immense value. The Visalia *Delta* says it is only a few years since the first well was bored in Kern county; now there are hundreds of wells and more are bored daily. The water from even the smallest well would irrigate a quarter section of land and the largest well fills a ditch large enough to fully water several sections of land, with everlasting supply.

On every package of seeds, or cuttings of trees or vines sent through the mails the postal charge is sixteen cents a pound, or three hundred and twenty dollars a ton, or three thousand two hundred dollars for ten tons. We complain that six hundred per car load is a heavy charge from California to New York; but this is a trifle to what the Government charges for matter passing through the mails. A change is needed in our postal laws.

Last Saturday the great property lately owned by the Manhattan Mining Company at Austin, Nevada, was sold at auction. Workmen who had not got their pay and merchants who had supplied goods had secured liens against the property and to satisfy these claims it was sold by the Sheriff. The property is valued at $350,000 and was sold for $41,000. Should no purchaser be found for the property the lien holders will organize a company and work the mines for their own benefit.

Mr. R. P. Rothi, the well-known photographer, who has been in Independence for the past few weeks, left for Lone Pine on Wednesday, where he will remain for a short time. While here he never failed in any instance, to give complete satisfaction. A comparison of his pictures with photographs taken in San Francisco results, if anything, in Mr. Rothi's superiority. His prices are very low, to suit the times, and entire satisfaction guaranteed. Parties wishing pictures taken will find it to their interest to give him a call.

Fruit Pests.

Now that agents are coming around canvassing for the sale of fruit trees, every intending buyer should observe the greatest care not to get trees that are infected with any kind of fruit pests. There are certain parts of the State where the worst kinds of insect pests abound, and where there are nurseries from which the pests are carried wherever the young trees go. The State Inspector of fruit pests recommends that no trees be bought from any locality known to be infected. In case trees should come from an infected locality the most thorough disinfection is demanded, which shall consist in the dipping, for at least one-quarter of a minute of all parts of the tree in a certain solution, viz:

One pound of lye (American concentrated) or four-fifths pound of caustic potash (98 per cent) to a solution of 25 gallons, made of one pound of the best whale-oil soap (containing no more than 25 per cent of water) to four gallons of water. Solution to be used warm, 110° F.

Ditto.

Let us throw stones at the farmers of Washoe county, Nevada; we don't live in glass houses.

An *Enterprise* reporter, while in Reno last week, noticed several ranchers buying at the stores such articles as butter, eggs, ham, bacon, potatoes, wheat for chicken feed, and other articles that can be raised abundantly and profitably throughout the valley. Inquiry of the storekeeper revealed a wretched and shiftless condition of things on the part of the ranchers. They raise scarcely anything but alfalfa, and this they sell in the stack, principally to California cattlemen, who, in fact, make about all the profit represented in the alfalfa by loading it inside of their cattle's skins.

To a man up a tree all the poetry of farm life is knocked into a cocked hat in contemplation of the fact that their fresh eggs come from the store and they have to drink black coffee or use condensed milk, but such seems to be the case with Washoe county farmers.

Home Interests.

A very important industry is growing up at Owens Lake in evaporating the water and gathering the soda held in solution there in. Every man employed in this work and every horse or mule at work there, makes more demand for farm products, gives more business to merchants and more work to blacksmiths, shoemakers, carpenters and other mechanics. The amount of revenue collected from imported soda in 1886 was $1,448,263. If the tariff should be changed so as to admit soda free of duty not another pound of it would be taken from Owens Lake and our home industries would be injured to that extent. The free trade schemes proposed to Congress would be wide reaching in mischief. Another of our home industries that promises to be of great importance is marble. The duty collected from this article in 1886 amounted to $229,772. If marble should be admitted free of duty our home marble quarry would be abandoned and the place where several hundred men may be employed within a very few years will be left in solitude There is hardly a county in the United States that would not have some interest injured, or ruined outright, by free trade.

Benefit Concert.

By referring to another column a complete programme of the concert, to take place next Monday evening will be found. It will be seen that a large number of excellent selections have been made, and it is certain that a good rendering will be given. By general request the "Three Little Maids" will be repeated. The concert will take place in the new pavilion. Doors will be opened at 7 o'clock, the programme to commence at 7.30. The hall will be placed in readiness and the grand march for the ball commenced at 9.15. The arrangements for concert and ball are all that can be desired. Special attention will be given by the reception committee to visitors and strangers. A list of dances will be posted in a conspicuous place and no deviation therefrom. Tickets to concert and ball, with chance for door prize, $2.50; single admission 50 cents, children 25 cents. Admission to dance $1.50, ladies free. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

A Long Fast.

Not long since Pat Downs brought his pack train down from Mazourka canyon, darkness set in while the train was yet in the mountains and it was not noticed that one of the mules had disappeared. When the valley was reached and the mule missed no search was made for it, as it was expected the animal would follow the train. The mule failed to appear and was supposed to have been taken sick, and died from thirst and starvation. Thirteen days afterward Mr. Downs was again passing over the road and saw where the animal had fallen. The beast was encumbered with an aparejo, and having fallen on his back was unable to get up. The aparejo was loosened; the mule was helped upon his feet and was able to get down to the valley. He is getting along all right and begins to laugh he haw, he haw, at his long fast.

A Bad Son.

An old lady named Mrs. Maxwell died at Genoa, Nevada, last Saturday. The Carson *Union* says there is reason to think her death was hastened, if not caused by her own son. It appears that her son who is about 27 years of age; and married, obtained posession of about $500 of her money and gambled part of it away and gave the rest to his wife. Mrs. Maxwell, senior, asked the wife for the money, and this is said to have angered the son so he used violence upon the old lady. He has not yet been arrested although the disclosures are said to be damaging against him.

Lodge Election.

Last Saturday evening an election was held for officers of the Masonic Lodge at Independence. The following were elected to serve for the ensuing year. John Shepherd, W. M.; G. W. Brady, S. W.; S. D. Thurston, J. W.; O. I. Mairs, Treas.; P. H. Mack, Sec. On Tuesday evening a special meeting of the lodge was held and the officers were installed, The following are the appointed officers: J. W. P. Laird, S. D.; H. P. Cartier, J. D.; S. G. Gregg and J. S. Gorman, Stewards; Thomas Parker, Tyler.

Fair Directors.

Governor Waterman has made the following appointments of Directors for Agricultural District No. 18. W. S. Enos, to succeed himself, term having expired. James C. Crocker, to succeed T. J. Goodale, term expired. At the organization of the Board last spring Mr. Goodale was one of two who by lot were chosen to serve for the first short term of one year. The year ended December 1st and Mr. Goodale refused to serve again. He made a zealous and capable Director. The new appointments are for the full term of four years.

GRAND

Concert and Ball.

AT

INDEPENDENCE

Monday Eve., Jan. 2d.

Given for the Benefit of

PROF' M. W. FORD

PROGRAMME:

Instrumental Trio.....Jolly Sisters Gallop
Messrs. Ford and Mulholland and Mrs. Webb.

Vocal Solo.....I'm Going Abroad With Pa
Miss Emily Conklin.

Instrumental Duett.....Jolly Brothers Gallop
Mr. Ford and Miss Hattie Vagt.

Vocal Solo.....Last Night
Irv. H. Mulholland

Vocal Quartette.....Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming
Miss M. Conklin, Miss Gussie Stiller, Messrs. Clark and Mulholland

Instrumental Duett.....Thou Art So Near and Yet So Far
Miss Hattie Vagt and Miss Mary Mulholland.

Vocal Solo.....Dreaming
Miss M. Conklin.

Violin Solo.....Carnival of Venice
Professor Ford.

Vocal Duet.....Whisprring Hope
Miss Elsie Eibeshutz and Miss Emily Conklin.

TEN MINUTES INTERMISSION.

Instrumental Quartette.....Smith's March
Mrs. Webb, Miss Conklin, Messrs. Ford and Mulholland.

Vocal Solo.....The Brook
Miss Mary Mulholland.

Instrumental Duett.....Lilly Dale
Miss Annie Schabbell and Miss Hattie Vagt.

Vocal Solo.....The Sexton
Mr. H. L. Clark.

Violin Duet.....
Prof. Ford and George Wood.

Vocal Trio.....Three Little Maids From Schoo
Miss Emily Conklin, Miss Lizzie Thompson, Miss Elsie Eibeshutz.

Piano Solo.....Silvery Waves
Miss Hattie Vagt.

Vocal Duet.....Forest Nymphs
Miss M. Conklin and Miss Gussie Stiller.

Cornet Solo.....Take Back the Heart
Professor Ford.

Accompanyist.....Mrs. T. Webb.

Tickets, admitting gentleman and lady to concert and ball with chance of prize, $2.50.

Single admission, 50 cents.

Children, 25 cents.

To ball, $1.50. Ladies and children free.

Director: A. R. Conklin Esq.

Floor Managers: W. A. Hampton and John Lewis.

Reception Committee: J. E. Shepherd, Alvah Conklin, P. H. Mack, T. Crough and Wallace Miller.

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NERVOUS DEBILITY, ORGANIC WEAKNESS, Decay, and numerous obscure diseases, baffling the skilled physicians, result from youthful indiscretion, too free indulgence, or over brain work. Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles. Get our Pamphlet Circular and Trial Package, and learn important facts before taking treatment elsewhere. Enclose SURE REMEDY that has CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or causes pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease the specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism is restored. The animating elements of life, which have been wasted are given back, and the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and normal vigor.

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WHY IS IT?

Why So Many Defalcations?—Why Such Injustice?

A good conscience and Divine grace may do much, but if the key to a man's body be bad, the man's life will be a failure. If the foundation of a building is weak, the prudent owner promptly repairs it.

Is there not some reason why prominent men who inspire the utmost confidence, become criminals, and seek foreign asylums?

The professed Christian, the devoted father, the most honored men, after filling positions of trust for years, fall. We see this daily, and have found no solution to the mystery.

If the medical profession gave this matter their attention, would it not be better than wasting their time grinding over their 'isms, or, worse still, declaiming against improvements that benefit mankind, but do not happen to come from their highly-respected schools? They are being taunted by the scientists that they are but little further advanced in their studies than they were years ago, while a wonderful advancement of benefit to suffering humanity, has been made by scientists outside the profession.

A few years ago, the medical profession proclaimed to the world that bright's disease was incurable. They are unable to explain in the slightest degree its causes. It is only within two or three years that it has become known that such a disease is only an advanced kidney trouble, which was treated with indifference at first, as of no consequence. Within a few years the truth has become established that most diseases arise from derangement of the kidneys; that if these organs are in a healthy condition these diseases could not exist, and when corrected, the disease ceases.

For years this has been the key-note of the great remedy known as Warner's safe cure, and from the best obtainable information, the fame of the remedy comes from outside the medical code. Nevertheless, the popularity of Warner's safe cure continues to increase, regardless of its place of birth. The liberal branches of the medical profession are fast recognizing its merits, and we expect they will ere long be proclaimed in medical halls and conventions. Perhaps its proprietors and perfector may never see it, but the time will surely come, as it has come with other valuable discoveries. Perhaps a hundred years from now, the discoverer of this valuable remedy may receive some honorable title for the benefit he has conferred upon mankind.

HER FIRST SEA BATH.

Notes Made by a Careful Student of Feminine Nature.

This is a truthful and most accurate description of how a woman acts when she first puts on a bathing suit and appears before the world in it. At first sight of it she giggles convulsively and titters out:

"Oh, I never, never can let anybody see me with that on!"

"Oh, yes you can. Put it on," cries some hardened companion who has been in before. "Every body wears them."

"But I'll look so awful!"

"Who cares? Nobody'll know you."

Then she gets into it giggling furiously. "Oh, I just can't go out in it."

"Yes, you must."

"But how can I."

"Bah; nobody'll notice you in the least."

"But I know I look perfectly dreadful."

"Well, every body else looks so, too."

"I know, but I (giggle) I shall die if I see anybody I know."

"You ready?"

"Yes, I—I—guess so! Oh, I just don't believe I can go, after all. Don't I look awful?"

"Pooh! no! Come on!"

"I can't bear to. Tee, hee, hee, hee!"

But she does all the same, giggling frantically, until she reaches the water, when she shrieks out:

"Oh, it's cold! Ugh! Hee! he! I'll look so awful when I'm wet! O-o-o-o-h, it's dreadfully cold!"

And when she comes out and is dressed again she bores every body she knows by saying over and over again:

"Oh, I think it's just lovely to bathe! I'm going in every day! Isn't it fun? I just love to lie down and let the waves run over me! I a-n't one bit afraid now! I was awfully frightened at first! I don't mind my looks one bit now! I'd like to have my photograph taken in my bathing suit! It'd be jolly fun, wouldn't it? I got some water in my mouth, and isn't it salty? Oh, its just splendid! I'm going in three times some days! I believe it 'll do me good! Oh, I'm wild over bathing! It's just too perfectly lovely and jolly for any thing."—*Tid-Bits.*

The Cane's Revenge.

—Life.

In a Fix.

First Art Critic (at an exhibition)—Great Scott!

Second Art Critic—I should say so.

"How under the sun are we to get up our critiques?"

"I don't know. There is no way to distinguish good paintings from bad."

"None at all. There isn't a single price mark in the whole catalogue."—Omaha World.

A Practical Suggestion.

Beggar—Please, sir, give a poor man some assistance.

Gent.—I've nothing for you.

Beggar—You might subscribe on the installment plan, and pay over the first installment now and the next on the first of the month. Then you wouldn't feel it much.—Texas Siftings.

LIFE IN THE COUNTRY.

The Delights of Apple Bees in the Old New England States.

Social entertainments were rare. Occasionally there was an "apple bee," in which, after the work of paring, quartering and coring was finished, there were usually some games in which kissing played a prominent part. Judges were appointed, forfeits were taken, and then the pleasant labor of judgment and redemption was entered on. All the forfeits taken from the boys were designated as "fine" and those captured from the girls as "superfine."

"Fine or superfine?" was asked the judge as the forfeit was held up to the back of his or her head so that it could not be seen, as it was not desired that the ownership of the article should be seen.

"Fine."

"Well, he must bow to the prettiest girl, kneel to the wittiest and kiss the one he loves best."

Or:

"Superfine."

"She must go to Rome," which meant that the culprit must kiss in turn every gentleman in the room.

Immense was the excitement in carrying out, in many instances, these judgments. The young fellows ordered to go to Rome would occasionally encountered a young, untamed thing that either did not wish to be kissed by the particular culprit, or who had a coquetish desire to make the labor as exacting as possible. She would resist and then there would be music. The girls were no fragile creatures with pinched waists and slender arms. They were muscular, as active as cats, as slippery as eels, and as full of endurance as panthers. It was always a pretty fight. She would writhe from within his arms, slip from his grasp, evade his lips by agile contortions of infinite variety.

With him it was a victory or eternal disgrace. He must conquer or lose his reputation for manliness and gallantry. And he struggled as if his very life depended on the result. They writhed, twisted, the rich blood mantling their faces, their breath coming in great gasps until at last, her strength exhausted, her hair flying, her lips open, she sank limp and exhausted in his arms and lay back with closed eyes and upturned face. Then, with a fierce rapacity, he pounced on her lips and gathered the long-fought-for prize.

Scores of these kissing games were in fashion. The young people "threaded the needle," they made "sugar bowls" with a certain number of lumps of sugar (kisses) in them; they exhausted invention in the variety of forms in which osculation was practiced.

Dances there were none. Now and then, in the winter, there would be a sleighing party to a neighboring village, and generally a singing-school. It was held in the gallery of the church, and took the pupils from the naming of the various notes through to the acquisition of "Balerma," "Ortonville" and "Old Hundred." We know of no instance in which a Patti, a Brignoli, or a Carl Formes was developed in that remote and humble locality.

One of the things most strenuously frowned on by the elders in the case of children was what was termed "snoopin'," and which, on account of its forbidden nature, was a thing most delighted in by the younger ones, more especially when the old folks had gone to town or on a visit, and left them in sole possession of the house.

Almost the last words of the mother when she set out on such a journey were:

"Now, children, mind what I tell you; don't you go snoopin' around, but play good right here in the room, or go down to the crick, but don't git wet, and be good children."

What more direct inducement could be given to a curious child to "snoop" than this injunction to refrain from it? Had Eve never been told that there was a wonderful secret in the forbidden fruit, and that she must not, on any account, taste it, the chances are that the human race would have been spared the primeval curse, and Eve herself would yet be visited, each year, by the omnipresent census-taker.

No sooner had the wagon with the heads of the family disappeared around a turn in the road, or into a hollow, than "snoopin'" commenced in earnest. There was to the child-mind so much that was wonderful, mysterious, unknown about even the smallest of the houses. There were dusty and strange-looking trunks in the little space beneath the roof. In the dark recesses of the cellar there might be hidden who knows what curious things? And there was the small drawer in the bureau which the father never allowed any one to open save himself, and which the children were solemnly warned never to meddle with. Who knows but that it had stores of gold and diamonds and other precious things?

How often has my "snoopin'" in the black, unexplored corners of the cellar revealed a pan of delicious "cookies" deftly hidden on some obscure shelf! How often have rats been held up to detestation and objugation when it was found that some of the "cookies" were missing and the cream in the milk-pans disturbed by some unknown agency!—*Chicago Times.*

The Latest Brand.

He (despondently)—It seems useless to struggle any longer against a cruel fate. Your father refuses his consent to our union, my salary is but seven dollars per week, and your brother threatens to thrash me at the first opportunity. I will not conceal from you the fact that I am losing hope, and have more than once thought of suicide.

She (pausing before a brilliantly-lighted saloon)—Adelbert, I don't blame you. Listen: you have often told me of the fatal effects of the ice-cream of to-day. I see you follow me, by your paling cheek. Let us go in here. In a short time all will be over. We will die together.

(This is the latest brand of ice-cream jest. A button-hook goes with each one.)—*Tid-Bits.*

—A New York professor is telling people how to live on 10 cents a day.

RELIGIOUS AND EDUCATIONAL.

—There is no padlock on the door to Heaven.

—Princeton's entering class is about one hundred and forty.

—There are sixty-eight tribes of Indians in our country without Christian missionaries.

—As it is easier to run down hill than to hold back, so is it often easier to float with the tide than to guard a conviction.—*Pomeroy's Advance Thought.*

—The Austrian Government has decided that American missionaries have no right to conduct worship in halls or chapels, but are strictly limited to "house-worship."

—Isaac's closet was a field; David's was his bed-chamber; our Lord's was a mountain; Peter's was a house-top.—*Chrysostom.* Where is thy closet?

—Prof. George H. Palmer, of Harvard College, said at the last commencement, that the father who gave his son more than $1,200 a year at Harvard was doing the young man an injury.

—A Kentucky farmer recently withdrew his child from the public school because of the infidel doctrines which was there taught. He would not have his son learn such nonsense as—the world is round.

—One of the recent graduates of the Woman's Medical College in New York was a Chinese girl, Kin Yamei. She stood at the head of her class, and is a thorough scholar, able to read and write in five languages.

—Lady Burdett-Coutts has established in West Cork an industrial fishing-school, where the Irish boys learn the most approved modes of fishing, besides carpentry, boat-building, net-making and fish-curing.

—In Greece the government permits the free distribution of Scriptures, and protects the colporteurs. The Gospels in the original (old) Greek are used as a reading book in the higher classes of seminary school.—*Public Opinion.*

—The "old fence" at Yale College on which successive generations of collegians have sat, sung and smoked, is to be taken down, one condition of the gift of $125,000 for the new building being that it stand on the corner now occupied by the fence.

—The Reformed Church in Hungary has 1,980 regular organized congregations, with 1,909 pastors. Its schools contain 202,898 pupils, with 2,278 teachers. Its theological colleges are attended by 300 students. In addition, services on behalf of scattered Protestants are occasionally held in some 3,361 places.—*Indianapolis Journal.*

—Said Sam Small, at Worcester, Mass., the other day: "Since last summer I have been very ill, and very near unto death. During my illness I read the book of Job very frequently, and gained much comfort and good from it, leading to a deeper and more abundant blessing than I had ever known before. I recommend it as the very bulwark of God against infidelity, skepticism, and science, falsely so called."

WIT AND WISDOM.

—When men are deficient in reason, they usually make up in rage.

—Hidden virtue is often despised, inasmuch as nothing extols it in our eyes.

—He who has health has hope; and he who has hope has every thing.—*Arabian Proverbs.*

—Without laws is nothing of good; without observance thereof is every thing of evil.—*Bacon.*

—Little Johnny—Papa, what are growin' pains? Papa—All pains are groan pains, Johnny.—*Tid-Bits.*

—Sweet things are generally sticky. That's the reason so many men "get stuck" on pretty girls.—*New Haven News.*

—Good intentions are flowers, good acts are the fruit which alone bring more flowers.—*Pomeroy's Advance Thought.*

—If every person had to carry the coil of his own mistakes, how tired some persons would be.—*Pomeroy's Advance Thoughts.*

—Farmer's Wife—Where did you come from? Wayfarer—Camp. F.W.—What are you? W.—Scamp. F.W.—Scamper! Decamps instanter.—*Burdette.*

—"What kind of boys go to Heaven?" asked the Sunday-school superintendent. "Dead boys," yelled the youngest member of the infant class.—*Jordan (N. Y.) Times.*

Tricks in all Trades.

A citizen who sat in the office of a real estate dealer for an hour the other day heard him say to a man who came in to place a house and lot in his hands:

"I'll put it on my list at $5,000, but I frankly tell you that it is $1,500 too high. If you sell at $3,500 you are selling to good advantage."

"Well do your best," was the reply.

In about an hour a party came in and said he was looking for a house and lot worth about $4,000, and the dealer turned to the one he had last listed and said:

"I haven't any as cheap as that, but here is something for $6,000 which I think will suit you, and I give you my word it is one of the greatest bargains in Detroit. Owner is going to Kansas and must sell. Go up and look at it, old fellow. I'd like to see you make $2,000 as well as any one I know of."—*Detroit Free Press.*

—Keeping an End in View.—

"Oh, always have an end in view,"
'Twas thus the preacher spoke;
But, ere his discourse was half through,
This thought in some awoke,
That if he had his sermon's end
In view when he began,
The fact proclaimed their preacher-friend
A most far-sighted man.

—*Boston Budget.*

—Mamma—Is it any thing serious, doctor? Physician—I am afraid it is, madam. What has the boy been eating? Mamma—I can't imagine, I'm sure. I noticed he looked a little pale yesterday, and I got him up a simple little dinner with my own hands last night, but— Harold (gripingly)—Mmamma belongs to the B-barmecide cooking club, doctor.—*Judge.*

CHEAP OIL PAINTINGS.

How They are Dashed Off in New York Picture Galleries.

"See that picture yonder?" asked a local "art" dealer of a reporter, pointing in the direction of a big landscape surrounded by a showy frame. "It took just thirty-six minutes to paint it. How was it done? I'll tell you. So far as I know there are no places in Philadelphia where this class of work is done, but in New York dozens of men make good livings painting such pictures by the yard. The work is simple. A piece of canvas nearly a hundred feet long is stretched in a gallery shaped like a corridor. On the picture under notice, which, by the way, you can have for $4.50, frame and all, five men were employed. Each man had his particular line. One man put in the foreground, another the background, and still another did the clouds and cows that you see browsing in the pasture. A fourth man did the trees and shrubbery. In this way they were enabled to work fast. In exactly three hours five of these landscapes were finished, which is thirty-six minutes' time given to each. The fifth man did the finishing touches, and, perhaps, performed more and better work than any of the others."

"Are all cheap pictures painted in the same way?" the reporter asked.

"Nearly all. Occasionally a fairly good artist will become hard up, and during these times he will sell the products of his brush for almost nothing. Never buy the oil paintings that are peddled about the streets by men who say they are artists. You will only get left. The frames on all those that you see on the wall are worth double the amount of the pictures themselves. O, yes, there's some money in this business, but not so much as formerly."—*Philadelphia Times.*

—Selling off the young stock is giving a large share of the profits of the farm to the purchaser. Don't do it.—*Rural New Yorker.*

A Cabinet-Maker's Luck.

Some men are born rich, some acquire riches and others have riches thrust upon them. To the latter fortunate class belongs Mr. Charles A. Johnson, who resides at 375 W. Ohio street, Chicago, and who was the lucky holder of one-tenth of ticket No. 13,646 which drew the first capital prize of $150,000 in the October 11th Drawing of the Louisiana State Lottery Company.

A *Traveler* reporter, hearing of his good fortune, called upon Mr. Johnson to congratulate him and hear from his own lips the story of his profitable investment. He found Mr. Johnson a very intelligent young Swede, twenty-seven years of age, a cabinet-maker by occupation, who six years ago came to America and found employment at his trade in Chicago. Being of sober, frugal and industrious habits, his wages were sufficient to maintain him comfortably, but would not permit of much to be laid aside for a rainy day. Having three times before purchased tickets in the lottery and drawn nothing, his joyful surprise may be imagined when he found that his last investment of one dollar had brought him a return of $15,000. The money was received by Mr. Johnson through the American Express Company on October 21st, just ten days after the drawing, and is now deposited to his credit in one of the banks of the city. When questioned regarding the use to which he would put his fortune, Mr. Johnson said: "I shall remain in Chicago and at once build a comfortable house, furnish it elegantly and marry the young lady to whom I have for some time been betrothed. For the present I shall continue at my trade, and later I may engage in business for myself." Mr. Johnson is pleased with the promptness with which the Lottery Company forwarded the amount of his prize, and especially is he delighted that he can now marry and maintain in comfort the lady of his choice. He is a sensible as well as fortunate young man and will, without doubt, make good use of his suddenly acquired wealth.—*Arkansaw Traveler, Nov. 5.*

Marriage is the strictest tie of perpetual friendship, and there can be no friendship without confidence, and no confidence without integrity; and he must expect to be wretched who pays to beauty, riches or politeness that regard which only virtue and piety can claim.

THE WESTERN SETTLER'S CHOSEN SPECIFIC.

With every advance of emigration into the far West, a new demand is created for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Newly-peopled regions are frequently less salubrious than older-settled localities, on account of the miasma which rises from recently-cleared land, particularly along the banks of rivers that are subject to freshets. The agricultural or mining emigrant soon learns, when he does not already know, that the Bitters afford the only sure protection against malaria, and those disorders of the stomach, liver and bowels, to which climate changes, exposure and unaccustomed or unhealthy water or diet subject him. Consequently, he places an estimate upon this great household specific and preventive commensurate with its intrinsic merits, and is careful to keep on hand a restorative and promoter of health so implicitly to be relied upon in time of need.

Nervous lady passenger (in the train after passing a temporary bridge)—Thank goodness, we are now on terra firma! Facetious gentleman—Yes, ma'am—less terror and more firmer.

Thousands of cures follow the use of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. 50 cents.

The are 96,000 widows in Massachusetts and immigration to the State is at a standstill.

Bronchitis.—For Hoarseness and Sore Throat, "*Brown's Bronchial Troches,*" are a specific.

As the sword of the best tempered metal is most flexible, so the truly generous are most pliant and courteous in their behavior to their inferiors.

Progress Restaurant and Saloon, 327 and 329 Bush street, S. F. Best meals, lowest price. Wieland's beer, fine wines and liquors. Jos. Strauss, Prop.

All that expands the spirit, yet appals,
Gathers around these summits as to show
How earth may pierce to heaven, yet leave vain man below.

If the business of train and stage robbing cannot be suppressed it should be regulated.

Wakelee's Squirrel and Gopher Exterminator. Try it, and prove the best is the cheapest. Wakelee & Co., San Francisco.

If a cough disturbs your sleep, take Piso's Cure for Consumption and rest well.

HOW TO GAIN FLESH AND STRENGTH.

Use after each meal SCOTT'S EMULSION with Hypophosphites. It is as palatable as milk, and easily digested. The rapidity with which delicate people improve with its use is wonderful. Use it and try your weight. As a remedy for Consumption, Throat affections and Bronchitis, it is unequaled. Please read: "I used Scott's Emulsion in a child eight months old with good results. He gained four pounds in a very short time."—Thos. Trim, M. D., Alabama.

We have been informed by Colonel A. Andrews, who has just returned from the East, that his Diamond Palace will be open every evening until further notice. We have examined his magnificent stock of diamonds, watches and jewelry, and must confess that we never saw its equal in this or any other city.

It will certainly pay intending purchasers of goods in his line to go a few blocks out of their way and examine his choice stock before purchasing elsewhere, as they can save at least from 20 to 25 per cent. In the line of diamonds and watches, he has the largest stock of any house in the State, and his prices defy competition. Parties in the interior will do well to send their orders direct to Colonel Andrews, stating the article wanted and the price, and leave the selection to his good taste, judgment and honor, and they may be assured of being justly dealt with. If the goods do not suit, they can be exchanged, or the money refunded. Goods forwarded C. O. D.

The Diamond Palace is situated at 221 Montgomery street, San Francisco, under the Russ House.

The man that has lived for himself has the privilege of being his own mourner.

"Close the door gently,
And bridle the breath;
I've one of my headaches—
I'm sick unto death."

"Take 'Purgative Pellett.'
They're pleasant and sure;
I've some in my pocket
I'll warrant to cure."

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are both preventive and curative.

It isn't the attainment that always measures character. Sometimes it is the struggle for attainment.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

To the Editor:

Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above-named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption, if they will send me their express and P. O. address. Respectfully,

T. A. Slocum, M. C., 181 Pearl St., New York.

We are so constituted that the more our animal nature is curbed and restrained, the greater becomes the soul's supremacy over it.

IF YOUR LUNGS ARE DESTROYED

do not expect that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will make new ones for you. It can do much, but not impossibilities. If, however, you have not yet reached the last stages of consumption, there is hope for you. But do not delay, lest you cross the fatal line where help is impossible. The Discovery has arrested the aggravating cough of thousands of consumptives, cured their night-sweats and hectic fevers, and restored them to health and happiness.

When you hear of a railroad pool being organized, you may expect to read something about stock being watered shortly afterward.

Try Germea for Breakfast.

Camelline improves and preserves the complexion.

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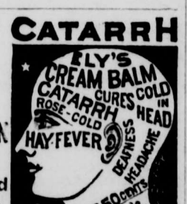

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S. F. N. U. Series, No. 284.

CAN'T GO BEHIND THEM.

There is great intensity of the physical condition sometimes, and there are facts which we cannot go behind. In illustration further of facts which settle the points of a prompt and permanent cure, the following cases are cited: In 1884 Mrs. Mary K. Sheed suffered terribly with chronic neuralgia. She writes from 1110 Maryland Avenue, Washington, D. C. In the first instance she states: "I suffered terribly with neuralgia in the face; very severe attack extending to back and shoulders; suffered intensely. Tried St. Jacobs Oil; had parts well rubbed at night; in the morning all pain gone, magically." June 10, 1887, she writes from 224 Eleventh Street, S. W., as follows: "Four years ago I sent you a voluntary certificate setting forth the fact that I had been a great sufferer with neuralgia in my face, neck and shoulders. I obtained a bottle of St. Jacobs Oil, and after three applications I was entirely relieved from all pain, and from that time to the present I have never had a return. The effect was miraculous." Again, Feb. 6, 1887, Mr. R. G. Troll, St. Louis, Mo., writes: "In March, 1881, I suffered terribly with neuralgia; had suffered nearly three years. Applied St. Jacobs Oil at 8.15 A. M.; at 8.40 took the rag off; at 9 A. M. went to work. In less than five minutes after that the pain was gone. The one application cured me. Have not had return of it since." Mr. E. W. Spangler, York, Pa., June 17, 1887, writes: "Years ago had neuralgia; am not subject to it now. The cure by the use of St. Jacobs Oil was permanent. There has been no recurrence of the painful affliction." Chas. W. Law, Jr., Pottstown, Pa., April 19, 1887, writes: "Was troubled for years with neuralgia in neck and head. Tried St. Jacobs Oil; had tried different kinds of remedies without effect. One bottle of the former did the business. No return of pain and aches." In almost every instance the reports are the same.

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